

HUNGARY

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HUNGARY 67 is the second volume in this series of yearbooks.

The main aim of producing this volume was to supplement the 1966 volume, and provide new details and facts to increase the knowledge of all those who are interested in the constructive work of socialist Hungary.

Taking into consideration the response to the 1966 volume, the editors and authors of this yearbook have endeavoured to extend the picture presented regarding Hungarian life with a number of new topics, such as, for example, the details concerning Hungarian counties and a number of towns based on official statistics.

Naturally, no single volume can attempt to replace an entire library; and in order to get acquainted with a country, such as Hungary, completely and from many aspects, a library would be needed, in addition to experiences gained personally.

However, it is hoped that the two volumes published so far in this series of yearbooks will contribute to making the reality of the situation in Hungary better known, and that all those who want to know more about Hungary will find something interesting in the features.

The yearbook has again been published in English, German, French, Russian and Spanish.

The editorial work of this volume was completed on December 1st, 1966, except for the chapters on domestic and foreign affairs, which were completed on December 31st, 1966.

Hungary Today

Hungary occupies the central part of the Carpathian Basin, the most extensive single geographical basin along the course of the Danube, stretching between north latitudes $45^{\circ} 48'$ and $48^{\circ} 35'$ and east longitudes 16° and 23° . The total length of the national frontiers is 2,242 km, and the adjoining countries are: the Soviet Union (215 km) in the northeast, Rumania (432 km) in the east and southeast, Yugoslavia (631 km) in the south, Austria (356 km) in the west, and Czechoslovakia (608 km) in the north.

Hungary covers a total area of 93,030 square kilometres—less than 1% of the area of Europe. With a density of 108.9 inhabitants per square kilometre (as of January 1st, 1965), Hungary counts among the densely populated countries of Europe. About two thirds of the country's territory is situated at less than 200 metres above sea level (the lowest point being at 78 m).

The Hungarian mountain range stretches from the southwestern part of the country to its northeastern frontier, and its chief sections are the Bakony, the Dunazug (comprising the Pilis, Gerecse and Buda hills), the Börzsöny, the Mátra and the Bükk mountains. The highest peak (Kékestető, 1,015 m) is in the Mátra mountains.

The largest river of Hungary is the Danube, which traverses the country over 416 kilometres. Second in importance—and at once the longest river (579 km)—is the Tisza. Lake Balaton, covering an area of 600 square km and 78 km long, is the most important of the country's still waters.

Lying in the Temperate Zone, Hungary has a climate which is continental in character, tempered by oceanic influence. The mean annual temperature is 10° C; the yearly average of rainfall is 600 millimetres; its insolation averages 2,000 sunshine hours.

The principal administrative territorial unit is the county (*megye*), which is subdivided into county districts (*járás*). There are also a number of towns of county (and a number of others of district) status, as well as villages. Hungary is divided into 19 counties; these are:

in the Dunántúl or the country west of the Danube	Baranya, Fejér, Győr-Sopron, Komárom, Somogy, Tolna, Vas, Veszprém, Zala;
in the Alföld or the Great Plain	Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar, Pest, Szabolcs-Szatmár, Szolnok; and
in the north	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves and Nógrád.

The towns of county status are: Budapest, Miskolc, Debrecen, Pécs and Szeged.

The county districts number 120; the towns of district status, 58 (of which 15 are county towns). The villages of Hungary number 3,196 (of which 511 share the same administrative body—local council—with one or more other villages).

Budapest

Budapest is the capital of Hungary. It was established in 1872, through a merger of the three towns of Buda, Óbuda and Pest, and its area now extends—since 1950—to seven former satellite towns and 16 villages. The city lies astraddle on the Danube, covering an area of 525.5 square kilometres—0.6% of the national area—and is divided into 22 districts. The population of the capital exceeded 1,950,000 at the end of 1965. Thus, in Budapest is concentrated little less than one fifth of the country's population (an average of 3,713 inhabitants per square kilometre). For several years—except for a year or two—the growth of the population of the capital has been due solely to a steady influx of people leaving the countryside, for the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate: this accounted for the natural decrease in 1965 of 1.5 per thousand of the population.

Budapest is the centre of the country's social, economic, scientific and cultural life. Its immense magnetic power is felt in every domain of activity. Over 40% of the total labour force employed in Hungary's socialist industries works in the factories of Budapest, and about 28% of the labour force of the state-run building industry works here. Nearly one third of the national retail trade is effected in Budapest, and the capital is allotted nearly 30% of all national investments.

Budapest is the centre of Hungarian industry. At the end of 1965, nearly 600 enterprises and artisans' cooperatives were operating here; these and firms with head offices in the country had a total of more than 5,000 premises in the capital. The labour force employed in the socialist

industries totalled 614,000 workers, the heavy and light industries claiming 60% and 33% respectively. Electricity consumption per worker was little less than 4,000 kwh in 1964.

Major industries are: precision engineering, telecommunication and vacuum engineering, and chemicals. Some products are almost exclusively manufactured in Budapest: standard-gauge electric locomotives, diesel trains, tractors, buses, X-ray equipment, light tubes, electric bulbs, vacuum tubes, various pharmaceuticals (papaverine, superseptyl, etc.) and rubber products (tyres, casings, etc.).

In Budapest 17,000 private artisans make repairs and services. Tailors—both gentlemen's and ladies'—number more than 3,000; shoemakers and cobblers, and joiners number 1,646 and 1,025 respectively. There are over 600 barbers and hairdressers, 400 electricians and plumbers, 400 house-painters, etc. Communal cooperative repairing and servicing companies have 2,900 stations all over Budapest.

Farming in the Budapest area is not considerable; however, the green belt around the capital, which supplies the metropolis with fruit and vegetables, is of importance. Large-scale farming is pursued on two state farms, one forestry and 14 cooperative farms.

Commerce, on the other hand, has always played an important role in the city's life, and it acquires high international standing through the annual Budapest International Fairs. (The 1966 BIF was attended by exhibitors from 35 countries.) The retail trade turnover of the capital was about 28,000 million forints in 1966; most of it was handled by the more than 6,600 shops and 1,800 catering establishments. (These figures break down to 22 department stores, 4,047 food shops, 483 clothing shops, and 432 restaurants, 465 confectioneries and espressos.) Private shopkeepers (mostly fruit and vegetable vendors and tobacconists) number about 3,700. Retail sales per inhabitant in 1965 amounted to 14,266 forints; this breaks down to 7,662 and 6,604 forints for food and other consumer goods respectively.

Budapest is a traffic centre: the main railway lines and the principal motor roads of Hungary converge in this city. Railway traffic runs through five passenger and five goods stations. As a river port and a junction of air routes, Budapest is of importance in Central Europe. Public transport is handled by trams, buses and trolley buses, which carry nearly four million passengers daily. The taxi fleet numbers about 1,200 cabs. Privately owned cars total 30,000. Budapest's transport system should be greatly improved when the new underground railway, now in construction, is opened.

More than 60% of the capital's public roads (covering a total area of 22 sq. km) are paved roads. Street lighting covers a total length of

3,422 km (with 22 lamp posts per kilometre). The share of modern, high-candle-power mercury arc tubes is 26%.

Housing conditions at the end of 1965: there were 592,000 homes, and there were 317 dwellers to every 100 homes. Some 9,200 homes were built in 1965, three in four being homes containing two or more rooms, and all of them supplied with electricity (97% have plumbing and 77% have gas). Homes without bathroom or lavatory only constitute 2% of all homes built.

Figures relating to public utilities: the total length of the water system is more than 3,000 km, with a volume of water piped through for domestic use being nearly 40,000 litres per inhabitant. The over-all length of the gas distributing system exceeds 1,600 km, with 680 cu. metres gas supplied to each household. The sewer system (total length nearly 2,000 km) has connections with 38,000 houses.

The basic health services rely on the work of 726 panel doctors, and the number of Health Insurance patients per panel doctor is 2,683. In addition, there are 221 district panel pediatricians. The number of doctors in Budapest is approximately 7,700, that is 40 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants. In addition to the panel doctors, there are 33 polyclinics (for specialist consultation), and 25 TB, 20 neurological, 13 oncological clinics and 26 clinics for venereal and skin diseases. The 55 hospitals offer a total of 27,000 beds—137 hospital beds for every 10,000 inhabitants.

More than 15,000 children under school age (children of working mothers) are looked after in nearly 300 crèches (area or factory-run) by 2,400 nurses, and 34,000 children are looked after in 451 day nurseries (area or factory-run) by nearly 2,500 kindergarten teachers.

A total of nearly 283,000 school-children and students acquire an education in 324 general primary schools, 128 secondary schools, and nearly 30 higher educational institutes. Moreover, an estimated 100,000 persons take evening or correspondence courses, with the result of one in five citizens of Budapest acquiring organized education in one form or another (not counting other forms of instruction or training, such as vocational training, language courses, etc.). Primary school capacity and attendance figures leave 51 school-children per classroom and 20 children per teacher. 63 in 1,000 inhabitants of Budapest is a secondary-school student.

The municipal public library system—the Szabó Ervin Library and its 113 district branches—have a total of two million volumes. People with specialized interests may have access to special literature (including periodicals), Hungarian and foreign, made available by the Széchenyi Library, the Budapest University Library, the Hungarian Academy of

Sciences Library, the National Technological Library and other libraries.

There are 16 theatres, 216 cinemas, and numerous culture centres. On an average, each inhabitant goes to the theatre twice and to the cinema six times a year. One in three people is a radio licence-holder and one in seven a TV subscriber.

More than 800 sports clubs have a total membership of 284,000. Sports facilities number nearly 2,300; the People's Stadium seating a little less than 100,000 and the Sports Swimming Pool (both indoor and outdoor pools) on Margaret Island are known internationally.

Budapest is of note also as a centre of tourism. Apart from its pivotal geographical situation and the important historical role it has played over the centuries, there are few other big cities as beautifully situated as the capital of Hungary. Some 70 or 80% of the visitors coming to Hungary spend some time in Budapest, many of whom are attracted by its world-famous medicinal waters, which include the Gellért, the Rudas, the Széchenyi and the Király Baths. There are more than 20 museums, art galleries and other permanent shows, the most frequented among them being the Museum of Fine Arts, the National Gallery, the Museum of Natural Science and the National Museum. Visitors admire such historic sights and architecture as the Gothic Matthias Church, the Fishermen's Bastion, the neo-Gothic building of the Parliament, St Stephen's Basilica, the Comedy Theatre, Vajdahunyad Castle, or the Opera. Visitors never miss a visit to Margaret Island, stretching over nearly three kilometres down the centre of the town, and to the Citadel that tops the steep rock of Gellért Hill, a spot which commands a magnificent view of Pest, the part of the city across the river, and the hills of Buda.

Visitors find accommodation in 17 hotels (a total of over 4,700 beds), two hostels and hundreds of furnished rooms available in private houses with more than 1,500 beds, as well as two camping sites. An indication of Hungary's expanding tourist trade is the fact that in 1965, Budapest welcomed at its lodging facilities more than 500,000 visitors from other countries (and nearly half as many from other parts of the country).

Szeged

Szeged is situated on the southeastern perimeter of the Great Plain, stretching along the Tisza, near the point where the river is joined by the Maros. The Tisza was of crucial importance as a waterway to which the city owed its rise, as shipments of salt mined in the Carpathians would be rafted down the Maros and onto the Tisza. Salt and fish were, as a

matter of fact, the economic basis of Szeged in times past—as well as the rich pastures of the vicinity, which gave rise to livestock farming here. Szeged was an important township already under the kings of the House of Árpád (11th–13th centuries). The local fort overlooking the Tisza was built after the Mongolian invasion (1241–42). The town is mentioned in the Golden Bull (issued in 1222 by Andrew II) as an important salt storage place. From that time on, Szeged was a chartered town whose freedom from overlordship by county or barons was decreed by letters-patent.

Under the reign of Louis I (1342–1382), Szeged became the principal town in the southern part of Hungary, as it lay at the southern crossing point of military roads and trade routes. It played an important part in the Turkish wars of the 16th–17th centuries and it has many other historical associations. The present-day city rose after 1879, the year the former town was destroyed completely by a devastating flood. After the catastrophe, Szeged was rebuilt to become a big city built up according to an integrated plan conceived on the lines of modern town planning.

In 1950 and 1952, the villages Mórahalom, Zákányszék, Rőszke, Ruzsa, Ásotthalom, Szatymaz, Balástya, Csengele and Domaszék seceded from the city (then covering an area of 816 sq. km and with a population of 133,000), narrowing the city area to 112.6 sq. km (its population now numbers over 116,000). In contrast to other towns of county status, where, mostly, surrounding settlements were annexed to the towns, the secession left Szeged with a high population density: 1,039 per square kilometre, which makes Szeged rank as the third most densely populated town in Hungary after Budapest and Kaposvár. (The population density of Szeged is two and a half times as high as the average population density of the towns of Hungary.) County status was granted to Szeged in 1954; then, beginning January 1st, 1962, it was made the seat of Csongrád County. The town is divided into three administrative districts.

Szeged is the centre of economic as well as social and cultural activities, not only in Csongrád County, but also in the larger area of south-eastern Hungary. Its vigorously expanding local industries—particularly food-processing and light industries—invest Szeged with great magnetic force over Csongrád and the adjoining counties. As in the field of industry, Szeged's leading role as one of the main centres of culture, social welfare and health services in the country is asserted beyond the boundaries of the county.

Sixty-six per cent of the local population are people of working age: i.e. 15 to 59. Natural increase in recent years has been nil (or rather there has been a decrease), and it is only lately that it has come up to 0.1 per mille of the population. An absolute increase of over 14,000 has been

registered over the last five years, owing to a steady influx of people from the country, most of whom have been attracted by jobs open in the city. Fifty per cent of the population are active breadwinners, while 10% are pensioners and 40% are dependants.

The local industries are considerable: there are 25 manufacturing enterprises and 20 artisans' cooperatives, and 211 registered company premises. (Private artisans number 953.) The total labour force employed in the industries is over 29,000—2,681 out of every 10,000 inhabitants. Local manufactures account for substantial shares of the national output. For instance:

Leather coats	91%
Matches	58%
Salami	56%
Paprika	49%
Plywood	31%

In the environs of the city, a total area of about 20,000 acres is farmland; of this, roughly 14,500 acres is cropland area. The principal crops are: maize, autumn barley, lucerne, wheat, paprika pods, rice and vegetables. Of the livestock, pigs, sheep and cattle are considerable. The agricultural lands of the Szeged municipal area are cultivated by four cooperative farms.

Szeged has a prosperous commerce. Shops and catering establishments between them number 433; of this total, restaurants number 31, espressos and confectionaries 17. In addition, there are 188 private shops. Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965) totalled 12,948 forints (5,711 forints for foodstuffs and 7,237 forints for manufactured commodities).

The town has a strong pull also owing to its health services—thanks, above all, to its clinics—offering a total of 1,105 beds. In addition, there are 626 other hospital beds. These work out at 150 hospital beds for every 10,000 population. In the year 1965, 41,000 patients were discharged from the hospitals: they received a total of 531,000 days of treatment—an average of 13 days per patient. The number of doctors in Szeged totals 643 or 55 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants—a ratio which assures for Szeged a prominent place in the health services on a national scale. The town is divided into 33 medical districts (with 3,635 inhabitants per panel doctor) and 13 pediatric districts. In 1965, the Szeged outpatients' clinics provided a total of 137,000 consulting hours (including consultation by specialists). During this time, medical treatment was administered in 1,066,000 cases or to 3,462 patients per work-day. Available crèche accommodation: 583; nurseries: 98; children's home: 370. Old people's home accommodation for 370.

In the 45 kindergartens, 3,030 children are looked after by well-trained nurses—an outstanding ratio (available accommodation in proportion to total number of children of kindergarten age) on a national scale.

In the 29 general primary schools of Szeged, a total of 12,353 school-children receive instruction in 273 classrooms. The average number of school-children per teacher is 19.

The local secondary schools number 15. The number of students is 6,333. In addition, 4,541 adult people attend classes. The number of secondary-school students per 10,000 inhabitants: 545. (The teaching staff numbers 371 school-masters and teachers, and there are 153 classrooms.)

Local vocational training is considerable: industrial training schools are attended by 3,903.

There are six higher educational establishments (universities, a teachers' training school, and higher-level engineering schools). Enrolment for the 1965/66 school-year was: 5,366 regular students and 3,814 evening or correspondence students.

Well-tended urban area: 2.52 square kilometres. Széchenyi tér—the town's main square—and Újszeged Park, in particular, are worthy of note. Total length of streets and roads: 292 km. Street lighting: 5,100 street-lamps.

Local public transports are remarkably developed. The tramways (total length of lines 28 km) carry more than 45 million passengers yearly (which breaks down to 397 rides a year per passenger). Bus lines total 81 km, with 6.5 million passengers carried yearly (59 rides per passenger).

There are 7,843 call-stations. Total annual sales of daily newspapers may be estimated at 10.5 million copies. (Per capita sales of periodical publications: 117.)

Radio licence-holders number 31,500—272 per 1,000 population. The number of television subscribers has grown by leaps and bounds ever since the Szentes relay station was put into operation, improving reception. There are now 15,400 subscribers (132 in 1,000 inhabitants).

In recent years, urban development has been launched vigorously and is steadily gathering momentum. Attractive new residential districts and a number of remarkable pieces of architecture have been erected, beautifying the townscape. An annual average of 800 homes has been built over the last five years, but the 13% growth of housing still falls short of the growth of the population (14% during the last five years). The housing waiting list is, therefore, still very long. The newly built homes are very well appointed: 90% of homes brought into use in 1965 have two or more

rooms; 94% have a bathroom, 93% have water, and 69% have gas; and, of course, all homes have electricity. There are at present 33,900 homes in the town. Housing density is 341 persons for every 100 homes. Of all homes, 33,200 are wired into the national grid, 15,800 have water, 11,900 are linked up with the sewer system, and 11,600 have gas.

A beautifully situated town, with the flower-adorned Tisza embankment, the well-tended squares and fine architectural and other sights, Szeged attracts large numbers of visitors both from elsewhere in Hungary and from abroad. (The town has a total of 526 hotel beds; and, as elsewhere, accommodation is available also in private houses.) In 1965, more than 71,000 visitors (17% of them from abroad) came to Szeged. The annual Szeged Open-Air Festival of Drama and Music provides a powerful attraction. First started in 1933, with a production of Imre Madách's dramatical poem, *The Tragedy of Man*, the series soon acquired international fame. (On one celebrated occasion, the composer Pietro Mascagni conducted an open-air production of his *Cavalleria Rusticana*.) Discontinued after the Second World War, the Festival was resumed in 1959, and performances before the vast (7,000-seating) auditorium on the square in front of the Cathedral are held year after year with the cooperation of singers and actors from Hungary and other countries. (Total attendance in the last six years: 516,000.)

Even without the drama festival, the local theatre is fairly developed: the National Theatre (982 seats) and the Kamara Theatre (360 seats) stage productions of a high artistic standard, and audiences include large proportions of people from around Szeged. (Total attendance figure for 1965: 197,000.) Cinema attendance averages 1.2 million (at 4,100 shows yearly). This means that in 1965, for instance, every Szeged citizen went to the cinema 11 times. (Average cinema show attendance: 305.) There are 22 public libraries. The municipal library network has 14,500 registered readers.

The *Kultúrpalota*, a fine culture centre (built in 1896), houses a museum whose exhibits include archaeological finds turned up in the Szeged area, local historical records and relics, and objects of local folklore. Two of the former directors of the museum—István Tömörkény and Ferenc Móra—hold eminent places in Hungarian literature as writers of fiction; they were greatly responsible for the vigorous cultural development of their town. The Somogy Library (250,000 volumes) is also housed in the *Kultúrpalota*.

Pécs is situated in an angle formed by the rivers Danube and Dráva, at the foot of the Mecsek hills. Covering an area of 144.9 square kilometres, it has a population of 133,000, one of the most densely populated towns (933 per sq. km).

The seat of Baranya County, it acquired county status in 1954. It is divided into three administrative districts.

Looking back over a past of nearly 2,000 years, Pécs is one of the oldest towns of Hungary. Thanks to its historical heritage and high-standard educational institutions and health services, as well as a lively commercial activity and local industries, Pécs is the economic and cultural centre of the southern part of the Dunántúl (Transdanubia).

Immigration is greatly responsible for the local growth of population. Fifty per cent of the immigrants converge to the town from the county in search of better-paid jobs. At present, one third of the county's population is concentrated in Pécs. The rate of natural growth is low—2.1 per mille—and decreasing every year. It is for this reason that 40% of the local population are middle-aged people and above 60.

A heavily industrialized town, one fourth of its population—more than 2% of the national labour force of the socialist industries—are employed in the local industries. The value of the fixed funds of the local industries per inhabitant is 54,943 forints. Power consumption per worker: 6,696 kwh. On the basis of these indices, Pécs ranks second to Miskolc among the five largest towns in Hungary including Budapest.

Heavy industries come first in importance, especially mining (there are rich deposits of hard coal and also of uranium ore in the vicinity). More than 70% of the local industrial labour force (state-owned industries) are employed in the heavy industries, the remainder being divided between the light industries (less than 20%) and the food industry (less than 10%).

At the end of 1965, there were at Pécs 33 manufacturing enterprises and artisans' cooperatives; these and other firms with head offices elsewhere have 222 industrial premises in the town. The major industrial works here are the following:

The Mecsek Coal Mining Trust employs a labour force of 19,362; its pits are operated solely at Pécs and in the immediate vicinity. Processing heavy industries: Sopianae Engineering Works (466 workers). Building materials: Pécs Porcelain Factory (1,400 workers), a long-established firm, now manufacturing porcelain ware for industrial purposes. Local leather making and processing has a long tradition. Pécs Glove Factory (2,873 workers) exported nearly the whole of its 1965 out-

put (more than 1.5 million pairs of gloves). Food industry: the Pannónia Breweries and the Pécs Tobacco Factory are works of national importance.

Local agriculture is negligible; 80% of its area is wooded.

At the end of 1965, the local retail trade organization ran 456 shops, and the catering trade operated 156 units (including 42 restaurants, 47 confectioneries and espressos). Retail trade turnover totalled 1,728 million forints, sales per inhabitant amounted to 12,894 forints. Foodstuffs account for the biggest commodity sales figure. (In 1965, total sales per inhabitant were: 5,844 forints for foodstuffs; 3,117 forints for clothing; and 3,805 forints for miscellaneous manufactures.) For floor space of shops and catering establishments per 1,000 population, Pécs is second only to Budapest—a fact that bespeak an advanced distribution system.

Pécs is a railway and road junction. Long-distance bus services are increasing in importance in the local transport system: regular bus services run from Pécs to nearly every part of Baranya County and even beyond the county boundaries. The local airfield plays an important part in domestic air services. The municipal public transport system relies on buses; in 1965, they carried more than 43 million passengers.

Despite a multitude of historical and art monuments that adorn the town, Pécs gives the impression of a modern city. The large-scale housing programme of recent years has provided for new residential sections and modern public buildings to be erected alongside of the old, 100- to 150-year-old buildings. There is considerable improvement in housing: in 1965, there were 100 newly built flats for every 10,000 inhabitants. On the basis of the inhabitant per home ratio (327 inhabitants per 100 homes), Pécs takes second place among the cities with county status.

As regards public utilities, Pécs is among the best supplied cities. Its water system has a total length of 444 km, and its sewer system 180 km. A total of 30,054 homes have water laid on, nearly 40,000 have electricity, and 11,970 have gas.

The town has 44 national health service district doctors' offices, one outpatients' department for specialist consultation, and four welfare centres providing specialist treatment. Sixteen clinics and hospitals between them offer 1,370 beds or 101 beds for every 10,000 population.

The medical facilities of Pécs are used by patients not only from Baranya County but also from southern Transdanubia as a whole, so that the total number of patients receiving treatment in its hospitals and clinics exceeds the number of 35,000. For the doctor per inhabitant ratio figure—44 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants—Pécs comes second after Szeged.

As regards the relative number of crèche accommodation, Pécs is third on the list of the cities with county status. The total capacity (533) of its 13 permanent crèches is just large enough to accommodate little over 10% of all children of this age group.

Forty-one day nurseries accommodate 2,742 children—which means day nursery accommodation for every other child of this age group.

As the 1965/66 school-year began, the 36 general primary schools of the town were attended by a total of 17,065 school-children. This meant 55 children per classroom and 21 for every teacher. At the secondary level, five grammar schools (gymnasias), three specialized secondary schools and five technical schools provide instruction to 6,653 students. There are 500 secondary-school students for every 10,000 inhabitants.

There are four universities and colleges: the Pécs Medical School (1,103 students), the University of Arts and Sciences (268 students), the Teachers' Training College (1,443 students), and the School of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering (176 students).

Pécs is a town with lively cultural activities. In 1965, performances of the local National Theatre attracted a total attendance of 148,000. The total attendance in the 20 cinemas was more than 1.5 million, which means 12 film shows seen by every inhabitant. The 159 local public libraries have a total stock of 317,000 volumes. Pécs even outdistances Budapest for the proportionate number of radio licence-holders and television subscribers: 2,985 and 1,695 respectively for every 10,000 inhabitants, in 1965. An average of nearly 300 copies of daily newspapers are sold per 1,000 population—a fairly high ratio.

Pécs is an important centre of tourism. In 1965, a total of 88,000 visitors spent nearly 200,000 days (10% by visitors from other countries) at the three local hotels, two rest houses and other quarters (camping sites, furnished rooms). The lively tourist traffic is due to the recreational and vacational facilities and amenities which abound in the town and its surrounding area.

The town also abounds in historical monuments; e.g. a number of buildings dating from the Turkish occupation in the 16th and 17th centuries: the mosque of Ghazi Kasim and Yakovali Hassan, the tomb of Idris Baba, and the Turkish Fountain. A monumental piece of historical Christian architecture is the Cathedral. The exhibits of the Janus Pannonius Museum are quite remarkable. Its collections are on show in five separate buildings. The show in Rákóczi út contains items of folklore interest from Baranya County. A permanent show of paintings and sculpture provides a fairly comprehensive survey of Hungarian fine arts in the last 50 years, while masterpieces of the Zsolnay Porcelain Factory are on display in the museum's art history department.

For nature-lovers, the nearby Mecsek hills offer numerous excursion spots, such as Misina-tető (Misina Peak), József-kilátó (Joseph Lookout), Flóra-pihenő (a rest), Dömör-kapu (Dömör Gate), and the French Monument.

Other notable points of tourist interest: Harkány-fürdő, a few kilometres from Pécs, is the southernmost watering-place in Hungary. The historic fortress of Siklós is 7 kilometres from Harkány-fürdő. There is a much-frequented stalactite cave at Abaliget.

Miskolc

Miskolc, the seat of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, is situated in the Szinva Valley, at the foot of the Bükk mountains. The urban development of the place dates from the 14th century, and it received its present-day shape after the Second World War, when it was expanded by annexing to it the satellite villages of Diósgyőr, Hámor, Hejőcsaba, Görömböly and Szirma. It acquired county status in 1954.

The town covers an area of 224 sq. km. With a population of 171,000, Miskolc is the second largest town of Hungary. Its population is growing vigorously every year, partly through natural increase, partly through a steady influx of workers and employees. (The former registers the comparatively high percentage of 0.53—almost the double of the national average; the latter averages 3,200 a year.)

Miskolc is an important town, being the centre of one of the biggest industrial regions in the country. The great magnetic power of the town makes itself felt in every aspect of economic life and culture as well as in the fact that its industries attract labour.

At the end of 1965, there were in Miskolc 37 manufacturing enterprises and artisans' cooperatives. These enterprises and others with headquarters elsewhere between them have 577 premises in the town.

Miskolc contributes a large proportion of the national output of the Hungarian heavy industries. It is the site of, among others, the Lenin Metallurgical Works and the Hejőcsaba Cement and Lime Works. More than 50,000 workers—3.4% of the labour force of the country's nationalized industries—are employed by the local manufacturing enterprises and artisans' cooperatives. (Some 83% of the labour force are employed in the heavy industries.)

Just how heavily industrialized Miskolc is, may be judged from the fact that the per inhabitant value of the fixed funds of the local industries is in excess of 70,000 forints—the highest figure registered anywhere in Hungary. Power consumption per worker—approximately 12,000 kwh—is considerable too. The major products are: pig iron for steel (34% of

the national output); cement and quicklime (16% and 10%, respectively, of the national output).

Local agriculture is negligible—despite the fact that it covers an area of about 54,000 acres. This is because 80% of this area is wooded, hence not suitable for farming.

From the very beginning, Miskolc as a town has been a commercial centre, and still has a lively commerce. At the end of 1965, there were 562 shops and 202 catering establishments (31 restaurants and 35 confectioneries and espressos) here. Despite these impressive figures, only the shop density may be said to be adequate: the catering network is not yet satisfactory. The catering establishments are concentrated in a small area, being located—in part justifiably—in disregard of the basically linear settlement character of the town.

As for the retail trade turnover, Miskolc leads the four largest provincial towns, with retail sales per inhabitant in 1965 at 13,000 forints. (This breaks down to 6,800 forints for manufactured commodities and 6,200 forints for food.)

There are more than 300 private shopkeepers and over 770 private artisans. At the end of 1965, communal or state repairing and servicing enterprises ran 281 shops.

The local rail and road transport systems carry a heavy passenger traffic, owing to the considerable shipments of goods. Indeed, the volume of traffic has by now grown too large to be handled adequately by the existing receiving stations and buildings. Local passenger transport is handled by trams and buses. The trams run mainly along the longitudinal axis of the town (the 10-kilometre stretch between the Tisza Railway Station and Diósgyőr is a double rail track), carrying about two thirds of the local passenger traffic. The bus services run on routes of a total length of 116 kilometres.

The communication services rely on 19 post-offices and 15,000 telephone lines. Daily newspapers sold: 263 copies per 1,000 inhabitants.

Housing: close on 47,000 dwelling units were registered at the end of 1965. To provide homes for the growing population, considerable housing projects are in progress under the town development and housing programmes. In 1965, the number of newly built homes per 10,000 population was 58—a poor percentage if compared to the serious housing shortage aggravated by the steady influx of new inhabitants. The inhabitant per home ratio is relatively high: 350 per 100 homes. Newly built blocks of flats tend to be three to four storeys high, but the number of tower block constructions has increased of late. New housing developments are located at various points of the town; these new buildings are

more in tune with modern architecture than earlier housing projects, but have failed to change the aspect of the centre of the town.

Forty-four thousand homes have electricity, and almost 12,000 homes have gas. (Of this number, more than 1,500 homes are users of cooking gas supplied in containers.) Fifty-one per cent of all homes have water laid on. The water system covers nearly 75% of the central area, while the sewer system runs under 44% of the total street length; however, no more than 39% of all homes have a lead-in.

The total length of streets in the central area is 359 km; of this number, 70% are built-up roads. Street lighting is provided by 7,300 lamps, one in four of them being a light tube or mercury vapour lamp. There are 3 baths, 4 outdoor swimming-pools, with a combined total capacity of 11,300. The daily business during the summer peak runs to about 24,000 (with large numbers of holiday-makers and excursionists swelling the crowds).

Health services are much the same as in the other big towns. There were at the end of 1965 five hospitals (with a total of little less than 3,400 beds), four outpatients' medical centres providing specialist treatment, 10 general outpatients' departments, and numerous panel doctors' offices (55 for grown-ups and 21 for children). The various medical establishments and outpatients' departments, etc. were staffed by 530 doctors, a rate of 31 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Sixteen crèches and 34 day nurseries look after 820 and 2,500 infants and children respectively.

Miskolc is the chief cultural centre in northern Hungary. During the 1965/66 school-year, nearly 2,800 prospective metallurgical, mining and mechanical engineers received instruction at the local University of Heavy Engineering. The School of Mechanical Engineering is attended by over 500 students. There are 38 general primary schools and 15 secondary schools. During the 1965/66 school-year, school-children numbered 22,000, and secondary-school students 9,000. In primary education Miskolc compares unfavourably with the other large cities: its schools are more crowded and staffed by less teachers (63 school-children per classroom and 24 pupils per teacher. Relative figures for the other big cities are: 45 to 46 and 19 to 23). The proportion of secondary-school students, on the other hand, is higher than in any other large town: 551 per 10,000 population.

Miskolc boasts the first permanent stone theatre built in Hungary: it seats 823. There are 22 cinemas (6 of them showing 16 mm films). Theatre and cinema attendances for 1965: 1,221 and 12,300 for 1,000 population.

In addition to the II Rákóczi Ferenc County Library, there are 151

public libraries with a combined stock of over 400,000 volumes. Other cultural institutions: Herman Ottó Museum, the Museum of Metallurgy at Diósgyőr, and the Herman Ottó Memorial Museum at Lillafüred. The Borsod County Culture Centre has been growing in importance of late: its auditorium has been the venue of international film festivals.

The Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge and the Federation of Engineering and Scientific Societies perform an important function in local scientific activities.

Compared with most big cities, the number of radio licence-holders and television subscribers is low: 2,600 and 1,272 respectively per 10,000 population. A television relay station operates in the town, and the local studio of the Hungarian Radio broadcasts its own programme for one hour daily.

The sights of Miskolc and its picturesque surroundings make this place one of the centres of tourism in the northern part of the country.

The oldest pieces of local architecture are the Calvinist church on Ávas Hill, dating from about 1400, and the belfry (from 1557). At the base of the Ávas stands the 16th-century building of the Herman Ottó Museum. The old Rákóczi House, whose vaulted entrance is called the "Dark Gate," is situated in the centre of the town.

Other sights are: the fort of Diósgyőr, built in the 13th century and still inhabited in the 18th century. The "Újmassa Foundry" is a rare industrial relic by European standards. There are many churches worth seeing.

Nearby Tapolca and Lillafüred draw numerous tourists to Miskolc. Tapolca is much frequented for its medicinal springs, thermal and medicinal baths, and Lillafüred's caves and waterfall and a sumptuous holiday hotel are a powerful attraction.

The four hotels and one tourist's hotel of the town can no longer cope with the flow of tourists that has greatly increased over the last few years: they could sleep less than half of the 113,000 visitors who came to Miskolc in 1965.

Debrecen

Debrecen, the third largest town of Hungary, is situated in the eastern part of the Great Plain. Several times during its 600-year-old history, the town played an outstanding role in Hungarian national history. The Turks, occupying the greater part of Hungary in the 16th-17th centuries, devastated the area surrounding Debrecen all but completely. In 1849, during the War of Independence against Austria, the Hapsburg dynasty

was dethroned here. In 1944, during the last phase of the Second World War, the first democratic government of Hungary was formed in this city, and here, too, the first Parliament met after Hungary's liberation in 1945.

After the war, a number of villages and hamlets were formed in the Debrecen area. In 1951, the villages of Ebes and Nagyhegyes seceded from the Debrecen municipal authority. The Hortobágy, a steppe district of 56,800 acres, was annexed in 1952 to the village of Balmazújváros. On January 1st, 1966, the Hortobágy became a self-administering community. These disannexations have shrunk the Debrecen area to 446.4 square kilometres. The central part of the town is divided into three administrative districts.

The population density of the town has been greatly influenced by the changes in its precincts. The secession of several villages has reduced the municipal area almost by half; yet the local population, owing to natural growth and a steady influx of new inhabitants, keeps rising. (It rose from 130,000 on January 1st, 1960, to over 148,000 on December 31st, 1965.) The natural growth rate for 1965 was 3.2 per 1,000 inhabitants. As a result of a vigorous industrialization programme, more people move into Debrecen than leave it to live elsewhere. In Debrecen, in 1965, the margin between permanent and temporary migration showed an increase of 2,810.

Continued industrialization since 1949 has altered the social and economic patterns of Debrecen considerably. In 1963, 69% of all males were gainfully employed. The proportion of female breadwinners continued to rise (from 38% in 1960 to 42% in 1963). Agriculture, once preponderant in the aspect of the town, has lost its earlier importance, as may be seen from the fact that the proportion of agricultural wage-earners has dropped from 18% to 12% between 1949 and 1963, while the proportion of wage-earners employed in industry and construction rose from 26% to 36% over the same period.

In earlier times, Debrecen was a markedly agricultural-type community with some local crafts and small-scale industries. Local farming is now pursued over 168,500 acres. This land is divided among 13 co-operative farms with a total membership figure of nearly 3,200. (In 1964, the cooperatives paid out an annual cash earning share of nearly 13,000 forints to each member.) An industrialization programme implemented since the Second World War has called into being more and more industrial works. The oldest local firm is Alföldi Nyomda, a printing shop believed to have been established in the year 1561. The industries that sprang up here about the turn of the century were mainly for processing agricultural produce, such as a tobacco factory, flour-mills, and

a textile mill. The major manufacturing enterprises founded here during the last twenty years are: a roller-bearing works, a firm manufacturing farming equipment, a clothing factory, a company manufacturing medical instruments, and a pharmaceutical factory. As per December 31st, 1965, there were in Debrecen 11 national and 13 communal enterprises, and 15 artisans' cooperatives. The number of local industrial premises: 188. As the result of a steadily expanding industrial activity, the number of industrial wage-earners went up from 19,246 in 1960 to 28,138 in 1965. Large-scale industrialization has boosted the labour force in the building and construction industry to little less than 7,000.

In 1965, there were 403 shops and 210 catering establishments. There are nearly 300 private shopkeepers. Retail trade sales topped 1,600 million forints—a sum of 11,041 forints per inhabitant—with more than half of it accounted for by sales of commodities. The food supply is good and steadily improving, thanks to the local cooperative farms and co-operative farmers selling produce from their privately owned plots.

Much of the credit for the high standard of local health services goes to the clinics operating under the Debrecen Medical School. Debrecen now has 508 doctors—34 for every 10,000 inhabitants. In 1965, there were 1,768 hospital beds—119 per 10,000 population. In 1965, more than 36,000 patients were discharged from the hospitals, having received a total of 577,000 nursing days (an average of 16 nursing days per patient). Debrecen has 45 National Health Insurance districts (with 3,296 people provided for by each panel doctor). Crèches and nurseries can accommodate 546 and 230 infants respectively; and old people's homes can hold 430.

The 34 kindergartens that were open in 1965 were overcrowded: 2,991 children were taken care of with available accommodation being only for 2,421. This means 124 children for every 100 accommodation. The ratio of children per kindergarten teacher (now 20) represents an improvement over earlier years. At the beginning of the 1965/66 school-year, 833 teachers in 51 general primary schools were taking care of 19,089 school-children (23 children per teacher). The number of children per classroom was 56. The 14 secondary schools were staffed by 426 schoolmasters. The number of secondary-school students was 7,456—503 per 10,000 population. More than half of this number were grammar school (gymnasium) students. Evening and correspondence course students at the secondary level numbered more than 5,000 in the 1965/66 school-year.

There are a number of establishments of higher education (universities, colleges, technical schools) whose courses are attended by 5,802 students (two in three being students of the Kossuth Lajos University of Arts and the Medical School). Twenty per cent of all students attend

higher-level courses in agriculture. Over 600 students were graduated from the universities and colleges in 1965.

Local theatrical life is of a high standard—thanks to the company of the Csokonai Theatre and its repertory theatre. A total of over 430 theatrical performances were held in 1965, with an average attendance of 386. These performances also draw theatre-goers from neighbouring villages. There were 264 radio licence-holders and 75 television subscribers per 1,000 population in 1965. The number of television subscribers, because of bad reception in earlier years, grew rather slowly at first, but ever since a relay station went into operation at Tokaj, there has been a rapid growth, and there are now more than 11,000.

Over the past five years, an average of 1,077 homes have been built annually. Of those built in 1965, 63% have two or more rooms; 99% have electricity, 88% have water laid on, and 82% have gas. The total number of homes at the end of 1965 was 42,181, which means 333 dwellers per 100 homes.

Gas-consumers numbered 14,581 in 1965, and the amount of gas per consumer is increasing considerably. In addition to piped gas, a considerable amount is supplied in cylinders: 2,921 homes consume a monthly average of 9.2 kilogrammes each. Of all homes, 36,300 have electricity, 24,600 have water laid on, and 21,100 have a lead-in from the sewer system. The water system covers a total length of 200 kilometres, and the total length of the sewer system is 100 km.

Debrecen attracts considerable numbers of visitors. Although the local hotels provide accommodation for more than 400, it will often happen that an overflow of visitors have to go elsewhere in search of accommodation. The opening in the Great Woods early in May 1965 of a 1st-class camping site sleeping 500 took some of the summer pressure off the hotels. In recent years, the Municipal Travel Office has been making successful efforts to expand its services for making furnished rooms available. Accommodation of this type at present is for 249.

More and more resort hotels and holiday homes are being opened in Debrecen—a fact which is bound to make its influence felt in the tourist business. A resort hotel for cooperative farm workers that sleeps 100 opened in 1963, provided accommodation with full pension for 3,623 holiday-makers in 1965. The 141-sleeping Vasas Resort Hotel (run by the Metal Workers Union), opened in 1964, accommodated 3,867 guests in 1965. The local medicinal bath is doing considerable business: with a capacity for 6,250 persons, the establishment was visited in 1965 by more than 730,000 people.

There is an ever increasing and widespread interest in the past of the city. The Déri Museum, built between the two world wars as the largest

museum in the provinces, drew over 126,000 visitors in 1965. This museum houses, among other items, Mihály Munkácsy's famous painting *Ecce homo*, the celebrated Déri collection, the local picture gallery, and the extensive ethnographic collection of the former Municipal Museum. The major sights of the town include: the Calvinist College, founded in 1546; the 17th-century Calvinist Great Church; the only crematorium in Hungary; the huge blocks of the university clinics situated in the idyllic surroundings of the Great Woods; and the much-frequented outdoor swimming-pool, likewise in the Great Woods area.

As much as Debrecen itself, its vicinity attracts numerous visitors. The mineral-rich waters of Hajdúszoboszló, a watering-place 20 kilometres from Debrecen, has provided cures and rest for hundreds of thousands since its opening in 1931. Modern spacious resort hotels have been built over the past few years, replacing the earlier small resort homes that had been converted from private villas. Hungary's most modern Trade Union Council resort hotel is found here. In 1965, 20 trade union resort homes with a total accommodation for 1,510 persons provided holidays for nearly 30,000 workers. Available hotel accommodation is for 134 persons, and furnished rooms obtainable can sleep 1,900. There is a camping site sleeping 250. The total combined occupancy of these places was in excess of 23,000. The capacity of the Hajdúszoboszló hydropathic establishment was for 4,431 in 1965. Its peak daily intake is 15,300; the yearly intake more than 803,000.

The nearby Hortobágy *puszta* exercises an extraordinary pull as a tourist attraction. Apart from abundant hunting and angling facilities, the attractions this district holds out to visitors include displays of horsemanship, horse shows, parades of equipages, all organized by the Travel Office, who also arrange for riding instruction services. These riding demonstrations are becoming increasingly popular: this is best seen from the fact that in 1966 they drew 17,000 spectators—four times as many as the year before.

Baranya County

The southernmost county of Hungary, wedged in in the angle formed at the confluence of the Danube and the Dráva. It is bounded, in north-west-west, by Somogy County, by Tolna County in the north, by the Danube and beyond it Bács-Kiskun County in the east, and the Yugoslav frontier in the south. The wooded mountain region of the Mecsek rises from the undulating Baranya countryside in the northwestern part of the county, while the Villány range—a huge limestone rock—

stretches in the south. A part of the soil of the county consists of loessial steppe and calcareous alluvial soil. The influence of the Mediterranean climatic zone is felt in its climate, which is mild and abounding in precipitation.

One of the most important branches of its economy is provided by the exploitation of the hard coal deposit in the Mecsek hills. (The mining centres are at: Pécs-Mecsekszabolcs, Vasas-Komló and Szászvár. Also mined in the country: granite, andesite, marl, earth silicon, and fire-clay.) Major industries: leather, tobacco, brewing, wooden-ware, porcelain, machinery, footwear, and dairy products. The local industries (the town of Pécs included) employ a labour force of 57,024 persons. Output figures of some products (for 1964): coal, 4,316,185 tons; porcelain-ware (for both industrial purposes and households), 4,390 tons; fibre boards, nearly 40,000 cu.m; 2,854,000,000 cigarettes; leather gloves, 1,739,000 pairs; stove tiles, 4,300 tons; and cheese, 1,866 tons.

Local agriculture is equally varied; the major crops: barley, oat, rough fodder, maize, sugar-beet, fibre hemp and sunflowers. Advanced stock-breeding. Principal fruits: peaches, walnuts and chestnuts. Advanced wine-growing (in the two wine-growing districts of Mecsek and Villány). There are 160 cooperative farms with a total membership of 50,502.

There are several hot springs in the county's area: Harkány, Sikonda and Abaliget are much-frequented watering-places with pleasant waters of curative power. Its well-known hydropathic establishments provide cures for thousands of patients of locomotor disorders.

The six districts of Baranya County are those of (1) Mohács, (2) Pécs, (3) Pécsvárad, (4) Sásd, (5) Siklós, and (6) Szigetvár.

County town: Pécs, a city with county status (area 145 sq.km; population 133,992).

Other towns: Komló (pop. 27,337) and Mohács (pop. 18,183).

Number of villages: 323.

Area of the county (excluding Pécs): 4,385.5 sq. km—4.7% of the national area.

Population of the county (excluding Pécs): 279,500—2.8% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population (excluding Pécs): 3.9.

Number of persons employed in the local industries per 10,000 population (excluding Pécs): 869.8.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national labour force (excluding Pécs): 1.5%.

Power consumption by industry per worker (excluding Pécs): 8,404.7 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of the local industries (excluding Pécs): 16,993 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 5,320 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 20,968 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* (1.42 English acres) of cultivated area: 560 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) as proportion of the national cultivated area: 4.6%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	11.8
Rye	6.6
Barley	11.9
Maize	18.8
Sugar-beet	158.8
Potatoes	48.4

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 180.1 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 88.3 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 106.7 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (excluding Pécs) (in 1965): 6,290 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 31.2 km.

Proportion of localities with own railway station or stop: 68.4%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (excluding Pécs) (in 1965): 14.6.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population (excluding Pécs): 28.4.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 2.8.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (excluding Pécs) (in 1965): 10%.

Number of school-children per classroom (in 1965): 36.1. (This and the figures that follow refer to the county without Pécs.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.3.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 118.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 of population: 119.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 of population: 8,861.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 of population: 2,232.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 of population: 717.

This county occupies the southern, sandy, part of the Danube-Tisza interstream region in Hungary. It borders on the Danube in the west, beyond which extend Baranya and Tolna counties, Pest County in the north, the river Tisza in the east, Csongrád County in the southeast, and the Yugoslav frontier in the south. A high proportion of its area is sandy or loess plain. Its climate is highly variable; it is rich in sunshine and deficient in humidity.

Agriculture is the leading branch of its economy. Here is one of the "fruit baskets" of Europe (apricots, sour cherries, pears, quinces). Important wine-growing district. (In 1963, the total orchard area was 14,517 hectares and the total vineyard area 61,634 hectares.) Cooperative farms number 244, with a total membership of 76,946.

Workers and employees in industries: 47,834. A few output figures for 1964: canned vegetables, 28,892 tons; canned fruit, 19,267 tons; paprika (red pepper), 3,319 tons; killed poultry, 10,863 tons; 131,000,000 eggs. Vigorously developing engineering and textile industries. (Some output figures for 1964: vacuum-cleaners, more than 60,000; children's shoes, 823,000 pairs; woollen blankets, 1,500,000 sq. m; working-clothes, over 1,000,000; men's shirts, 1,500,000.)

The seven districts of the county are those of (1) Baja, (2) Dunavecse, (3) Kalocsa, (4) Kecskemét, (5) Kiskőrös, (6) Kiskunfélegyháza, and (7) Kiskunhalas.

County town: Kecskemét (area 264 sq. km; pop. 72,780).

Other towns: Baja (pop. 33,092), Kalocsa (pop. 14,660), Kiskunfélegyháza (pop. 32,897) and Kiskunhalas (pop. 27,906).

Number of villages: 108.

Area: 8,362.4 sq. km—9.0% of the area of Hungary.

Population: 564,200—5.6% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 2.2.

Workers employed in industry, per 10,000 population: 834.4.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national labour force: 2.9%.

Power consumption by industry per worker: 1,589.9 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 4,621 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,291 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 7,317 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 814 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) as proportion of the national cultivated area: 9.7%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	12.5
Rye	5.2
Barley	11.9
Maize	16.7
Sugar-beet	176.3
Potatoes	45.6

Quantity of fertilizers applied per *hold* of crop-field: 184.2 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 69.1 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 120.7 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,139 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 26.1 km.

Proportion of localities with own railway station or stop: 56.5%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stops: 99.1%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 11.6.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 28.6.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.5.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 57%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 42. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.2.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 181.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,445.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,079.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 489.

Békés County

Occupying the southeastern part of the Great Plain, it borders on Hajdú-Bihar County in the north, Szolnok County in the northwest, Csongrád County in the west, and the Rumanian frontier in the east and south. Its whole area is plain; its soil is clayey meadow soil and alluvial steppe soil sprinkled with patches of alkali soil. Its climate is variable. This is the hottest part of the country, the one richest in sunshine; the northern part of the county has meagre precipitation.

Both crop-farming and livestock-breeding are of a high standard. The major crops are: wheat, maize, lucerne, sugar-beet, hemp, sorghum, rice

and fodder crops. The tendency in the local animal husbandry is towards selective breeding, especially of pig and poultry. The local cooperative farms number 182, with a total membership of 83,574.

Major industries: food (flour-mills, dairy products, meat, poultry, sugar, canning), textiles, and brick-making. Important domestic crafts (rugs, peasant fabrics, wicker-work objects). The local industries employ 36,402 persons. A few output figures for 1964: mineral oil, 191,000 tons; husked rice, 10,507 tons; sugar, 94,259 tons; sausages, nearly 1,600 tons; killed poultry, nearly 12,000 tons; canned vegetables, more than 12,000 tons; 101,000,000 eggs; burnt tiles, more than 60,000,000 pieces; men's shirts, 2,500,000.

The eight districts of the county are those of (1) Békés, (2) Gyoma, (3) Gyula, (4) Mezőkovácsháza, (5) Orosháza, (6) Sarkad, (7) Szarvas, and (8) Szeghalom.

County town: Békéscsaba (area 181 sq.km; pop. 52,428).

Other towns: Gyula (pop. 24,896), Orosháza (pop. 32,173) and Szarvas (pop. 19,087). Number of villages: 76.

Area: 5,668.7 sq. km—6.1% of the national area.

Population: 446,500—4.5% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 1.9.

Number of persons employed in the industries per 10,000 population: 812.9.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national labour force: 2.2%.

Power consumption by industry per worker: 2,666.3 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of the local industries: 8,100 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,048 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 13,856 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 670 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) as proportion of the national cultivated area: 7.1%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	14.1
Rye	6.5
Barley	13.9
Maize	21.8
Sugar-beet	183.0
Potatoes	52.2

Quantity of fertilizers applied per *hold* of crop-field: 151.7 kilogrammes.
Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 84.2 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 101.5 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,179 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 26.5 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 69.7%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stops: 92.1%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 11.0.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 25.8.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.4.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 63%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 37.8. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.6.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 220.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 241.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 10,512.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,489.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 610.

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County

The northernmost county of Hungary, it borders on the Czechoslovak frontier in the north, Szabolcs-Szatmár and Hajdú-Bihar counties in the east, and Heves and Nógrád counties in the southwest and west. Its area covers the greater part of the Bükk hills, the karstic Northern Borsod hills, and the Zemplén hills of volcanic origin; its southern part comprises some fertile plains. The local climate is colder and richer in rainfall than the national average—a circumstance which, coupled with the configurations of the soil, accounts for the vast contiguous forests in the area.

This is, next to Budapest, the most highly industrialized area in Hungary. Rich mineral deposits; notable heavy and chemical industries. Important light industries (paper, sugar, chocolate, tobacco) and building materials. Important domestic crafts.

In local agriculture, the proportion of crop-lands is lower, and that of forests higher, than the national average. Considerable vegetable and fruit-growing. The local wine-districts (Tokaj, Tállya, Tolcsva, Mád, etc.), which have arisen on the detritus of volcanic rocks, produce world-famous wines (Tokay).

Industrial constructions that were completed in 1965: a fertilizer factory at Tiszaszederkény and reconstruction of the roughing-mill at Ózd. A department store has been completed at Diósgyőr, an outpatients' department for workers of the Hungarian State Railways at Miskolc, and a TB hospital at Edelény. A television relay station has been completed at Tokaj. The local industries (Miskolc included) employed 126,203 persons in 1964. A few output figures for 1964: coal, more than 6,000,000 tons; iron ore, 775,000 tons; cast iron 27,523 tons; pig iron, 929,677 tons; steel, 1,435,318 tons; rolled steel, 1,051,722 tons; rails, 52,096 tons; tin plates, 2,588 tons; black thin sheet, 67,640 tons; forge-shop machinery, 436 units; diesel engines, nearly 50; cast glass sheet, 566,216 sq. m; pressed glassware for canning or household purposes, approx. 36,000 tons; nitrogen fertilizer, 319,620 tons; PVC powder, nearly 6,000 tons; paints, varnishes and enamel, nearly 13,000 tons. Local cooperative farms number 312, with a total membership of 66,657.

Noted watering-places and resorts (Miskolc-Tapolca, Lillafüred, Aggtelek).

The eight districts of the county are those of (1) Edelény, (2) Encs, (3) Mezőcsát, (4) Mezőkövesd, (5) Miskolc, (6) Ózd, (7) Sátoraljaújhely, and (8) Szerencs.

County town: Miskolc (town with county status; area 223 sq. km; pop. 166,927).

Other towns: Kazincbarcika (pop. 25,413), Ózd (pop. 39,430), Sátoraljaújhely (pop. 16,601), Tiszaszederkény (pop. 6,500 plus approx. 2,000 workers in hostels).

Number of villages: 361.

Area (excluding Miskolc): 7,023.6 sq. km—7.5% of the national area.

Population (excluding Miskolc): 592,300—5.8% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population (excluding Miskolc): 7.7.

Number of persons employed in the local industries, per 10,000 population (excluding Miskolc): 1,291.7.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force (excluding Miskolc): 5%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker (excluding Miskolc): 11,377.2 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries (excluding Miskolc): 28,551 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 5,934 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 21,224 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 619 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens,

orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 7%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	11.3
Rye	7.9
Barley	8.2
Maize	12.8
Sugar-beet	142.3
Potatoes	33.8

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 136.1 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 62.2 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 96.6 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (excluding Miskolc) (in 1965): 6,032 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 34.8 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 41.0%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 87%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (excluding Miskolc) (in 1965): 8.1.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population (excluding Miskolc): 15.1.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.7.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (excluding Miskolc) (in 1965): 16%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 50.1. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 25.4.

Number of secondary-school students, per 10,000 population: 154.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 94.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 8,010.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,038.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 565.

Csongrád County

Stretching across the river Tisza, in the southern part of the Great Plain, it borders on Békés County in the east-northeast, Szolnok County in the north, Bács-Kiskun County in the west, and the Yugoslav frontier in the south. Its soil is, in part, steppe, in part alluvial soil dotted with patches of alkali land, and sandy soil. The local climate is variable: the hottest in the Great Plain, but not the driest.

Its natural endowments favour a highly developed agriculture. The proportion of its crop-land area is far above, and of its forest area far below, the national average. Major crops are: wheat and maize, as well as barley, lucerne, hemp, tobacco, sunflowers, flax seeds, onions, paprika pods, grapes and other fruits, and vegetables. Considerable poultry and fish breeding. Cooperative farms number 143, with a total membership of 61,090.

Major industries: textiles and food (flour-mills, canning, dairy products and meat—Szeged salami is world famous). Several engineering works and wood-working mills. Domestic crafts (pottery, rush-work). The local industries (including Szeged) employ 56,107 persons. A few output figures for 1964: bridge-scales and lever balances, over 9,000; hemp cloth and flax cloth, approx. 12,000,000 sq.m; working-clothes, over 1,000,000; leather coats, approx. 20,000; sheets of veneer, 4,631,000 sq.m; plywood furniture panel and broad-leaved sawnwood, over 40,000 cu.m; kitchen furniture, over 15,000 sets; matches, 316,000,000 boxes; mosaic flags and cement-plates, 45,000 sq.m; household vessels and stoneware, approx. 800 tons; salami, 3,923 tons; and paprika (red pepper), 3,787 tons.

The three districts of the county are those of (1) Makó, (2) Szeged, and (3) Szentes.

County town: Szeged (town with county status; area 112 sq.km; pop. 113,594).

Other towns: Csongrád (pop. 20,196), Hódmezővásárhely (pop. 52,605), Makó (pop. 29,844), and Szentes (pop. 31,275).

Number of villages: 62.

Area (excluding Szeged): 4,149.7 sq.km—4.5% of the national area.

Population (excluding Szeged): 321,400—3.2% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population (excluding Szeged): 0.7.

Number of persons employed in the local industries, per 10,000 population (excluding Szeged): 808.1—1.6% of the national labour force.

Power consumption in local industries, per worker (excluding Szeged): 1,844.4 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed assets of local industries (excluding Szeged): 3,991 forints.

Total investment per inhabitant: 3,825 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 11,733 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 786 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 5.2%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	13.5
Rye	5.4
Barley	12.9
Maize	19.2
Sugar-beet	187.6
Potatoes	44.9

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 158.9 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 70.0 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 90.8 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (excluding Szeged) (in 1965): 6,792 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 30.7 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 55.0%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 94.0%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (excluding Szeged) (in 1965): 13.2.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population (excluding Szeged): 29.2.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 2.5.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (excluding Szeged) (in 1965): 58.0%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 36.2. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965, and excluding Szeged.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 20.5.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 149.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 179.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 8,022.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,500.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 604.

Fejér County

Stretching in the eastern part of Transdanubia (the country lying between the Danube and the Austrian frontier), it borders on Komárom County in the north, the Danube in the east, with Pest and Bács-Kiskun counties beyond it, Tolna County in the south, and Veszprém and Somogy counties in the west. A great part of its area is lowland-type country stretching over the loess soil of the Mezőföld region. The Vértes mountain range (dolomite and limestone), part of the Bakony and the Velence hills rise in this county. It has a sunny climate; the annual rainfall is around 600 mm.

The economic pattern of the county is determined by the deposits of brown coal and bauxite found here (Pusztavám, Balinka, Gánt, Iszka-szentgyörgy) and the Danube Iron Works of Dunaújváros, the largest metallurgical works in Hungary. The cold-rolling mill was put into operation in 1965. (Blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and steel plant, coking plant, fireclay-brick factory, rolling mill.) Other important industries: aluminium rolling mill (Székesfehérvár) and TV and radio receivers, special lorries and railway brakes (Székesfehérvár). Textile mills (Székesfehérvár, Dunaújváros) and cellulose mills (Dunaújváros) are also to be found here. The local industries employ 47,649 persons. Some output figures for 1964: bauxite, 444,374 tons; pig iron, 564,564 tons; steel, 606,175 tons; rolled steel, 351,067 tons; miscellaneous aluminium products (alloyed and unalloyed, pressed, drawn, and cold-rolled), 28,884 tons; wireless sets, over 100,000; television sets, 162,870; girders of reinforced concrete, more than 2,250,000 m (run); fireclay products, 32,447 tons; hard coke, 781,141 tons; children's underclothing over 1,200,000 pieces; men's suits, 225,843; men's jackets, 258,519; and men's trousers, 329,881.

In local agriculture, crop-land has a higher proportion than other branches of cultivation. Major crops are: maize, wheat, lucerne, barley and sugar-beet. The Mór wine district stretches on the southern slopes of the Vértes hills. The Martonvásár Pilot Farm is of national importance. Pig fattening is the chief pursuit in animal husbandry. Local cooperative farms number 107, with a total membership of 39,399.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Bicske, (2) Dunaújváros, (3) Mór, (4) Sárbogárd, and (5) Székesfehérvár.

County town: Székesfehérvár (area 161 sq.km; pop. 65,067).

The other town of the county is Dunaújváros (pop. 41,659).

Number of villages: 105.

Area: 4,373.4 sq.km—4.7% of the national area.

Population: 389,900—3.8% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 5.1.

Number of persons employed in the local industries, per 10,000 population: 1,256.8.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 3.1%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 10,020.5 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 30,761 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 5,434 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 20,609 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 708 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 4.9%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	15.3
Rye	8.0
Barley	13.9
Maize	18.8
Sugar-beet	190.8
Potatoes	72.2

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 173.4 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 106.7 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 115 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,752 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 30.6 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 54.2%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 94.3%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 12.0.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 25.3. (A new hospital was opened in Dunaújváros in 1965.)

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.9.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 47%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 49.3. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 23.8.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 215.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 374.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 8,040.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,256.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 893.

Győr-Sopron County

Stretching in the northwestern corner of Hungary, it borders on the Austrian and the Czechoslovak frontier in the west and north respectively, Komárom County in the east, and Veszprém and Vas counties in the south. Its area covers most of the Little Plain region of meadow soil, the forest-clad Sopron mountain range, and the gently undulating country by Lake Fertő. There are a great number of larger or smaller rivers with frequent floods. The local climate is markedly settled.

Advanced, intensive and variegated agriculture. Substantial heavy industries, food-processing and textile industries. Major industries: railway carriages and machinery (Győr), farm machinery and alumina (Mosonmagyaróvár), textiles (Győr, Sopron, Mosonmagyaróvár), flour-mills, coke, farinaceous products (Győr), meat (Kaposvár), dairy products (Mosonmagyaróvár, Csorna, Kapuvár), distilleries, fodder, starch (Győr). The local industries employ 68,546 persons. Some output figures for 1964: cast steel, 12,368 tons; calcined alumina, 34,694 tons; diesel engines, 169; travelling cranes, 71; railway carriages, 319; tractor-drawn ploughs, more than 5,000; window-frames, door-frames and doors, over 500,000 sq.m; varnished furniture, more than 7,000 sets; imitation leather, over 10,000,000 sq.m; cotton fabric, over 40,000,000 sq.m; flax and hemp cloth, over 10,000,000 sq.m; wool cloth, over 5,000,000 sq.m; knitwear, 2,063 tons; ladies' costumes and dresses, nearly 500,000; and boys' and girls' clothing, 814,981.

In agriculture, some crop-yields are higher than the national average. Major crop: sugar-beet. Considerable vegetable gardening (irrigation). Local livestock density rate is among the highest in Hungary. Cooperative farms number 165, with a total membership of 47,164.

Considerable tourist traffic; the majority of visitors from the West enter Hungary via the territory of Győr-Sopron County. The annual Sopron Weeks are a major tourist attraction. Hotel Fenyves was opened in Sopron in 1965.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Csorna, (2) Győr, (3) Kapuvár, (4) Mosonmagyaróvár, and (5) Sopron.

County town: Győr (area 82 sq.km; pop. 78,353).

Other towns: Mosonmagyaróvár (pop. 23,560), Sopron (pop. 44,250).

Number of villages: 174.

Area: 4,012.2 sq.km—4.3% of the national area.
 Population: 399,200—3.9% of the population of Hungary.
 Natural growth per 1,000 population: 4.1.
 Number of persons employed in the local industries, per 10,000 population: 1,719.6.
 Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 4.4%.
 Power consumption by local industries per worker: 4,638.3 kwh.
 Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 19,054 forints.
 Total investments per inhabitant: 3,339 forints.
 Industrial investment per industrial worker: 8,677 forints.
 Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 532 forints.
 County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 4.3%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	11.9
Rye	7.0
Barley	9.6
Maize	14.5
Sugar-beet	137.2
Potatoes	42.2

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 170.4 kilogrammes.
 Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 120.2 litres.
 Crop-land area per tractor: 106.8 *hold*.
 Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 8,295 forints.
 Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 38.7 km.
 Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 55.2%.
 Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 91.4%.
 Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 13.6.
 Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 38.6.
 Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 2.2.
 Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 22%.
 Number of school-children per classroom: 38.1. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)
 Number of school-children per teacher: 21.4.
 Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 305.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 365.
 Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,770.
 Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,355.
 Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 774.

Hajdú-Bihar County

Stretching in the eastern part of Hungary, it borders on the Rumanian frontier in the east, Szabolcs-Szatmár County in the north, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County in the northwest, Szolnok County in the west, and Békés County in the south. Its soil is the loess soil of the Hajdúság district and the alkali-ridden land of the Hortobágy *puszta*. The local climate is variable; the annual precipitation varies from 550 mm to 600 mm. Summer droughts often hit hard at agriculture.

The local economy is predominantly agricultural (with the exception of Debrecen). A variety of crops are grown, in accordance with the quality of the soil. Major crops are: wheat, rye, maize, sugar-beet, tobacco and sunflower seed. Pigs and sheep are predominant in livestock breeding. Cooperative farms number 200, with a total membership of 73,112.

Deep borings have tapped vast natural gas resources in the county's area. In the manufacturing industry, the earlier dominance of the food-processing industry is being toppled by such up-and-coming industries as instrument-making, pharmaceuticals, roller-bearings and clothing (Debrecen), and natural gas (Hajdúszoboszló).

The local industries (with Debrecen included) employ 36,721 persons. Some output figures for 1964: natural gas, 441,943,000 cu.m; washing machines, 173,997; spin-driers, 63,984; reinforced concrete fence parts, over 100,000; penicillin, over 20,000 million units; oxytetracycline-quaternary salt, nearly 20,000 kilogrammes; fermented tobacco, nearly 6,000 tons; cigarettes, nearly 5,000,000,000; bent-wood furniture, over 600,000 pieces; furniture, over 5,000 sets; children's footwear, over 600,000 pairs; ladies' costumes and dresses, nearly 1,000,000; sole leather, 1,318.5 tons; killed poultry (chickens, geese, and ducks), 6,124 tons; eggs, 68,000,000; deep-frozen foodstuffs, 1,748 tons.

The county boasts two spas of European fame in Hajdúszoboszló and Debrecen.

The six districts of the county are those of (1) Berettyóújfalú, (2) Bihar-keresztes, (3) Debrecen, (4) Derecske, (5) Polgár, and (6) Püspökladány.

County town: Debrecen (town with county status; area 446 sq.km; pop. 145,692).

Other towns: Hajdúböszörmény (pop. 30,663), Hajdúnánás (pop. 17,479), Hajdúszoboszló (pop. 21,547).

Number of villages: 79.

Area (excluding Debrecen): 5,765.5 sq.km—6.2% of the national area.

Population (excluding Debrecen): 370,600—3.7% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population (excluding Debrecen): 7.5.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population (excluding Debrecen): 305.8.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force (excluding Debrecen): 0.7%.

Power consumption by local industries, per worker (excluding Debrecen): 3,305.0 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries (excluding Debrecen): 2,745 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,710 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 17,711 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 665 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 7.4%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	12.5
Rye	5.7
Barley	12.3
Maize	17.6
Sugar-beet	190.7
Potatoes	45.8

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 142.8 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 59.4 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 108.1 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (excluding Debrecen) (in 1965): 5,360 forints.

Length of public road per 100 sq.km: 23.7 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 56.9%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 86.1%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 12.6.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population (excluding Debrecen): 24.9.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.7.

Proportion of localities (excluding Debrecen) with chemist's shop (in 1965): 56%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 51.0. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 24.0.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 121.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 10,977.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 1,914.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 201.

Heves County

Stretching over the middle section of the Northern Mountain Range and the adjoining rim of the lowland, it borders on Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County in the east-northeast, Nógrád County in the west-northwest, Pest County in the west, and Szolnok County in the south. Its soil is varied, ranging from brown and fallow forest soils, to meadow, alkali and sand soil. The county covers parts of the Mátra and Bükk mountain ranges. Its climate is cooler and more abundant in precipitation than the national average.

In the local economy, industry, mining and agriculture are of more or less even importance. Lignite mined at the foot of the Mátra hills feeds the Mátra Region Power Station. There are deposits of gold, silver and copper (Recsk), soft coal (Egercsehi), mineral oil (Demjén), lead and zinc (Gyöngyösoroszi), bentonite (Istenmezeje), quartzite (Gyöngyössolymos), and numerous stone quarries. Industries: building materials, cement, glass, iron and metal working, sugar and canning, tobacco, furniture, parquets. The local industries employ 38,399 persons. Some output figures for 1964: lignite, 2,398,392 tons; bentonite, 57,924 tons; limestone (for industrial purposes), 922,159 tons; carved stone, more than 10,000 tons; cement, 243,149 tons; quicklime, nearly 100,000 tons; burnt tiles, nearly 21,000,000; high-quality glass, 232 tons; sugar, nearly 100,000 tons; green peas, canned letcho and tomatoes, nearly 22,000 tons; cigarettes, 2,500,000,000; and cigars, over 44,000,000.

The proportion of crop-land and hay-field is lower, that of forests and vineyards far higher, than the national average. Chief crops: cereals, maize, vegetables, tomatoes and melons. World-famous wines are grown

on the slopes of the Mátra and Bükk hills (Gyöngyösvisonta, Eger and Debrő wine-districts). Lumbering is of large proportions. Cooperative farms number 138, with a total membership of 58,279.

Considerable tourism (in the Mátra and Bükk hills, and hydropathic establishments at Eger and Parád).

The six districts of the county are those of (1) Eger, (2) Füzesabony, (3) Gyöngyös, (4) Hatvan, (5) Heves, and (6) Pétervására.

County town: Eger (area 92 sq.km; pop. 42,716).

Other towns: Gyöngyös (pop. 30,561) and Hatvan (pop. 21,005).
Number of villages: 116.

Area: 3,637.4 sq. km—3.9% of the national area.

Population: 342,900—3.4% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 2.2.

Number of persons employed in local industries, per 10,000 population: 1,118.9.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 2.5%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 5,641.3 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 19,925 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,689 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 13,637 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 625 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 3.7%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	12.4
Rye	8.7
Barley	11.7
Maize	13.2
Sugar-beet	149.1
Potatoes	36.5

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 132.4 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 79.4 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 79.1 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,557 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 31.5 km.

Proportion of villages with railway station or stop: 36.2%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 94.0%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 13.1.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 29.0.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.8.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 29%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 50.5. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.8.

Number of secondary-school students, per 10,000 population: 193.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 277.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 8,270.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,493.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 774.

Komárom County

Situated in the northwestern part of Hungary, it borders on the Danube (forming the Czechoslovak frontier here) in the north, Pest County in the east, Fejér County in the south, and Veszprém and Győr-Sopron counties in the west. The territory of the county covers parts of the Bakony, Vértes and Pilis mountain ranges and the Gerecse hills. Apart from the limestone and dolomite strata of the hills, there are in the county's area loess-filled basins, and, in the Tata and Dorog basins, deposits of brown coal. The local climate is somewhat colder than the national average.

Brown coal mining (Tatabánya, Oroszlány, Dorog, Tokod, Csolnok) forms the principal department of the local economy. (Power stations have been erected at the first three of the above mines.) Power generated here accounts for 20% of the total national output. Considerable chemical industry (Almásfüzitő, Nyergesújfalu, Szőny, Tatabánya, Dorog). A Danul-fibre and Danul-silk mill have been put into operation at Nyergesújfalu in 1965. Limestone quarries, and marl and clay pits. Important aluminium foundries (Tatabánya); prefabricated building parts, asbestos plate; glass; noteworthy alumina production (Almásfüzitő). Machine tools (Esztergom), oil refineries (Szőny, Almásfüzitő) are up-and-coming industries. Plastics (Nyergesújfalu), and leather and footwear also considerable. Local industries employ 66,594 persons. Some output figures for 1964: brown coal, 8,058,591 tons; cement, 985,780 tons; quicklime, 293,693 tons; asbestos plates, over 6,000,000 sq.m; asbestos pipes, nearly 2,000,000 m (run); reinforced concrete sleepers,

over 600,000; calcined alumina, 132,120 tons; planing and milling machines, more than 600; petrol, 221,040 tons; kerosene, nearly 30,000 tons; gas oil, nearly 600,000 tons; fuel oil, nearly 900,000 tons; synthetic fibres, nearly 5,000 tons; and rayon filaments, approx. 800 tons.

The forest area is twice as large as the national average. Major crops: maize, wheat, sugar-beet and fodder crops. Cooperative farms number 69, with a total membership of 15,103.

The three districts of the county are those of (1) Dorog, (2) Komárom, and (3) Tata.

County town: Tatabánya (area 90 sq.km; pop. 61,254).

Other towns: Esztergom (pop. 25,580), Komárom (pop. 10,653), Oroszlány (pop. 18,882), and Tata (18,594).

Number of villages: 72.

Area: 2,253.7 sq.km—2.4% of the national area.

Population: 294,800—2.9% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 5.8.

Number of persons employed in local industries, per 10,000 population: 2,277.6.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 4.4%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 17,053.8 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 49,436 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 7,258 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 22,605 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 563 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 2.1%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	13.7
Rye	8.6
Barley	13.1
Maize	15.4
Sugar-beet	173.6
Potatoes	49.1

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 175.8 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 133.7 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 92.2 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 8,725 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 34.5 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 47.2%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 100%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 16.6.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 47.0.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 2.7.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 35%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 47.8. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 23.7.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 259.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 328.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 11,135. (A large cinema was built at Tatabánya in 1965.)

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,406.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 1,106.

Nógrád County

Situated in the northern part of Hungary, it borders on the Czechoslovak frontier in the north, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties in the east, and Pest County in the south and west. The area of the county covers part of the Börzsöny and the Cserhát hills, the Mátra foothills, and the volcanic Karancs hills; the rest comprises the loess-filled Nógrád Basin. There are deposits of brown coal in the Zagyva Valley, between the Karancs and the Mátra. The local climate is highland-type: colder and more abundant in precipitation than the national average.

Brown coal mining and the heavy industry it supports are the leading pursuits in the local economy. Besides coal mines (Kisterenye, Nemti, Mátranovák, Nagybátony), there are noteworthy andesite mines quarries. Steelware and general metalware manufacturing, glassworks at Salgótarján. Stove tiles (Romhány). The local industries employ 34,254 persons. Some output figures for 1964: coal, 3,844,226 tons; cold-rolled steel ribbons and profile steel, 45,046 tons; miscellaneous steel cables, nearly 80,000 tons; ferro-silicon, nearly 6,000 tons; stoves, 123,461; cooking ranges, 163,666; fired bricks, over 30,000,000; drawn plate-glass, 7,500,000 sq.m; and other glass of varying quality, over 25,000 tons.

In agriculture, the proportion of the crop-land area is far lower than, and that of the forest area four times as high as, the national average.

Main crops: barley, rye, maize, sugar-beet, potatoes. Cooperative farms number 97, with a total membership of 26,155.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Balassagyarmat, (2) Pásztó, (3) Rétság, (4) Salgótarján, and (5) Szécsény.

County town: Salgótarján (area 58 sq.km; pop. 34,438).

The other town: Balassagyarmat (pop. 12,801).

Number of villages: 134.

Area: 2,544.2 sq.km—2.7% of the national area.

Population: 236,300—2.3% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 4.6.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 1,450.1.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 2.2%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 8,774.8 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 16,480 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,354 forints.

Industrial investment per industrial worker: 8,751 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 511 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 2.3%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	12.7
Rye	8.0
Barley	10.4
Maize	12.5
Sugar-beet	164.7
Potatoes	29.8

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 137.7 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 106.6 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 96.2 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,605 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 37.6 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 36.1%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 94.8%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 13.1.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 41.4.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.9.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 20%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 42.0. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.9.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 195.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 256.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,796.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,258.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 664.

Pest County

Situated, roughly, in the central part of Hungary, it borders on the Czechoslovak frontier in the northwest, on Nógrád County in the north, Heves and Szolnok counties in the east, Bács-Kiskun County in the south, and Fejér and Komárom counties in the west. Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is situated in the middle of the county. Its territory covers the Buda and the Pilis hills, the Danube Bend and the volcanic hills of the Börzsöny, as well as the Naszály hill; the greater part of its area, however, covers part of the Great Plain (here is the loess-and-sand-covered rolling country of the Gödöllő area). In tune with the diversification of the terrain, the local climate shows some diversity, too.

The presence on its territory of the national capital is of decisive influence on the county's economic life. The local industries have made very considerable advances over the past twenty years. Industries: metallurgy and engineering (Diósd, Törökbálint, Szigethalom, Gödöllő, Maglód, Nagymaros, Dunakeszi, Cegléd), chemicals—above all photochemicals—(Vác), oil refineries and power station (Százhalombatta—began partial operation in 1965), textiles (Vác, Kistarcsa, Budakalász, Pomáz), telecommunication, canning, flour-mills and meat processing (Nagykőrös, Dunakeszi, Cegléd, Vác), cement (Vác), brown coal (Pilisszentiván, Pilisvörösvár, Solymár), oil (Törtel, Nagykőrös). The local industries (excluding Budapest) employ 81,705 persons. Some output figures for 1964 (excluding Budapest): cement, 556,010 tons; quarry stone, nearly 400,000 tons; clinkers, nearly 500,000 tons; mosaic flags and cement plates, 346,000 sq.m; railway carriages, 150; motor trucks, lorries, over 1,200; telephone apparatuses, nearly 160,000; electric meters, nearly 500,000; television video tubes, nearly 300,000; film, 466,000 sq.m; photographic paper, 2,500,000 sq.m; flax and hemp cloth,

over 8,000,000 sq.m; worsted yarn, over 1,000 tons; carded wool yarn, 2,262 tons; miscellaneous knitwear, over 2,000 tons; men's coats, approx. 160,000; men's jackets, nearly 70,000; ladies' coats, approx. 260,000; children's coats, 167,000; and canned vegetables, nearly 35,000 tons.

In local agriculture, the proportion of wooded area is higher than the national average. Main crops: wheat, rye, potatoes, vegetables, fruit. The Gödöllő Pilot Farm for Raising Small Animals is doing work of national importance for the development of agriculture. Cooperative farms number 189, with a total membership of 65,511.

Some parts of the county are dotted with mountain and riverside resorts and excursion spots (Pilis, Dobogókő and Nagyvillám hills, and the picturesque sceneries of the Danube Bend).

The ten districts of the county are those of (1) Buda, (2) Cegléd, (3) Dabas, (4) Gödöllő, (5) Monor, (6) Nagykáta, (7) Ráckeve, (8) Szentendre, (9) Szob, and (10) Vác.

County town: Budapest, the capital of Hungary (area 525 sq.km; pop. 1,935,531).

Other towns: Cegléd (pop. 37,253), Gödöllő (pop. 20,172), Nagykőrös (pop. 25,333), Szentendre (pop. 11,544), Vác (pop. 28,229).

Number of villages: 183.

Area: 6,393.6 sq.km. (This and the figures that follow do not refer to Budapest.) The area represents 6.9% of the national area.

Population: 836,000—8.3% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 3.6.

Number of persons employed in local industries, per 10,000 population: 982.0.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 5.2%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 4,546.0 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 10,960 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,454 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 21,583 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 666 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to national cultivated area: 6.5%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	12.7
Rye	6.4
Barley	12.9

Maize	15.7
Sugar-beet	177.2
Potatoes	51.8

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field (Budapest included): 164.4 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 98.8.

Crop-land area per tractor: 112.9 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 6,185 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km; 36.4 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 53.0%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 94.0%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 9.2.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 13.8.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.7.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 51%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 47.1. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 23.6.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 115.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 95.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 7,425.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,270.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 761.

Somogy County

Situated in the western part of Hungary, south of Lake Balaton, it borders on Fejér, Tolna and Baranya counties in the east, the Yugoslav frontier in the south, Zala and Veszprém counties in the west, and Lake Balaton in the north. Most of it is undulating country and only a small part is plain; its surface is alternately covered with loess, forest soil, and wind-blown sands. Local temperatures are somewhat higher than the national average, and the annual precipitation is 700 mm to 800 mm.

Its economic pattern is predominantly agricultural; almost 90% of its area is arable land. Main crops: potato, cereals, fodder crops, sugar-beet, and maize. Considerable wine and fruit-growing. Considerable quantities of garden seeds and vine graftlings are grown. Cattle and pigs domi-

nate in the local livestock breeding. Cooperative farms number 240, with a total membership of 71,251.

The food-processing industry (Kaposvár, Nagyatád) leads the industrial field, but the textile and clothing industries have been making vigorous advances in recent years. Domestic crafts (basketry, weaving and spinning, wood carving, and embroidery) are widely practised. The output figures for 1964: cotton yarn, over 9,000 tons; sewing thread and knitting cotton, nearly 1,000 tons; boys' suits and girls' dresses, 843,000; broad-leaved sawnwood, approx. 22,000 cu.m; parquets, over 500,000 sq.m; cube sugar, 2,551 tons; eggs, 103,000,000; cheese, nearly 2,000 tons; and purée and jam, 1,112 tons.

The local centres of tourism are of national importance: the county's holiday trade operates growing numbers of hotels and camping sites and nearly 500 resort hotels and homes on the shore of Lake Balaton.

The eight districts of the county are those of (1) Barcs, (2) Csurgó, (3) Fonyód, (4) Kaposvár, (5) Marcali, (6) Nagyatád, (7) Siófok, and (8) Táb.

County town: Kaposvár (area 44 sq.km; pop. 49,308).

Number of villages: 252.

Area: 6,085.8 sq. km—6.5% of the national area.

Population: 362,200—3.6% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 0.5.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 653.8.

Local industrial labour force in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 1.5%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 3,013.6 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 8,780 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,162 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 9,459 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 483 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to national cultivated area: 5.8%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	11.4
Rye	7.7
Barley	12.1
Maize	16.9
Sugar-beet	164.3
Potatoes	40.1

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 183.8 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 78.7 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 105.5 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,651 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 26.0 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 46.8%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 81.7%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 11.5.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 28.0.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.6.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 24%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 37.8. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 23.6.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 195.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 434.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,232.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,179.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 563.

Szabolcs-Szatmár County

Stretching along the north-northeastern (USSR) frontier, it borders on Hajdú-Bihar County in the south and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County in the west. Its soil (the Tiszahát, Nyírség, Rétköz districts and the one-time Ecsed Swamp) is alluvial and meadow soil, swamp soil, and, on the Nyírség sands, rust-brown forest soil turning to steppe soil; there are extensive areas of wind-blown sands. The salient feature of its climate is the abundant precipitation, which is higher than the average on the Great Plain.

The pattern of the local economy is greatly influenced by agriculture, which, owing to the great diversity of its soil, is varied and highly specialized. Main crops: maize, potatoes, rye, tobacco, sunflower seeds, and sugar-beet. Advanced fruit-growing (above all numerous varieties of apples and plums). Advanced livestock breeding, mainly cattle and pigs. Cooperative farms number 277, with a total membership of 92,048.

The food-processing industry leads the industrial field. Also of importance: tobacco, oil, chemicals. The Tiszaölk hydro-electric complex has

an important function in local industries. Local industries employ 21,620 persons. Some output figures for 1964: crude morphine, over 13,000 kilogrammes; petrol, nearly 50,000 tons; fuel oil, 242,264 tons; fermented tobacco, over 10,000 tons; spirits (various brands and qualities), over 40,000 absolute hectolitres; men's trousers, 343,000; and radiators, 200,401 sq. m surface.

The ten districts of the county are those of (1) Baktalórántháza, (2) Csenger, (3) Fehérgyarmat, (4) Kisvárd, (5) Mátészalka, (6) Nagykálló, (7) Nyírbátor, (8) Nyíregyháza, (9) Tiszalök, and (10) Vásárosnamény.

County town: Nyíregyháza (area 164 sq.km; pop. 62,031).

Number of villages: 233.

Area: 5,934.7 sq.km—6.4% of the national area.

Population: 559,000—5.5% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 9.4.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 385.8.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 1.3%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 2,050.1 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 4,434 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 2,735 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 12,158 forints.

Agricultural investments per *hold* of cultivated area: 805 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 7.1%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	10.2
Rye	8.2
Barley	9.9
Maize	12.9
Sugar-beet	124.7
Potatoes	37.5

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 153.6 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 51.5 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 123.9 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 5,641 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 32.3 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 46.3%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 82.0%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 9.0.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 24.5.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.1.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 26%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 51.9. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 25.9.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 224.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 235.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,431.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 1,736.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 303.

Szolnok County

Situated in the centre of the Great Plain, it borders on Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties in the north, Hajdú-Bihar and Békés counties in the east, Csongrád County in the south, and Bács-Kiskun and Pest counties in the west. Its surface is perfectly flat; its soil is in part calciferous sands, in part loess. The local climate is typically continental.

In this once agricultural county, local industries have mushroomed and been expanding vigorously. Major industries: chemicals (Tisza-side Chemical Works), engineering (Jászberény, Törökszentmiklós, Szolnok, Kunhegyes), sugar (Szolnok), footwear (Szolnok), food-processing (Törökszentmiklós, etc.), paper (Szolnok). Peasant potteries (Mezőtúr). Local industries employ 37,946 persons. Some output figures for 1964: men's and ladies' shoes, nearly 5,000,000 pairs; rubber boots, 630,000 pairs; various rubber footwear, 3,222,000 pairs; sulphite cellulose, over 7,000 tons; various kinds of paper, approx. 12,000 tons; soft sawnwood, 45,000 cu.m; rice, 20,000 tons; aluminium utensils, 377 tons; disk-cultivators, over 1,000; household refrigerators, over 70,000; rubber soles, over 3,000 tons; phosphorous fertilizer, nearly 250,000 tons; killed poultry, over 5,000 tons; and milk, 400,000 hectolitres (16,364 gals.). The county is one of the major producers of marketable grain. Other major crops: maize, barley, sugar-beet, and rice. Considerable livestock breeding. Cooperative farms number 149, with a total membership of 68,821.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Jászberény, (2) Kun-szentmárton, (3) Szolnok, (4) Tiszafüred, and (5) Törökszentmiklós.

County town: Szolnok (area 177 sq.km; pop. 57,644).

Other towns: Jászberény (pop. 29,722), Karcag (pop. 24,948), Kisújszállás (pop. 13,191), Mezőtúr (pop. 22,160), Törökszentmiklós (pop. 23,123), and Túrkeve (pop. 11,356).

Number of villages: 71.

Area: 5,571.2 sq.km—6.0% of the national area.

Population: 445,500—4.4% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 3.4.

Number of persons employed in local industries, per 10,000 population: 849.1.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 2.4%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 3,756.2 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 11,952 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 4,008 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 17,477 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 694 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to national cultivated area: 6.9%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	13.8
Rye	8.5
Barley	14.0
Maize	17.2
Sugar-beet	184.0
Potatoes	52.7

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 136.6 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 72.8 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 107.1 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 6,999 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 23.8 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 45.8%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 95.8%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 11.8.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 26.9.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.8.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 65%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 45.9. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 23.3.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 238.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 325.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 10,088.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,423.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 567.

Tolna County

Situated in the central part of western Hungary, along the right bank of the Danube, it borders on Baranya County in the south, Somogy County in the west, and Fejér County in the north and the Danube—and beyond the river, Bács-Kiskun County—in the east. Its area covers the southern extensions of the Mezőföld district, the Völgység district (dissected by small valleys), the rolling Szekszárd district, the Sárköz district, and the fringes of the Somogy hill country. The local climate presents some variety: the Mezőföld district belongs, essentially, to the Great Plain climatic region; to the west of it, the temperatures sink and the precipitation rises.

Diversified farming is the leading branch of the local economy. Main crops: vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, fodder crops, maize, wheat and paprika. An excellent red wine is grown in the Szekszárd area. Cattle breeding is of national repute; pig breeding also advanced. Cooperative farms number 133, with a total membership of 42,431.

There is a fuel-cake works at Nagymányok; enamel works (Bonyhád), smaller engineering works (Bonyhád, Dombóvár, Szekszárd). Major industries: textiles (Tolna, Dunaföldvár), leather (Tolna), footwear (Bonyhád), woodworking (Dombóvár, Szekszárd), dairy products, meat and canning. A precision engineering works started operation at Szekszárd in 1965. Local industries employ 20,107 persons. Some output figures for 1964: fuel-cakes, 236,000 tons; pots and pans, nearly 3,000 tons; over-leather, over 1,000,000 sq.m; and cheese, 2,317 tons, irrigation equipment, 5,800 tons; shoes, one million pairs.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Bonyhád, (2) Dombóvár, (3) Paks, (4) Szekszárd, and (5) Tamási.

County town: Szekszárd (area 96 sq.km; pop. 21,900).

Number of villages: 107.

Area: 3,608.7 sq.km—3.9% of the national area.

Population: 256,900—2.5% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 2.7.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 780.8.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 1.3%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 2,138.2 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 6,385 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 6,498 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 628 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 4.1%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	13.3
Rye	7.1
Barley	13.2
Maize	20.6
Sugar-beet	183.5
Potatoes	61.1

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 174.2 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 96.4 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 106.5 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,158 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq. km: 30.8 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 42.9%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 93.5%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 12.7.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 23.9.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation) per 1,000 population: 1.8.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 33%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 35.7. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.0.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 213.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 282.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 10,779.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,439.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 602.

Vas County

Situated in the west, it borders on Yugoslavia and Austria in the south-west and west, on Győr-Sopron County in the north, Veszprém County in the east, and Zala County in the south. The territory of the county covers the wooded spurs of the Styrian Alps, the Kőszeg hills, Vas Ridge, and the undulating country of the Kemeneshát. The soil is brown forest soil and sandy alluvial soil. The levelling effect of the Alps makes itself felt in the local climate: winter temperatures are higher, summer temperatures lower, than the national average. This is the wettest part of Hungary.

The local economy is based on agriculture. The proportion of the crop-land falls short of and that of forests is higher than the national average. In agriculture the dominating factor is animal husbandry; Vas County has the highest livestock density in the country. Besides fodder crops, its main crops are barley, sugar-beet, wheat, maize. Important fruit-growing (sour cherries, cherries, peaches). Cooperative farms number 183, with a total membership of 33,934.

Textiles and clothing are the leading industries. Other industries: farm machinery, weak current electrical engineering, footwear, wood-working, chemicals, foodstuffs, carbonic acid. The local industries employ 30,901 persons. Some output figures for 1964: square drills, 1,000; carded woollen yarn, 1,353 tons; footwear (men's, ladies' and children's), nearly 50,000 cu.m; and varnished multi-purpose cabinets, over 4,000.

The six districts of the county are those of (1) Celldömölk, (2) Kőrmend, (3) Sárvár, (4) Szentgotthárd, (5) Szombathely, and (6) Vasvár.

County town: Szombathely (area 92 sq.km; pop. 59,998).

Number of villages: 229.

Area: 3,340.5 sq.km—3.6% of the national area.

Population: 277,600—2.7% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 2.5.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 1,111.5.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 2.0%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 2,653.5 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 9,914 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 2,738 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 5,634 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 539 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 3.3%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	8.9
Rye	5.9
Barley	7.3
Maize	11.6
Sugar-beet	101.3
Potatoes	25.6

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 160.4 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 131.0 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 93.4 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 7,474 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 44.2 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 48.9%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 80.8%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 14.9.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 45.5.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.7.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 12%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 34.8. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.0.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 272.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 10,809.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,405.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 594.

Veszprém County

Situated in the central part of western Hungary, it borders on Győr-Sopron and Komárom counties in the north, Fejér County in the east, Somogy County and Lake Balaton in the south, and Vas and Zala counties in the west. The territory of the county extends to cover the Transdanubian wooded hills, the Keszthely hills, and the Bakony, as well as the Balaton Uplands. Its soil consists of slightly leached calcareous forest soil and humic rendzina soil. The local climate is mild. The fluctuation of temperature is far smaller than on the Great Plain.

The rich local mineral deposits and the local industries, steadily expanded over the last twenty years, are of paramount importance for the local economy. Mining: brown coal (Ajka, Padragkút, Dudar), lignite (Várpalota), manganese (Úrkút, Eplény), bauxite (Halimba, Nyírád), bentonite (Bánd, Szentgál), quartzite, basalt, and peat. The major industry: chemicals (Várpalota, Peremarton, Papkeszi, Fűzfő). Several power stations (Várpalota, Ajka). Aluminium foundry, glass-works, and brick factories; cloth factory, stoneware factory, shipbuilding, and important electrical engineering. The world-renowned Herend porcelain factory is on the territory of the county. Local industries employ 60,752 persons. Some output figures for 1964: coal, nearly 5,000,000 tons; manganese ore, 154,511; bauxite, over 1,000,000 tons; quartzite, 23,874 tons; calcined alumina, nearly 80,000 tons; crude aluminium, 44,742 tons; nitrogenous fertilizer, 115,394; phosphorous fertilizer, 138,890 tons; gas oil, 132,968 tons; fuel oil, 194,315 tons; bitumen, nearly 200,000 tons; electric irons, nearly 130,000; electric kitchen ranges, nearly 20,000; floor-polishers, over 10,000; slaughter-house products, nearly 14,000 tons; and lard and bacon, over 1,200 tons.

In agriculture, the proportion of crop-land is far lower, that of forest area far higher, than the national average. Plenty of fruit and wine are grown in the Balaton Uplands: famous white wines are grown at the Badacsony, Csopak, Balatonfüred, and the Somló district. Livestock breeding and considerable fisheries (in Lake Balaton) and fish-breeding. Cooperative farms number 193, with a total membership of 42,526.

The string of resorts along the northern shore of Lake Balaton—the "Balaton Riviera"—and the watering-places of Hévíz and Balatonfüred as well as the picturesque ruins of medieval castles in the region attract large numbers of visitors from many countries.

The six districts of the county are those of (1) Devecser, (2) Keszthely, (3) Pápa, (4) Tapolca, (5) Veszprém, and (6) Zirc.

County town: Veszprém (area 58 sq.km; pop. 31,375).

Other towns: Ajka (pop. 19,464), Keszthely (pop. 16,464), Pápa (pop. 26,280), Tapolca (pop. 9,353), and Várpalota (pop. 25,135).

Number of villages: 260.

Area: 5,186.1 sq.km—5.6% of the national area.

Population: 408,200—4.0% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 4.8.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 1,488.6.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 3.9%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 25,787.0 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 33,333 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 4,743 forints.

Industrial investment per worker: 15,549 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 486 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 4.4%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	10.3
Rye	7.3
Barley	9.2
Maize	14.7
Sugar-beet	120.0
Potatoes	34.8

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 160.1 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms, per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 101.6 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 99.4 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 8,126 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 36.6 km.

Proportion of villages with own railway station or stop: 41.2%.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stop: 88.8%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 14.2.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 33.2.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 2.1.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 17%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 39.6. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 202.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 488.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,601.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,233.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 759.

Zala County

Situated in the southwestern corner of Hungary, it borders on Vas County in the north, Veszprém and Somogy counties in the east, and the Yugoslav frontier in the south-southwest. Its surface is hilly; its soil is loess, sand, and clayey soil. The local climate is, as the result of the propinquity of the Alps and the Mediterranean, settled.

Industry is becoming an increasingly important department of the local economy. The local oil and natural gas fields (Lispe-Szentadorján, Budafapuszta, Hahót, Lovászi, Nagylengyel, Nagykanizsa) are of national importance. Oil refineries are of considerable moment. Other major industries: machine-building (Nagykanizsa, Zalaegerszeg), glass-making (Nagykanizsa), tile stoves (Zalaegerszeg), gasolene and soot (Lovászi, Bázakerettye), woodworking (Nagykanizsa, Zalaegerszeg, Lenti), as well as clothing, brewery, distilling, dairy and meat products. The local industries employ 22,022 persons. Some output figures for 1964: mineral oil, nearly 1,500,000 tons; natural gas, approx. 300,000,000 cu.m; stove tiles, nearly 4,000 tons; gasolene, 22,037 tons; fuel oil, 222,390 tons; bitumen, 231,408 tons; sawn pinewood, over 25,000 cu.m; children's coats, nearly 150,000; and beer, nearly 500,000 hectolitres (approx. 22,500 gals.). In agriculture, the proportion of forest area is approx. twice as high as the national average. Important cattle breeding. Co-operative farms number 192, with a total membership of 42,868.

The five districts of the county are those of (1) Lenti, (2) Letenye, (3) Nagykanizsa, (4) Zalaegerszeg, and (5) Zalaszentgrót.

County town: Zalaegerszeg (area 57 sq.km; pop. 30,517).

The other town: Nagykanizsa (pop. 37,060).

Number of villages: 250.

Area: 3,283.8 sq.km—3.5% of the national area.

Population: 265,000—2.6% of the population of Hungary.

Natural growth per 1,000 population: 2.9.

Number of persons employed in local industries per 10,000 population: 829.7.

Local industrial labour in proportion to the national industrial labour force: 1.4%.

Power consumption by local industries per worker: 4,524.3 kwh.

Value per inhabitant of fixed funds of local industries: 20,915 forints.

Total investments per inhabitant: 3,908 forints.

Industrial investment per workers: 19,258 forints.

Agricultural investment per *hold* of cultivated area: 535 forints.

County's cultivated area (comprising crop-lands, vegetable gardens, orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and pasturages) in proportion to the national cultivated area: 3.2%. (This and the crop-yield figures that follow are for 1965.)

Crop-yields (in quintals, per *hold*):

Wheat	9.5
Rye	7.4
Barley	10.6
Maize	12.3
Sugar-beet	100.5
Potatoes	27.0

Quantity of fertilizer applied per *hold* of crop-field: 183.3 kilogrammes.

Quantity of milk produced on cooperative farms per *hold* of crop- and hay-fields (in 1965): 103.3 litres.

Crop-land area per tractor: 85.2 *hold*.

Retail sales per inhabitant (in 1965): 6,617 forints.

Length of public roads per 100 sq.km: 42.7 km.

Proportion of villages with long-distance bus stops: 81.7%.

Number of doctors per 10,000 population (in 1965): 11.4.

Number of general hospital beds per 10,000 population: 32.5.

Daily number of consulting hours at polyclinics (for specialist consultation), per 1,000 population: 1.2.

Proportion of localities with chemist's shop (in 1965): 11%.

Number of school-children per classroom: 36.6. (This and the figures that follow are for 1965.)

Number of school-children per teacher: 22.4.

Number of secondary-school students per 10,000 population: 230.

Number of theatre-goers per 1,000 population: 352.

Number of cinema-goers per 1,000 population: 9,099.

Number of radio licence-holders per 10,000 population: 2,028.

Number of television subscribers per 10,000 population: 426.

Hungary and the World

Diplomatic Relations, International Treaties, Multilateral Conventions

Hungary is a party to approximately 260 multilateral conventions.

The most important treaties and agreements among those that serve international peace and security are mentioned here.

1956 (Act I)

Charter of the United Nations Organization,
San Francisco, June 26th, 1945

1955 (Act III)

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance,
Warsaw, May 14th, 1955

1947 (Act XVIII)

Treaty of Peace,
Paris, February 10th, 1947

1963 (Law-Decree 26)

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water (Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty),
Moscow, August 5th, 1963

1949 (Act XIII)

Danube Commission Convention,
Belgrade, August 18th, 1948

1960 (Law-Decree 16)

Statute of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid,
Sofia, December 14th, 1959

1965 (Law-Decree 22)

Convention on Diplomatic Relations,
Vienna, April 18th, 1961

The international treaties not listed here are classified under the following headings, according to their subject matter:

- Political treaties and agreements
- Covenants on human rights
- Criminal law
- Private international law
- Copyright
- Cultural agreements
- Labour regulations
- Public health
- Maritime law
- Transport and postal agreements
 - (a) Transport by mail
 - (b) Aviation and air transport
 - (c) Transport by water
 - (d) Road transport
 - (e) Post and communications
- Financial and customs agreements
- Economic agreements
 - (a) Agreements concerning international economic organizations and scientific institutions
 - (b) Agreements on industrial property rights
 - (c) Agreements concerning certain commodities (e.g. sugar)
- Laws of war

International Relations

Bilateral diplomatic agreements and treaties. (The time-table below includes the dates that some of the major agreements concluded since the liberation of Hungary were signed. Some of them are no longer operative, and some have not yet come into force.)

Kingdom of Afghanistan

- May 18th, 1956
 - Preliminary agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations
- May 4th, 1957
 - The Hungarian Minister presented his credentials in Kabul

February 26th, 1961

The first Minister of the Kingdom of Afghanistan was accredited to Hungary

May 13th, 1965

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

People's Republic of Albania

August 28th, 1947

Establishment of diplomatic relations

March 14th, 1949

Conclusion of exchange of goods agreement

January 5th, 1951

Agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

November 18th, 1951

Conclusion of cultural agreement

February 10th, 1954

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

January 16th, 1958

Air transport agreement

January 12th, 1960

Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

October 11th, 1960

The Provisional Government of Algeria sent a delegation led by its Prime Minister to Hungary

April 7th, 1962

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

December 25th–28th, 1962
Hungarian government delegation of deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Algeria

May 25th, 1964
Cultural agreement signed

February 17th, 1965
Long-term trade and payments agreement signed

Argentine Republic

June 30th, 1948
Five-year trade agreement signed in Buenos Aires

July 15th, 1949
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations

October 10th, 1957
Trade and payments agreement signed

April 3rd, 1964
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Republic of Austria

March 14th, 1947
The Austrian Minister presented his credentials

June 3rd, 1948
Exchange of goods agreement signed

July 17th, 1959
Air transport agreement signed

November 8th, 1962
Five-year exchange of goods agreement signed

October 29th–31st, 1964
The Austrian Foreign Minister visited Budapest

October 31st, 1964
Agreement on assuring the visibility of the common boundary of the two states and the regulation of connected issues. Agreement on the methods to be followed in the investigation of events occurring on the common boundary. Agreement on property rights signed

November 1st, 1964
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

April 7th–9th, 1965
The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Austria. Agreement on legacies and probate court cases signed. Agreement on reciprocal legal assistance in civil cases and on documents signed

Kingdom of Belgium

April 16th, 1947
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations

February 1st, 1955
Compensation for interests affected by the nationalization measures in Hungary

July 1st, 1957
Air transport agreement signed

December 16th, 1962
A three-year trade agreement signed with an inter-state delegation representing the Benelux countries

December 24th, 1963
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

February 11th, 1965
Cultural agreement signed

Republic of Bolivia

October 17th, 1952

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level. Head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Buenos Aires accredited in La Paz. The Legation to be headed by a chargé d'affaires

People's Republic of Bulgaria

June 16th, 1947

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations

October 29th, 1947

Cultural agreement signed

July 16th, 1948

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed

February 13th, 1954

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

June 5th–10th, 1957

Bulgarian party and government delegation visited Hungary

June 23rd–28th, 1958

Hungarian party and government delegation visited Bulgaria

May 5th, 1959

Consular convention concluded

June 23rd–30th, 1961

The First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers paid a visit to Budapest

June 30th, 1961

Agreement on social-political cooperation between the two countries signed

March 9th–14th, 1964

Bulgarian party and government delegation visited Hungary

June 15th, 1964

Agreement on facilitating travel and the development of tourism

August 19th, 1965

Agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation signed

October 25th, 1965

Long-term exchange of goods agreement for the period between 1966 and 1970 signed

May 16th, 1966

Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

United States of Brazil

March 21st, 1961

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

May 15th, 1961

A delegation led by the personal representative of the President of the United States of Brazil visited Budapest. During their negotiations the delegation signed a five-year trade and payments agreement

Union of Burma

February 21st, 1955

Trade agreement signed

March 6th, 1956

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

November 11th, 1960

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in New Delhi accredited to Rangoon. The Embassy to be headed by a chargé d'affaires

Kingdom of Cambodia

July 6th, 1956

The Hungarian People's Republic recognized the Kingdom of Cambodia. Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in New Delhi accredited to Cambodia

Canada

May 20th–June 11th, 1964

Diplomatic negotiations between the Hungarian and Canadian governments. As a result, diplomatic relations were established on embassy level. The Hungarian Embassy in Ottawa temporarily to be headed by a chargé d'affaires. Hungarian foreign-trade mission established in Montreal. A three-year trade agreement signed with the most-favoured-nation principle reciprocally granted

May 22nd, 1965

The Canadian Ambassador presented his credentials

Ceylon

June 4th, 1956

Trade agreement signed

February 15th, 1959

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in New Delhi accredited to Colombo

September 12th, 1961

Clearing agreement supplementing the 1956 trade agreement signed

Republic of Chile

February 17th, 1965

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

People's Republic of China

October 6th, 1949

Agreement between the two states on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

February 20th, 1950

The Hungarian Ambassador in Peking presented his credentials

January 22nd, 1951

Exchange of goods and payments agreement signed

July 12th, 1951

Cultural agreement signed

October 3rd, 1953

Agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

September 30th, 1954

Delegation led by the Hungarian Prime Minister visited Peking

January 16th–18th, 1957

A Chinese government delegation led by the Chairman of the Chinese State Council and Foreign Minister paid a visit to Hungary. A joint communiqué was issued on the talks

September 27th–October 5th, 1957

A Hungarian government delegation led by the Prime Minister visited the People's Republic of China. A joint communiqué was issued on the talks

April 21st, 1958

Three-year trade agreement signed

April 27th–May 7th, 1959

Hungarian delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the People's Republic of China. As a result, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed

October 10th, 1959

Hungarian delegation led by the President of the Presidential Council visited the People's Republic of China

October 1961

Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by the Speaker of Parliament, visited the People's Republic of China

Republic of Cuba

September 16th, 1960

Exchange of goods and payments agreement and agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed

December 12th–18th, 1960

Cuban government delegation visited Budapest. A joint communiqué was issued on the visit, and a protocol was signed on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

May 29th, 1961

Cultural agreement signed

July 22nd, 1963

Agreement on cooperation between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Cuban Academy of Sciences signed

March 31st, 1966

Agreement exempting diplomatic and service passports from visa requirements signed

Republic of Cyprus

October 18th, 1960

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Athens accredited to Nicosia

March 6th, 1962

Trade and payments agreement signed

June 2nd, 1964

Air-transport agreement signed

February 28th–March 1st, 1966.

Hungarian government delegation led by the Prime Minister visited Nicosia

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

January 28th, 1947

Meeting of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Foreign Ministers at the Paris Peace Conference

September 15th, 1947

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

September 17th, 1947

Agreement on establishing a Hungarian General Consulate in Bratislava

April 14th–16th, 1949

Czechoslovak government delegation led by the Prime Minister visited Budapest

April 16th, 1949

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed

June 21st–23rd, 1949

Hungarian government delegation led by the Prime Minister visited Prague

November 13th, 1951

Agreement on cultural cooperation signed

February 6th, 1954

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

November 16th, 1956

Government delegation led by the Czechoslovak Prime Minister visited Budapest

July 19th, 1957

Czechoslovak credit agreement for 100 million roubles to Hungary

December 10th–17th, 1958
Hungarian party and government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Prague

January 30th, 1959
Agreement on social-political cooperation signed

February 19th–22nd, 1959
Hungarian party delegation visited Czechoslovakia

March 27th, 1959
Consular convention signed

March 31st, 1960
Five-year long-term trade agreement signed

November 4th, 1960
Agreement on settling status of persons with dual citizenship

January 21st, 1961
Agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation signed

February 20th–24th, 1961
Party and government delegation visited Hungary: agreement on cultural cooperation signed

November 2nd, 1961
Treaty on the regulation of legal relations applying to civil, family-law and criminal cases

October 16th, 1962
Agreement on the regulation of frontier-zone traffic

October 1st–4th, 1963
Hungarian party and government delegation visited Czechoslovakia

December 20th, 1963
Trade and navigation treaty signed

April 20th–23rd, 1964
The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Prague

September 28th–October 3rd, 1964
Czechoslovak party and government delegation visited Budapest

April 13th–15th, 1965
The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister visited Budapest

November 22nd, 1965
Long-term five-year trade agreement signed

Republic of Dahomey

June 18th–21st, 1962
A good-will mission from Dahomey, headed by the Deputy President of the Republic, visited the Hungarian People's Republic. Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Accra accredited to Dahomey

December 10th–13th, 1962
Hungarian government delegation led by the Deputy Prime Minister visited Dahomey. Trade and payments agreement and technical, scientific and cultural agreement signed

Kingdom of Denmark

May 10th, 1948
The first Minister in Hungary of the Kingdom of Denmark presented his credentials

July 17th, 1958
Air-transport agreement signed

December 2nd, 1963
Five-year long-term exchange of goods agreement signed

December 22nd, 1964
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

June 18th, 1965
Agreement on the indemnification of Danish interests in Hungary

Empire of Ethiopia

November 17th, 1959

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

March, 1960

The first Hungarian Minister in Ethiopia presented his credentials

July 27th, 1962

The first Ethiopian Minister in Hungary presented his credentials

September 20th–24th, 1964

The Emperor of Ethiopia visited Budapest. Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level. A committee was formed to examine further possibilities of cooperation

May 25th, 1965

Cultural, scientific and educational agreement, air-transport agreement and agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

February 8th–11th, 1966

Hungarian government delegation led by the Prime Minister visited Addis Ababa

Republic of Finland

March 6th, 1948

The first Hungarian Minister in Helsinki presented his credentials

May 6th, 1948

Trade and payments agreement signed

June 10th, 1959

Cultural agreement signed

September 12th, 1959

Unofficial visit to Hungary by the Finnish Prime Minister

March 1st, 1960

Agreement between the two states on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

February 13th, 1962

Air-transport agreement signed

May 12th–16th, 1963

Unofficial visit to Hungary of the President of the Republic of Finland

June 18th, 1964

Long-term three-year exchange of goods agreement signed

French Republic

March 6th, 1946

The French Chargé d'Affaires presented his credentials

June 12th, 1950

Agreement concerning certain French interests and the execution of certain articles of the Peace Treaty

December 17th, 1963

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

January 11th, 1965

The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Paris

February 15th, 1966

Long-term trade agreement for the period up to December 31st, 1969 signed

July 28th, 1966

The French Foreign Minister visited Hungary. Consular convention, agreement on cultural cooperation and technical and scientific cooperation signed

German Democratic Republic

October 18th, 1949

The Hungarian People's Republic recognized the German Democratic Republic; diplomatic relations established on legation level

October 19th, 1949

Exchange of goods and payments agreement signed

June 23rd–27th, 1950

German Democratic Republic government delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Hungary. Agreements on reciprocal delivery of goods, and on technical, scientific, economic and cultural cooperation signed

October 20th, 1952

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the German Democratic Republic

October 17th, 1953

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

September 10th, 1955

Air-transport agreement signed

July 3rd, 1957

Consular convention signed

October 30th, 1957

Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

March 20th–25th, 1958

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the German Democratic Republic

December 19th, 1959

Agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation

January 30th, 1960

Agreement on social-political cooperation signed

March 5th, 1962

Agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation signed

May 6th–12th, 1964

Party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited Hungary

May 24th–25th, 1965

The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited the German Democratic Republic

December 16th, 1965

A five-year long-term trade agreement signed

June 13th–17th, 1966

Hungarian party and government delegation visited the German Democratic Republic

German Federal Republic

November 10th, 1963

On the basis of diplomatic negotiations, a long-term trade and payments agreement was signed and an agreement was concluded on the establishment of foreign trade missions

Republic of Ghana

April 27th, 1961

Agreements on trade and credit, and on technical, scientific and cultural cooperation signed

July 29th, 1961

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

July 28th–31st, 1961

The President of the Republic of Ghana visited Budapest

October 23rd, 1961

Long-term trade, payments and air-transport agreements signed

December 13th–14th, 1962

Hungarian government delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Ghana

Kingdom of Greece

July 23rd, 1956

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

April 27th, 1963

Agreement on financial and economic issues pending between the two countries signed

April 27th, 1963

Air-transport agreement signed

August 24th, 1963

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

January 28th, 1966

Long-term five-year trade and payments agreement signed

Republic of Guinea

February 18th–21st, 1959

Government delegation from the Republic of Guinea visited Budapest.

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

January 22nd, 1960

Trade, payments and economic agreements signed

March 8th, 1962

Long-term trade and payments agreement signed

December 2nd–6th, 1962

Hungarian government delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Guinea

November 29th–December 4th, 1964

Hungarian parliamentary delegation visited Guinea

July 30th–August 2nd, 1965

Government delegation headed by the President of the Republic of Guinea visited Hungary. A joint communiqué was issued

Republic of Iceland

March 6th, 1953

The first exchange of goods agreement

June 13th, 1955

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Stockholm accredited to Reykjavik

February 5th, 1963

Exchange of goods and payments agreement signed

March 19th, 1966

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Republic of India

November 18th, 1948

Agreement on establishment of diplomatic relations

December 1st, 1959

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

August 24th–27th, 1961

Hungarian delegation on prime-ministerial level visited India

March 30th, 1962

Cultural agreement signed

November 22nd, 1963

Five-year long-term exchange of goods and payments agreement signed

February 20th–28th, 1966

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited India. Long-term trade, air-transport, scientific and technical cooperation agreements signed

Republic of Indonesia

June 26th, 1955

Agreement on establishment of diplomatic relations

September 18th, 1959

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

April 14th–17th, 1960

The President of the Republic of Indonesia visited Hungary

April 18th, 1960

Cultural agreement signed

July 20th–23rd, 1960

The Prime Minister of Indonesia visited Hungary

May 29th, 1961

The President of the Republic of Indonesia visited Hungary

August 15th–23rd, 1961

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Djakarta. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed

September 5th, 1961

Long-term trade agreement signed

Empire of Iran

January 24th, 1951

The Hungarian Minister in Teheran presented his credentials

June 4th, 1955

Trade and payments agreement signed

February 27th, 1961

Protocol and payments agreement supplementing the 1955 agreement signed

May 12th, 1964

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

May 4th, 1966

Long-term trade and payments agreement for the period up to 1969 signed

September 7th–13th, 1966

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, visited Hungary

Republic of Iraq

August 30th, 1958

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

January 6th, 1959

Trade agreement signed

April 11th, 1959

Cultural agreement signed

March 2nd, 1960

Air-transport agreement signed

October 11th, 1961

Agreement on cooperation in the fields of radio, television, films and theatre art, and news information signed

State of Israel

January 31st, 1949

The Israeli Minister presented his credentials. The Hungarian Legation in Tel-Aviv headed by a chargé d'affaires ad interim.

March 1st, 1956
Trade agreement signed

June 13th, 1965
Protocol on the 1965–66 exchange of goods signed

Italian Republic

October 1st, 1946
The Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest presented his credentials

April 28th, 1964
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

September 21st, 1965
Cultural agreement signed. Agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

December 1st, 1965
Long-term exchange of goods, industrial, technical, economic cooperation agreements signed

Japan

August 29th, 1959
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations

April 11th, 1961
Exchange of goods agreement signed

June 1st, 1964
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

July 1st, 1964
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Damascus accredited

Republic of Kenya

March 25th, 1964
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

July 1st, 1964
Trade agreement and agreement on technical and scientific cooperation and mutual assistance

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

November 11th, 1948
The Hungarian People's Republic recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

April 20th, 1950
The first Hungarian Minister presented his credentials in Pyongyang

July 5th, 1952
Trade agreement signed

February 1st, 1954
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

June 15th, 1956
Korean party and government delegation visited Hungary

June 20th, 1956
Cultural agreement signed

September 21st, 1956
Scientific and technical agreement signed

May 7th–15th, 1959
Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

May 25th, 1959
The President of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Hungary

September 8th, 1961

The Korean Foreign Minister visited Hungary

October 18th, 1961

Hungarian parliamentary delegation visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

September 7th, 1965

The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

October 18th, 1965

Delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

State of Kuwait

May 7th, 1964

Agreement between the two states on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Baghdad accredited to Kuwait

February 16th–20th, 1966

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Kuwait

July 27th, 1966

Agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation signed

Kingdom of Laos

September 12th, 1962

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Hanoi accredited to Laos

Lebanese Republic

December 1st, 1965

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

January 15th, 1966

Air-transport agreement signed

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

March 18th, 1949

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Brussels accredited to Luxembourg

Republic of Mali

March 12th, 1961

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Conakry accredited to Mali

July 23rd–28th, 1962

Parliamentary delegation from Mali, headed by the Speaker of the National Assembly, visited Hungary

December 6th–10th, 1962

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Bamako. A joint communiqué was issued on the results of the negotiations, and scientific, technical and cultural agreement was signed

December 11th, 1962

Trade and payments agreement signed

December 4th–8th, 1964

Hungarian parliamentary delegation visited Mali

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

December 2nd, 1965

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Conakry accredited

Mongolian People's Republic

April 28th, 1950

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

December 20th, 1952

The Hungarian Minister in Ulan Bator presented his credentials

July 3rd, 1955

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

April 30th, 1957

Trade agreement signed

September 8th–12th, 1957

Mongolian government delegation headed by the Prime Minister visited Budapest. A joint communiqué was issued on the negotiations, and an industrial and agricultural credit agreement was signed

October 9th, 1957

Cultural agreement signed

December 11th, 1958

Technical and scientific agreement signed

April 13th–18th, 1959

Hungarian delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the Mongolian People's Republic

July 16th, 1960

Five-year long-term exchange of goods and payments agreement signed

June 14th, 1962

The Mongolian Foreign Minister visited Budapest

June 15th, 1963

The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Mongolia

July 10th, 1963

Consular convention signed

October 15th–21st, 1964

The First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic paid a friendly visit to Hungary

September 20th, 1965

Long-term exchange of goods and payments agreement for the period from 1966 to 1970 signed

September 27th–October 2nd, 1965

Hungarian party and government delegation visited Mongolia. As a result, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed

July 26th, 1966

Economic, Technical and Scientific Government Commission formed

Kingdom of Morocco

December 7th, 1957

Exchange of goods agreement signed

October 23rd, 1959

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

July 17th, 1962

Trade and payments agreement signed

December 21st–25th, 1962

Hungarian government delegation on deputy-ministerial level visited Morocco

November 21st, 1963

The Hungarian Ambassador in Rabat presented his credentials

Kingdom of Nepal

January 15th, 1961

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

Kingdom of the Netherlands

September 16th, 1947

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands presented his credentials

June 21st, 1965

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

July 2nd, 1965

Agreement on settling pending issues of property rights

Federal Republic of Nigeria

December 17th–21st, 1962

Hungarian government delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Nigeria. As a result, a trade agreement and a scientific and technical agreement was initialled

June 28th, 1963

Nigerian government delegation visited Hungary. Trade agreement and scientific and technical agreement signed

April 4th, 1964

Agreement between the two states on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

September 29th, 1964

The first Hungarian Ambassador in Lagos presented his credentials

Kingdom of Norway

April 25th, 1947

The Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest presented his credentials. The head of the Hungarian foreign mission in Stockholm accredited to Oslo. The legation headed by a chargé d'affaires ad interim

April 30th, 1959

Air-transport agreement signed

March 18th, 1963

Long-term trade and payments agreement signed

February 26th, 1965

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

March 5th, 1965

Agreement on cultural, scientific and educational cooperation signed

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

July 30th, 1956

Trade agreement signed

November 26th, 1965

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level

Polish People's Republic

September 1st, 1946

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

January 31st, 1948

Cultural agreement signed

May 13th, 1948

A five-year economic agreement signed

June 18th, 1948
Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed

November 10th, 1950
Long-term exchange of goods agreement signed

February 14th, 1954
Agreement between the two states on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

May 8th, 1958
Agreement on cooperation in the field of public health

May 9th–12th, 1958
Polish party and government delegation visited Hungary

October 25th, 1958
Agreement of technical and scientific cooperation signed

February 14th, 1959
Agreement on social-political cooperation signed

March 26th, 1959
Treaty on mutual legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

May 20th, 1959
Consular convention signed

March 16th–20th, 1960
Hungarian government delegation visited Poland

February 27th, 1961
Agreement on the waiving of visa requirements

July 5th, 1961
Agreement on settling the status of persons with dual citizenship signed

November 18th–22nd, 1963
Polish party and government delegation visited Hungary

October 12th–17th, 1964
Hungarian party and government delegation visited Poland

November 23rd, 1965
Long-term five-year trade agreement signed

Rumanian Socialist Republic

August 30th, 1945
Exchange of goods agreement signed

October 30th, 1947
Establishment of diplomatic relations

November 24th, 1947
Hungarian delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Bucharest

November 25th, 1947
Agreement on cultural cooperation signed

January 24th, 1948
Rumanian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Hungary. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed

June 8th, 1950
Agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

February 11th, 1954
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

February 3rd, 1956
Air-transport agreement signed

February 20th–28th, 1958
Hungarian party and government delegation visited Rumania

November 7th, 1958
Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

March 18th, 1959

Consular convention signed

September 1st-7th, 1961

Rumanian party and government delegation visited Hungary. Cultural and scientific agreement signed. Social-political agreement signed. Agreement concerning the regulation of private travel by citizens of the two countries signed

June 13th, 1963

Agreement on rules and regulations affecting the common boundary of the two countries and on cooperation in affairs connected with the common boundary

June 10th, 1964

The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Bucharest

September 15th-18th, 1965

The Rumanian Foreign Minister visited Budapest

January 25th, 1966

Long-term exchange of goods agreement for the period from 1966 to 1970 signed

March 10th-11th, 1966

The First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic paid a visit to Rumania

Somali Republic

September 19th, 1960

Somalian announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the socialist countries

October 16th, 1960

Decision of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on the establishment of diplomatic relations

Republic of the Sudan

March 7th, 1956

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Cairo accredited to the Sudan

November 22nd, 1958

Exchange of goods agreement signed. Payments and exchange of goods agreement signed

Kingdom of Sweden

October 2nd, 1945

The Swedish Government announced the resumption of diplomatic relations via the Allied Control Commission

March 31st, 1951

Agreement on compensation for Swedish interests in Hungary signed

August 2nd, 1957

Air-transport agreement signed

February 1st, 1964

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

April 25th, 1966

Five-year long-term trade and payments agreement signed

Swiss Confederation

December 21st, 1945

Resolution of the Swiss Federal Council on the establishment of diplomatic relations

September 27th, 1946

The Hungarian Minister in Bern presented his credentials

October 21st, 1947

Exchange of goods agreement signed

June 19th, 1950
Agreement on compensation for Swiss property in Hungary signed

January 23rd, 1959
Air-transport agreement signed

July 29th, 1963
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Syrian Arab Republic

October 13th, 1954
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level (During the period of the Union of Egypt and Syria, a Hungarian General Consulate functioned in Damascus)

May 18th, 1956
Long-term trade agreement signed (With the establishment of the Union, the agreement became invalid)

December 9th, 1957
Syrian government delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level visited Hungary

April 2nd, 1959
Long-term trade and payments agreement signed

October 12th, 1961
Agreement on the resumption of diplomatic relations on embassy level

October 18th, 1962
Air-transport agreement signed

Republic of Tunisia

August 31st, 1956
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

January 27th, 1958
Trade and exchange of goods agreement signed

February 19th, 1960
Exchange of goods agreement signed

May 25th, 1966
Cultural and scientific agreement signed

Republic of Turkey

January 23rd, 1947
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level and on the establishment of a Hungarian General Consulate in Istanbul

May 12th, 1949
Trade and payments agreement signed

June 28th, 1966
Air-transport agreement signed

Uganda

August 13th, 1965
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Nairobi accredited to Uganda

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

August 27th, 1945
Exchange of goods agreement signed

September 24th, 1945
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

April 10th, 1946
Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the USSR

July 15th, 1947
Trade and navigation agreement signed

February 18th, 1948
Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed

March 1st, 1948
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

July 26th, 1949
Agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation signed

February 11th, 1955
Air-transport agreement signed

June 28th, 1956
Agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation signed

March 20th–28th, 1957
Hungarian government delegation visited the USSR

May 27th, 1957
Agreement on the legal position of the Soviet troops provisionally stationed in Hungary signed

August 24th, 1957
Consular convention and agreement regulating status of persons with dual citizenship signed

April 2nd–10th, 1958
Soviet party and government delegation visited Hungary

July 15th, 1958
Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

October 3rd, 1961
Agreement on the rules and regulations affecting the boundary and on mutual assistance and cooperation related to them signed

December 20th, 1962
Social-political agreement signed

July 10th–22nd, 1963
Hungarian party and government delegation visited the USSR

March 31st–April 10th, 1964
Soviet government delegation visited Hungary

May 11th–14th, 1965
The Soviet Foreign Minister visited Hungary

July 13th–21st, 1966
The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited the USSR

United Arab Republic

December 20th, 1947
The Hungarian Minister in Cairo presented his credentials

February 11th, 1949
Payments agreement signed

March 10th, 1955
Hungarian government delegation on economic affairs visited Cairo

June 15th, 1957
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

September 5th, 1957
Cultural agreement signed

March 20th, 1958
Air-transport agreement signed

April 2nd, 1959
Three-year trade and payments agreement signed

July 16th, 1960
The Foreign Minister of the UAR visited Budapest

October 10th, 1962
UAR delegation on economic affairs visited Budapest

April 10th, 1964
Hungarian delegation on economic affairs visited Cairo

May 28th–June 5th, 1964
The Hungarian Foreign Minister visited Cairo

February 1st–8th, 1966
Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the UAR. During the negotiations, a long-term trade agreement on economic cooperation, technical and scientific agreement, and agreement on cooperation in the fields of radio, television, news services and tourist traffic agreement were signed. Agreement was also concluded on establishing a joint standing committee on the execution of the economic agreements

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland*

August 6th, 1946
Trade and payments agreement signed

October 15th, 1947
The British Minister in Budapest presented his credentials

May 23rd, 1947
Exchange of goods agreement signed

May 4th, 1948
Trade agreement signed

July 27th, 1956
Agreement on settling financial questions

January 22nd, 1960
Three-year trade agreement signed

January 18th, 1963
Three-year trade agreement signed

December 21st, 1963
Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

July 24th, 1964
The British Minister of State at the Board of Trade visited Hungary

June 30th–July 2nd, 1965
The Hungarian Foreign Minister paid an official visit to London

United Republic of Tanzania

October 5th, 1962
Hungarian government delegation visited Tanzania for negotiations

November 24th, 1962
Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on embassy level. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Nairobi accredited to Tanzania

April 26th, 1964
Official communiqué announced the maintenance of diplomatic relations on embassy level after the declaration of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

September 9th, 1965
Exchange of goods agreement signed

February 11th–16th, 1966
Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Tanzania

February 15th, 1966
Agreement on technical and scientific cooperation and mutual assistance and an agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation signed

United States of America

September 22nd, 1945

Establishment of diplomatic relations announced by the United States

January 18th, 1946

The Hungarian Minister in Washington presented his credentials

February 26th, 1946

The United States Minister in Budapest presented his credentials

June 11th–12th, 1946

Top level Hungarian delegation visited the United States

July 5th, 1951

The United States government demanded the modification of the treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights concluded on June 24th, 1925, and declared that, in the event of a refusal, it would abrogate the treaty

December 28th, 1951

The United States government has the Hungarian Consulates closed in New York and Cleveland

January 27th, 1959

Hungarian Foreign Ministry proposed diplomatic talks in order to settle relations between the two countries

November 25th, 1965

In response to an earlier measure by the United States government, the Hungarian government declared certain areas of the country restricted zones for personnel of the United States Legation in Budapest and other United States officials as from December 10th

November 28th, 1966

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Eastern Republic of Uruguay

June 14th, 1956

Decision by the National Council of Government of Uruguay to resume diplomatic relations

July 10th, 1956

Inter-bank agreement signed

October 18th, 1956

Decision of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on the establishment of a legation in Montevideo

March 14th, 1957

Inter-bank payments agreement signed

December 20th, 1964

Agreement on raising diplomatic relations to embassy level

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

February 4th, 1950

Official Hungarian communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations

August 2nd, 1957

Cultural agreement signed

November 29th, 1958

An agreement on technical and scientific cooperation signed

April 11th–25th, 1959

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. A joint communiqué was issued on the visit. Agreement on commercial credit signed

December 29th, 1960

Five-year long-term exchange of goods and payments agreement and an agreement on commercial credit signed

October 12th–17th, 1961

Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by the Speaker of Parliament visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

June 23rd–29th and December 27th–30th, 1965

Economic delegation on deputy-prime-ministerial level from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visited Hungary

October 7th–15th, 1965

Hungarian party and government delegation headed by a deputy prime minister visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Yemen Arab Republic

March 21st, 1959

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations on legation level

December 14th, 1962

The first Hungarian Ambassador was accredited. The head of the Hungarian diplomatic mission in Cairo accredited

May 26th–31st, 1964

President of the Yemen Republic visited Hungary. During the discussions a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, a long-term trade agreement, a credit agreement and an agreement on cultural cooperation were signed

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

September 25th, 1946

Agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations

January 23rd, 1947

Five-year trade agreement signed

February 4th, 1947

The first Hungarian Minister in Belgrade since the liberation of Hungary presented his credentials

December 6th–8th, 1947

Yugoslav government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Budapest

May 29th, 1956

Agreement on financial and economic issues signed

August 8th, 1956

Agreement on raising the diplomatic missions in the two countries to embassy level

October 20th, 1956

Hungarian government delegation on prime-ministerial level visited Yugoslavia

October 7th, 1957

Agreement concerning social security affairs of citizens signed

May 7th, 1960

Treaty on legal assistance in civil, family-law and criminal cases signed

February 20th, 1963

Consular convention signed

September 9th–12th, 1963

Hungarian delegation on prime-ministerial level paid a friendly visit to Yugoslavia

October 15th, 1963

Scientific, technical and cultural agreements signed

September 11th–15th, 1964

Yugoslav delegation led by the Head of State paid official visit to Hungary

August 8th, 1965

Agreement on the regulation of movement of residents living in border areas signed

November 23rd, 1965

Agreement waiving the visa requirements signed

The Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government

The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the supreme body of state administration is the Council of Ministers (the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government). The Government meets as the Council of Ministers to exercise its power.

The Government consists of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Deputy-Chairmen and the Ministers in charge of the various Ministries (including the Chairman of the National Planning Office). The members of the Council of Ministers are elected and relieved of their office by the National Assembly (Parliament) on the recommendation of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the National Assembly. The Chairman, Deputy-Chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers are individually responsible for their own acts and conduct.

The Council of Ministers directs the activities of the Ministries and of the other organizations immediately subordinate to it, ensures the enforcement of law and of the decrees issued by the Presidential Council, sees to the realization of the national economic plans and deals with all matters subject to its jurisdiction.

The Council of Ministers decides on its own procedure and the agenda of its meetings. It also passes decrees and resolutions and issues regulations concerning the rights and obligations directly affecting the citizens.

The measures of the Council of Ministers have a direct influence on the legal relations of citizens and the propagation of these measures is important for the protection of the rights and interests of the citizens. The decrees of the Council of Ministers are promulgated and published in the Hungarian Official Gazette (*Magyar Közlöny*).

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers presides over the meetings of the Council, oversees the execution of the decrees and decisions of the Council, and directs the work of the organizations immediately subordinate to it. He signs the decrees and resolutions of the Council. He may

invite experts and leaders of social and state bodies to the meetings of the Council if he considers necessary.

The division of labour between the Chairman and Deputy-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers is fixed by the Council of Ministers.

By law, the Chief Public Prosecutor of the People's Republic participates by virtue of his office in the meetings of the Council of Ministers in an advisory capacity.

All members of the Council of Ministers (including those who are not Members of Parliament) take part in the meetings of the National Assembly, and according to parliamentary procedure are entitled to take the floor at any time in any question during the deliberations. Any Member of Parliament may put questions to the Council of Ministers, to its Chairman or to any of its members in regard to any business within their authority in answer to which those addressed are under obligation to provide information in the National Assembly.

The Ministries

The Ministries are headed by Ministers (the National Planning Office by its Chairman) who are appointed by the National Assembly or, between two sessions of Parliament, by the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

In the performance of their duties the Ministers are assisted by Deputy Ministers, appointed by the Council of Ministers. One of the Deputy Ministers in each Ministry is specially appointed by the Council of Ministers as First Deputy Minister.

The Ministers' advisory bodies are the Colleges of the Ministries, whose members are the Deputy Ministers and which include all those whom the Council of Ministers appoints, on the recommendation of the competent Minister, as well as the scientific and technical councils, etc.

The need for scientific and technical councils is decided by the competent Minister, and their members are usually appointed by the Minister.

Ministry of Internal Trade

Minister: István Szurdi. First Deputy to the Minister: Sándor Sebes. Deputy Ministers: János Halász, László Borsos.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the population through the activity of the organizations of internal trade. The Ministry is responsible for ensuring the basic supplies of goods, for organizing distribution and following up

trade. It plans the turnovers and volumes of sale in internal trade as a whole, and organizes, directs and controls the activity of state-run internal trade and the catering industry (restaurants, cafés, hotels, etc.) throughout Hungary. In addition to the work of internal trade, the direction and control of market sales and private retail trade are also among its tasks.

The official jurisdiction of the Ministry includes inspecting the markets and exercising authority over private trade. The business hours of shops are also regulated by the Ministry.

The Ministry exercises technical supervision over all organizations of internal trade, regardless of whether they belong to its own competence or to that of another Ministry or of the National Federation of Cooperatives.

The structural composition of the Ministry is the following:

Under the direct control of the Minister is the Secretariat of the Ministry, the Personnel Department, the Department of Planning and the Chief Accountancy. In addition to these, the central administrative organization of the Ministry consists of the Trade Organization and Technical Department, the Labour Section, the Trade Inspection Department, and the Department of Professional Training.

Besides the above, the General Directorate for Food, Household and Chemical Commodities, the General Directorate of the Catering Industry, the Directorate of Haulage, the Quality Control Institute for Trade, the General Directorate for Hardware and Technical Commodities, the General Directorate for Cultural Commodities, the General Directorate for Fuel and Building Materials, the Directorate for Department Stores, and the Industrial Trust are under the immediate competence of the First Deputy of the Minister and the Deputy Ministers.

The general directorates, directorates and ministerial departments supervise the enterprises in their branch directly or through the trade departments of the executive committees of the Budapest Municipal Council, the county councils or the councils of cities with county status. Operating directly under the general directorates are: the Delicatessen Food Sales Enterprise, the Hungária and Pannónia Hotel and Restaurant Catering Enterprises, the enterprises supplying work canteens, the department stores, and the enterprises which handle both wholesale and retail trade.

The address of the Ministry is: Vigadó utca 6,
Budapest V.

Ministry of the Interior

Minister: András Benkei. First Deputy to the Minister: Sándor Jakab. Deputy Ministers: Sándor Rácz, József Némethi, György Kőrösi, József Galambos.

The main duties of the Ministry are the protection of the state, of public order and safety, and combating crime. In the fulfilment of its duties, the Ministry, relying on state, economic and social organizations, ensures the inviolability of social property, protects the safety of the person and property of citizens. Compliance with the socialist rule of law in the work of the police organs of the Ministry of the Interior is ensured by the supervisory jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Chief Public Prosecutor of the People's Republic.

The Ministry supplies identity papers and personal documents to citizens.

It controls the activity of armed civilian guards and factory police corps. It regulates traffic on the public roads and highways, and carries out the tasks connected with the examination of motor vehicle drivers and with the checking of the condition of motor vehicles, with the registration of drivers and vehicles and the provision of licences. The import, export and use of weapons, ammunition and explosive have to be licensed by the Ministry with due regard for public safety. The Ministry exercises authority over the associations assigned to its jurisdiction.

Subordinate organs are: the National Command of the Special Police, the National Command of the Frontier Guards, the National Police Headquarters, and the National Command of the Firefighting Organization.

The Ministry of the Interior functions through its central, county, district and town organizations.

The address of the Ministry is: József Attila utca 2-4,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Health

Minister: Zoltán Szabó, M.D. First Deputy to the Minister: István Védres, M.D. Deputy Minister: Béla Tóth, M.D.

The unified direction of the public health of the country is the chief responsibility of the Ministry. Planned provisions for the health of the population are arranged and supervised on the basis of the newest achievements of medical science, with special emphasis on hygiene, health protection, and prevention of disease. In collaboration with the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Ministry elaborates the plan for public health and medicine, and directs its implementation.

The main fields of activity within the competence of the Ministry are treatment and prevention under the National Health Service, and within this, the supervision of various outpatients' clinics and treatment centres, of the screening and treatment carried out in the factories; steering the combat against tuberculosis and other endemic diseases and skin and venereal infections; looking after the ambulance service, the blood bank, accident prevention, and maternity and infant care. The public health and epidemiological services of the Ministry include state public health inspection, passing public health laws and enforcing them, combating epidemics and other infectious diseases, and overseeing health education, the production of pharmaceuticals and dispensation of medicines.

The Ministry supervises the social welfare centres and the care of disabled servicemen and partially incapacitated workers.

The Ministry guides the training of physicians and other health personnel, including the university education and post-graduate instruction of physicians, dentists and pharmacists, and also the training and employment of intermediary health and hospital personnel.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Department of Medical Universities and Schools for Health Personnel, Department of Treatment and Prevention, Department of Maternity, Infant and Child Care, Department of Public Health Inspection and Epidemiology, Department of Planning and Statistics, Department of Organization, Department of Social Welfare.

General Directorate for Pharmacy and Instruments.

Personnel Department, International Relations Department, Secretariat of the Ministry (including the Legal Department and the Office for Registering Complaints) and the Steward's Office.

The Secretariat of the Scientific Council for Health operates directly under the Minister of Health.

The Ministry of Health exercises control over the National Health Service, which is part of Trade Union Social Insurance. The medical universities and the scientific and medical institutions which do not belong to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences also are under its supervision.

In addition to that the Ministry is responsible for the professional guidance of the health departments of the county councils, the Budapest Municipal Council, the councils of major cities, and the health centres and epidemiological stations.

The address of the Ministry is: Akadémia utca 10,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Food

Minister: Imre Kovács. First Deputy to the Minister: Gyula Dabronaki. Deputy Ministers: Zoltán Babos, Ferenc Dergács, János Köves.

The task of this Ministry is to control and make arrangements for the industrial production of the processed foods and drinks required by the population and for the raising and purchase of the raw materials necessary for making food products. The Ministry also organizes, directs and supervises the activities of the industries assigned to it.

The Ministry is the highest official authority in charge of the baking industry, household chemicals, ice, sweets and milling industries and the local meat and spirits industries among the industries under the control of the Budapest Municipal Council, the county councils.

It also exercises professional supervision over all economic units and private tradesmen carrying on activities which can be classified under the general heading of the food industry.

The Ministry elaborates the system and directives, and heads the organization for agricultural purchases, coordinating the work of the various purchasing organizations. It sees to it that official purchase prices are observed, and in the case of articles whose prices are not officially fixed investigates whether purchases are effected in accordance with the current market demands. It arranges and controls contracts on raising animals for slaughter and for the sale of produce, as well as the organization, direction and supervision of marketing, selling and storing livestock, wine and agricultural produce. Also within its competence are the direction and supervision of industrial pig fattening and the delivery abroad of exported factories and equipment for the food industry.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following: Departments of Purchase, Economy, Administration, Technology, Finance and Control, Personnel and Education, Planning and of the Baking Industry.

The Ministry works through the industrial departments of the county councils and the councils of the major cities, and, in Budapest, through the Food Industry Directorate of the Budapest Municipal Council.

Other organizations belonging to the Ministry are: the county purchase agencies, the organizations dealing with the production, classification and quality control of paprika (red pepper), the National Institute for the Qualification of Wines, the Dairy Control Stations, the experimental and research institutions connected with the food industry, and also the apprentice schools and apprentice homes in the trades connected with the food industry.

The address of the Ministry is: Akadémia utca 1-3,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Building

Minister: Rezső Trautmann. First Deputy to the Minister: János Simor. Deputy Ministers: József Bondor, Imre Perényi, Gyula Sebestyén, Lajos Szokup.

This Ministry is the highest official body of building affairs. It directs and controls professionally the branches of the national economy connected with construction and building materials. The Ministry is responsible for the top-level professional control of the building authority delegated to the organizations dealing with the direction of building affairs in the councils. It is the highest authority in charge of regional, city and village planning and of the protection of monuments. It makes arrangements for the planning and execution of building projects which the national economic plan has assigned to it. It develops, directs and supervises the national housing and community policy.

The Ministry is the professional government body to which the council housing authorities are responsible. It directs the development of public utilities and community services in coordination with housing construction. The Ministry is the professional authority over the activities of the state and cooperative building industries as well as over the work of cooperative and private planning and design and over the work of small tradesmen in the building industry.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Presidential and Legal Department, Personnel and Education Department, Labour Department, Department of Housing Policy, Town Planning Department, Specialized Direction Department, Department of Technical Development, Designing Department, Planning Department, and Financial Department.

International Section, Information Section, and Steward's Office.

The General Directorate for the Building Industry of the Ministry of Building, to which contracting, construction, specialized industries, plumbing and other installation work and other enterprises belong, operates directly under one of the Deputy Ministers. Direct Deputy Ministerial control is also exerted over the enterprises of the silicate industry, including the Brick and Tile Trust, the National Enterprise of the Cement and Lime Industry, the National Enterprise of the Quarrying Industry, the National Enterprise for Fine Ceramics, and the National Enterprise of the Glass Industry.

A Deputy Minister also supervises the Institute of Building Economy and Organization, the Export Prime Contractors, the Town Planning Enterprise of the Ministry of Building, the National Monument Board

of the Ministry of Building, and the Investment Bureau for the Palace on Castle Hill, also under the Ministry of Building.

It is also part of the responsibility of the Ministry to follow the work of the Association of Hungarian Architects, the Institute of Architecture and Construction Engineering, the Central Research Institute of the Building Material Industry, the Centre for Building Documentation, and also the activities of the technical planning enterprises, the building industry, building materials industry, plumbing and installation, the ancillary trades, mechanization, building material supply and sales, building material hauling, and the motor vehicle repair shops of the building industry.

The specialized directorates of the councils dealing with building affairs, housing and building maintenance also look up to the Ministry as their top authority.

The address of the Ministry is: Beloiannisz utca 2-4,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Agriculture

Minister: Pál Losonczy. First Deputy to the Minister: János Hont. Deputy Ministers: János Keserű, András Kleczner, Gábor Soós.

This Ministry has jurisdiction over all organizations dealing with agriculture. The main responsibility of the Ministry is the up-to-date development of plant cultivation and animal husbandry. As part of this function, it looks after mechanization, defines the fundamental principles to be observed in agricultural investments, supervises farm policy, and ensures the training and further qualification of agricultural experts.

The Ministry exercises special control and supervisory jurisdiction over the specialized administrative bodies of the councils which deal with agriculture. The production of high-quality improved sowing seeds under contract, the acceptance or rejection of new varieties and plant protection come under its national authority. In animal husbandry the Ministry is responsible for determining breeding trends, issuing certificates or registration, and for animal health. Another of the Ministry's tasks is to guide the mechanization of agriculture, to promote the development and popularization of new types of agricultural machines, to control specialized training in agriculture, agricultural propaganda and information, agricultural research and experimentation. By special decrees the Ministry also becomes the highest national authority in certain other related fields.

The Ministry exercises professional control over the institutes and

institutions, enterprises, farms and other organizations directing farming, which are directly under its jurisdiction. Special regulations and decrees stress its professional supervisory jurisdiction over non-state agricultural activities, such as the agricultural work of cooperative farms and individual peasants.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

General Directorate for Plant Culture and Animal Husbandry, General Directorate for State Farms, General Directorate for Machine Repair Stations, General Directorate for Agricultural Education and Experiments. Departments of Cooperative Farms, Horticulture and Animal Health, Department of Planning, Departments of Finance and Farm Policy, Department of Technical Development; Investment Directorate; Sections for Labour Affairs and Social Welfare, Information and Propaganda, Supervision, International Cooperation, and Personnel.

The following institutions are directly subordinate to the Ministry: Plant Protection Service, Agricultural Machine Repair Trust, Agricultural Provisioning Trust, Agricultural Exhibitions Office, National Institute of Quality Control for Agriculture, and the educational and research institutes specializing in agriculture.

The Ministry is in charge of agricultural production through the agricultural departments of the county councils, the councils of the major cities, and the Budapest Municipal Council, which in turn have jurisdiction over the corresponding district and village organizations.

The Scientific Council for Agriculture and the Council for Agricultural Mechanization are the advisory bodies attached to the Minister. The members of the former are appointed by the Council of Ministers, of the latter, by the Minister of Agriculture himself.

The address of the Ministry is: Kossuth Lajos tér 11,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Home Defence

Minister: Colonel General Lajos Czinege, First Deputy to the Minister: Major General Károly Csémy. Deputy Ministers: Major General Ferenc Kaszás, Lieutenant General Gyula Uszta.

The Ministry is the highest military organ of state administration organizing and directing the armed defence of the country. At the same time it is the highest military command of the Hungarian People's Army and of civil defence.

It directs, organizes and supervises the activity of the organs of state administration to ensure the fulfilment of compulsory military service and compulsory civil defence.

The Ministry is divided into the General Staff, the Main Group Commands and various Departments.

The National Command of Civil Defence comes under the direct control of the Ministry.

The regional organs of military administration are the county and Budapest recruiting centres and the district, town and municipal-district recruiting centres subordinate to them.

The address of the Ministry is: Balaton utca 5-7,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Justice

Minister: Mihály Korom, LL.D. Deputy Ministers: Imre Markója, LL.D., Jenő Szilbereki, LL.D.

The Ministry of Justice ensures the functioning of the Courts as regulated by the Constitution and by law, and sees to it that the Courts apply the rules of law in accordance with legality and the principles of judicial policy. The Ministry is concerned with the observation of the Constitution and of the laws, the rules and regulations passed in accordance with the Constitution, and sees to it that preparatory activity in all legislation should be in harmony with the general aims of judicial policy, should fit into the unified socialist legal system and should be in accordance with legislative principles.

The scope of the Ministry extends to the dissemination and interpretation for the public of the provisions of the law and of legal policy, to ensuring the uniform interpretation of legal provisions and the development of uniform judiciary views. It also makes regular evaluations and analysis of legal practice, examines the activity and practice of the Courts, and on the basis of its findings takes the eventual necessary steps.

The Ministry fixes the number of members of County and District Courts. It recommends the recalling of People's Assessors. In questions bearing on military justice and legislation it cooperates with the Ministry of Home Defence.

The Ministry supervises how punitive measures are carried out, sees to it that prison sentences are carried out legally and prisoners given appropriate occupation opportunities.

The Ministry prepares judiciary laws, the bills to be submitted by the Minister of Justice, the law decrees, government decrees and resolutions. It coordinates the preparatory legislative activity of the ministries and other national organizations and takes part in framing provisions.

On the request of various official authorities and social organizations the Ministry gives its opinion on the interpretation of provisions of law.

The Ministry keeps all legal provisions on file and publishes collections and indexes of legal provisions and certain books on law.

It deals from the judicial point of view with tasks connected with international law. It prepares international agreements on legal assistance and follows up their enforcement. It takes part in the preparation of other international treaties and conventions.

The Ministry tends to the propagation of legal policy, as well as the further education and instruction of the People's Assessors and Court employees. It guides the activity of lawyers by holding up certain principles of policy, and supervises the work of lawyers' organizations.

In certain cases, the Ministry submits recommendations for mercy to the Presidential Council.

The competence of the Ministry extends over the Courts (Supreme Court, County Courts, Budapest Municipal Courts, District Courts, Municipal Courts, Municipal District Courts and Military Courts), and also the penal units, organizations and authorities, and the enterprises which employ people serving their sentence. The Office of Forensic Medicine, the National Institute of Forensic Chemistry, the National Office of Translations and Attestations, the National Council of Lawyers, the Law Chambers, and the Association of Hungarian Lawyers also come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

The Ministry is professionally responsible for legal publishing.

The address of the Ministry is: Szalay utca 16,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry

Minister: Gyula Horgos. First Deputy to the Minister: István Kovács. Deputy Ministers: István Kincses, János Kiss, Gyula György, József Kocsis.

The Ministry is responsible for specialized central direction in the fields of metallurgy and machine industry, and control over the work of the enterprises, institutions and other organizations subordinate to it. The Ministry organizes and supervises planned economy, industrial and technical development in the fields of metallurgy and machine industry. It carries out state administrative functions by organizing the enterprises and other organizations under its control, and fulfilling the tasks connected with their closing, mergers, and the definition of their activities.

The following branches are under the direction and specialized author-

ity of the Ministry: siderurgy, machine-tool engineering, agricultural machine engineering, machine building, vehicles, motor vehicle and tractor industry, shipbuilding, heavy current equipments, telecommunications, instruments and hardware industry.

Organizationally the Ministry is divided into industrial directorates, departments and sections according to branches. The industrial directorates are the Directorates for Instruments, for Telecommunications, for Siderurgy, for Machine Building, and for Precision Mechanics.

The departments are the Departments of Industrial Organization, Planning and Labour Affairs, of Long-range Development, of Commerce, and of Production Cooperation; Administrative, Economic, Technical, Personnel and Educational Departments, Department of International Cooperation, and in addition the Investment Office, and the Scientific Council for Industrial Economy and Industrial Organization.

The divisions according to branches include the Sections for the Machine-tool Industry, for Tools and Machine Components, for Vehicles, for Hardware, for Heavy Current Industry, and for Agricultural Machines.

Some of the enterprises that belong to the Ministry form Trusts, others are under General Directorates, each of which functions directly under a Deputy Minister, that is, they are directly subordinate to the Ministry.

The trusts are the Motor Vehicle and Tractor Trust, and the Csepel Works. The general directorates include the Ganz-Mávg Locomotive and Railway Carriage Manufacturers, the Hungarian Shipbuilding and Crane Manufacturing Factory, the Machine-Tool Works, the Enamel Works, the Foundry Enterprise, the Budapest Agricultural Machine Factory.

Other organizations under the supervision of the Ministry are: Sales Enterprise for the Metallurgical Industry, Institute of Industrial Economy and Works Organization, the Machine Export Bureau of the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry, several research institutes, planning offices, industrial vocational schools and advanced industrial technical schools.

The Ministry does not exercise specialized direction through the local councils over the various branches of industry under its jurisdiction, since that and the specialized direction over the private tradesmen working in the relevant branches of industry are within the competence of the Ministry of Light Industry.

The address of the Ministry is: Szabadság tér 5-6,
Budapest V.

Minister: Mrs József Nagy. First Deputy to the Minister: László Földi. Deputy Ministers: Gyula Hörváth, Ferenc Lehr, Ernő Pesti.

The principal task of the Ministry is the centralized direction of the national industry producing consumer goods, and of local industry. The Ministry is responsible for the fulfilment of the light industrial targets of the national economic plans, ensuring the undisturbed continuity of production processes, the increase of productivity, the improvement of the technical level of work, and the greater lucrativeness of production. The Ministry carries out industrial policy and trains skilled workers and technicians. It is the highest authority over the industries belonging to it and over the artisans' cooperatives.

The branches of industry which are under the control of the Ministry are the following: cotton industry, wool industry, hemp and linen industry, silk industry, knitwear, haberdashery, clothing, leather, footwear and fur, furniture, paper and printing, and light machines. In these branches of industry the Ministry directs production, checks each enterprise's plans, and controls their fulfilment. It organizes and supervises the economical operation of the enterprises.

This Ministry is the government body which supervises state-controlled local industries and private small-scale industry. Its jurisdiction is regulated by law: it is the central industrial and trade authority, the price-fixing authority, the authority over the optimal use of storage space, and in certain cases a court of arbitration.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Departments of Industrial Development, Production, Investment, Finance and Control, Administration, Personnel, and Local Industry; the Steward's Office.

The Ministry runs vocational schools or technical secondary schools, technical colleges, apprentice schools and students hostels. It is directly in charge of research, planning and organizing institutions, quality inspection institutes, and various machine building, planning, stockpiling, trade and other auxiliary enterprises.

The Ministry is the specialized authority over the industries belonging to the councils and over local industry, exercising its functions through the respective industrial departments of the county councils and the councils of the major cities whose municipal councils rank with the county councils.

The address of the Ministry is: Fő utca 68,
Budapest II.

Minister: György Csanádi. First Deputy to the Minister: Dezső Horn. Deputy Ministers: László Földvári, Dezső Kiss, Rudolf Rónai, Károly Rödönyi.

In its capacity as the highest authority in this sector it is the responsibility of the Ministry to direct the different branches of transport, post and communication and the constructions connected with them.

Goods and passenger transport on the railways and cableways, motor vehicle traffic, shipping and air transport, domestic forwarding and carting come under the direction, control and supervision of the Ministry. The Ministry exerts this same triple function over the postal services and telecommunications, the transport maintenance, repair and components industries, the maintenance of public highways, and all construction, planning and research connected with the postal services and telecommunications. The trade in motor vehicles and their components (except for the sale of private cars), the sale of stamps and the travellers' catering enterprise are also under the control, direction and supervision of the Ministry.

The Ministry exerts specialized direction over the suburban and city tramway and trolley-bus services, local bus, taxi-cab and lorry traffic and carting; the garages, the ferry services, and the activity of the councils to build and maintain roads, side-walks, overpasses and bridges. The direct control of these activities rests with the local councils, the Ministry giving specialized direction and being the highest national authority.

Enterprises and budgetary institutions operate under the direction of the Ministry.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

General departments: Secretariat of the Ministry, Department of Personnel and Labour Affairs, Department of Technical Development and Transport Policy, Department of Planning Economy, Department of Finance, Department of International Relations, Department of Council Transport.

The organs directing the specialized branches of the Ministry: Railway, Shipping, Motor Vehicle, Traffic Departments; General Directorate of Air Transport, Postal Department, General Directorate of Public Highways.

Immediately subordinate to one of the Deputy Ministers are the following organizations: Transport Construction Trust, General Directorate of Motor Vehicle Traffic, Industrial Trust for Motor Vehicle Maintenance.

The Documentation Enterprise for Transport and the Transport Supplies Enterprise are run directly by the Ministry.

The Ministry exerts specialized control over the councils through the Transport Directorate of the Budapest Municipal Council, the building, transport and water management departments of the county councils, and the building and transport departments of the councils of the major cities.

The address of the Ministry is: Dob utca 75-81,
Budapest VII.

Ministry of Foreign Trade

Minister: József Biró. First Deputy to the Minister: Gyula Karádi. Deputy Ministers: Jenő Bacsoni, László Darvas, János Mulató, Béla Szalai.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry, in accordance with the socialist monopoly of foreign trade, to direct, organize and control Hungary's participation in the international division of labour. The Ministry fosters and develops the international trade relations of the country. It is the directing and supervising authority over the foreign trade branch of the national economy.

With special reference to commercial matters, the Ministry maintains relations with the competent authorities of foreign countries. The direction of negotiations on economic cooperation is within its scope. It handles the inter-state negotiations for commercial treaties and trade agreements, concludes the agreements and enforces their observance.

In order to realize the monopoly of foreign trade, the Ministry controls the work of all foreign trade organizations and of others carrying on activities connected with foreign trade, the work of the foreign trade missions and foreign trading companies. (In addition to the enterprises which belong to the Ministry, a few enterprises under the authority of different ministries have also been recently given the right to carry on foreign trade; the Ministry exerts control over the foreign trade activities of these enterprises also.)

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Department of Relations with the Soviet Union and the Far Eastern People's Democracies, Department of Relations with the European People's Democracies, Department of Relations with Overseas Countries, Department of International Cooperation, Section of International Organizations, Department of Planning and Economy, Department of Foreign Currency, Department of Finance and Auditing, Administrative Department.

The first four departments direct the trade policy and market activities of the Hungarian foreign trading companies and foreign trade

missions abroad, each in their own relations. These departments prepare the talks and negotiations connected with given treaties and conventions and draw up the documents to be signed.

The Department of International Cooperation handles everything connected with the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. The Section of International Organizations maintains relations with non-socialist international economic organizations (United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, regional organizations of the UN, etc.) and, in cooperation with other competent bodies, represents Hungary in these organizations.

The control and direction of the Ministry extends to the entire area of the activities of the state foreign trading companies and the servicing enterprises carrying on work closely connected with foreign trade, such as quality control, commercial publicity and forwarding. The Ministry is the national authority over the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, which arranges fairs and exhibitions abroad, carries out central market research, performs publicity work and maintains relations with foreign chambers of commerce.

The address of the Ministry is: Honvéd utca 13-15,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Minister: János Péter. First Deputy to the Minister: Péter Mód. Deputy Ministers: Károly Szarka, Béla Szilágyi, Károly Erdélyi, János Bojti.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic. It represents the country in international life. It directs and controls the diplomatic and consular missions and the representatives delegated to international organizations. It arranges for the representation of the country and of the Government at international conferences and on other occasions. Its tasks include the protection and forwarding of the interests of the country in foreign policy, international economy, in culture, and the legal and economic protection of Hungarian citizens and legal entities abroad. The Ministry maintains relations with the diplomatic representatives in Hungary of other countries.

The Ministry keeps the Government informed on international political and economic trends, makes recommendations in regard to foreign policy and certain foreign political measures. It promotes the information of organizations and persons abroad on the political and economic position of Hungary.

The Ministry cooperates in drawing up and concluding international

pacts and treaties, in the case of agreements which concern other, specialized, ministries, acting in harmony with them. The Ministry makes recommendations to the Government, to the National Assembly and the Presidential Council of the People's Republic in connection with the signing and ratification of international conventions, the adherence to pacts, and the promulgation of agreements.

It gives opinions in matters of international law at the request of other ministries and authorities. It mediates in personal and family affairs which have ramifications abroad. It mediates between Hungarian domestic authorities and Hungarian foreign missions, and between Hungarian authorities and foreign authorities in matters of Hungarian citizenship and other problems of international character.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Department of International Organizations, Department of Administration, Budgetary Department.

Educational Section, Personnel Section, Section of International Law, Information Section, Documentation Section, Protocol Section, Consular Section, and the ten regional sections dealing with the different countries.

The Secretariat of the Ministry. Bureau for Hungarians Abroad.

The address of the Ministry is: Bem rakpart 47,
Budapest II.

Ministry of Labour

Minister: József Veres.

Deputy Ministers: István Buda, Imre Nagy.

The task of the Ministry is to elaborate the wage policy (real wages, real incomes, nominal wages), including their timing, methods and proportions, as well as wage systems. The Ministry works out, introduces and controls the mechanism regulating wage administration. The Ministry issues legal provisions on wages and regulates fringe benefits.

Problems connected with wage administration, manpower economy, occupational counselling, scientific organization of work, training of skilled workers (including apprentice training) and with labour law are within the competence of the Ministry.

The Ministry directs the manpower economy, elaborates plans for ensuring the labour required for the national economy. It organizes and controls the regional manpower economy, the regrouping of labour forces, the exchange of labour, and the recruitment of labour. The Ministry studies the shifts and changes in manpower and investigates labour

with the issuing and keeping of employment records are within its competence.

The Ministry is the central authority in charge of occupational counselling. It makes recommendations on the regulation of working hours. It elaborates and makes available for application the results of the labour sciences and deals with problems of scientific work organization. It makes recommendations in regard to the further training of leading cadres.

The Ministry lays down the principles which guide the training of skilled workers and regulates their training. The institutes and schools training skilled workers and the summer camps for apprentices are under the direct control of the Ministry. It licenses, controls and suspends courses training skilled workers. It elaborates general provisions in regard to the terms of employment. It exerts control over the regional arbitration committees in connection with labour disputes.

The Ministry carries out some of its tasks through the labour departments of the councils, over which it has specialized authority and control.

The address of the Ministry is: Szabadság tér 15,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Education

Minister: Pál Ilku. First Deputy to the Minister: György Aczél. Deputy Ministers: János Molnár, Károly Polinszky, Jenő Lugossy.

The job of this Ministry is to direct and control instruction and educational activity in the kindergartens, general primary schools, secondary schools (including gymnasia), vocational secondary schools, teachers' and kindergarten teachers' training schools, and the development of the school network. The Ministry is the highest authority of the Board of Guardians. The direction and supervision of instruction and education at the colleges and universities, ensuring suitable staff and funds for the colleges and universities are also among its functions. The Ministry is the co-authority in control of institutes of higher learning which belong to other ministries and it regulates general college and university affairs (admission, foreign scholarships, etc.).

The Ministry guides the creative work of professional artists, and directs the institutes and enterprises which deal with artists. It supervises mass cultural activities. The Ministry is responsible for cultural policy connected with monuments (utilization of monuments, the application of the aesthetic and historical values of monuments in cultural and educational work, propaganda activity in connection with monuments, archaeo-

logical problems, etc.). In regard to declaring a building or a work of art a monument, or stating that another is no longer to be considered a monument, or effecting changes in the condition of a monument, a joint decision is made by the Minister of Building and the Minister of Education.

The Ministry is the central authority over the national cultural associations.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Departments of Personnel, Instruction in Marxism-Leninism, Public Education, Specialized Education, Organization, Cultural Policy, Department of Universities of Arts and Sciences and Teachers' Colleges; Department of Higher Technical Education; Planning, Finances; Investments, Public Culture, Museums and of International Relations. General Directorates of Publishing, and of the Theatre and the Cinema. Secretariat of the Ministry, National Council of Education, National Institute of Pedagogy, Secretariat of the Scientific Council, National Council of People's Education, National Institute of Education, Sections for Music, Literature, Fine Arts, Art Instruction, Press, Child Protection, Auditing, Archives, and of General Affairs of Higher Education.

The national museums and other scientific museums of national significance, the archives, the National Széchényi Library, the Parliament Library and the Gorky Library are under the direct control of the Ministry.

Also directly subordinate to the Ministry are the publishers, the film studios and film distributing enterprises, the State Opera House and other music institutions and companies, the Budapest National Theatre, the Comedy Theatre, the Madame Déry Theatre, the Budapest Municipal Operetta Theatre, the National Circus Enterprise, the intermediate and college-level art schools, the art funds and artists' associations, the Copyright Office, the Council of Applied Art, and other educational and welfare institutes. The Ministry provides state authority over the Fine Art Fund, the Music Fund and the Literary Fund.

The Ministry carries out part of its work through the educational and cultural departments of the councils.

The address of the Ministry is: Szalay utca 10-14,
Budapest V.

Ministry of Heavy Industry

Minister: Ferenc Lévárdi. First Deputy to the Minister: Gyula Szekér.
Deputy Ministers: Imre Lőrinc, András Lévai, Géza Szili.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry to develop an industrial policy

which, according to the specific character of Hungarian heavy industry and other conditions and resources, helps to improve the national economy. The Ministry determines the plans for the industries under its jurisdiction, including technical and economic development programmes and production quotas, and controls their fulfilment. It regulates the obligation of subordinate organizations to submit economic reports. Through cooperation between the various branches of industry, through establishing the proper balance and through increasing productivity, the Ministry directs the organization of production and of management.

The Ministry supervises the full use of productive capacity and the expansion of capacity. It elaborates the principles for the wage and bonus system affecting the employees in the industries within its competence, directs and controls labour hygiene and health protection as well as other provisions and facilities for the workers. The industrial advance training of employees, as well as financial and credit activity in the industries within its competence are also under the control of the Ministry.

It directs scientific activity in the relevant industries requiring international coöperation. It controls and supervises heavy industrial research.

The principal activities over which the Ministry is the highest authority are the following: coal mining, the manufacture of mining machines, the sale of coal and of mining machines; the sinking of deeper shafts in the mines and mining research; the mining and sale of ores and minerals; power economy, the production and distribution of electric power; the inorganic and organic chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry, the rubber industry and the sale of their products; bauxite mining, alumina production, aluminium metallurgy, as well as the processing and sale of these products; mineral oil mining, the oil processing industry and the sale of its products, and also the manufacture of machines for the mineral oil industry; the coal processing industry and the sale of its products.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Departments of Administration, Finance and Auditing, Personnel and Education, Planning, Industrial Organization, Investments for the Chemical Industry, Trade; Technical Departments of the Chemical Industry, of Mining, and of Electric Power, Department of International Relations, National Power Board, and the Steward's Office.

The Commercial Directorate of the Ministry of Heavy Industry is an authority in itself. The research and planning institutes which assist the work of industry operate directly under the Ministry.

The address of the Ministry is: Markó utca 16,
Budapest V.

Chairman: Miklós Ajtai. First Deputy Chairman: Péter Vályi. Deputy Chairmen: István Hetényi, Ervin Jávör, György Lázár, Vilmos Sággy.

The main tasks of the National Planning Office are: the preparation of national economic plans, both long-range and annual, in accordance with the economic policy of the party and the government; taking the initiative and cooperating in the elaboration of principles destined to promote national economic development; framing national economic plan bills. The Planning Office initiates central measures necessary for the fulfilment of the national economic plans, measures which exceed the scope of the authority of the ministries. It controls and supervises the fulfilment of the national economic plans and regularly analyses the trends in the national economy.

The Planning Office lays down the principles of industrial economy in materials and products, investment activity, industrial and regional planning and the siting of industries. It takes part in formulating Hungary's position in regard to international economic cooperation, it enforces the principles of international economic cooperation in Hungarian planning, and carries out the central economic tasks deriving from resolutions on cooperation.

The structural organization of the National Planning Office is the following:

Departments of General Organization, Economy, Regional and Social Cultural Department, Departments of Material Economy, Finances, Investments, Construction, Heavy Industry, Agriculture, Transport and Postal Affairs, Domestic Trade, Foreign Trade, International Cooperation; Economic and Budgetary Department, Department of Long-range Planning; Secretariat of the National Planning Office, Section for Personnel and Education, Section for Metallurgy, Investment Office, the Translation Bureau of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, Scientific Institute of Planning Economy.

The Council of Ministers exercises control, through the Chairman of the National Planning Office, over the National Geological Directorate, the National Patent Office, and the National Standards Office.

The National Planning Office directs the planning departments of the councils in Budapest, counties and major cities, and operates partly through them.

The address of the National Planning Office is: Nádor utca 9-11,
Budapest V.

Minister: Mátyás Tímár. First Deputy to the Minister: Béla Sulyok. Deputy Ministers: Géza Kardos, Károly Garamvölgyi.

The Ministry is the highest body of financial administration which carries out the financial policy of the state, organizes, directs and controls the budget, the circulation of money, credit, savings and the state insurance business—or rather the institutions of state administration and the enterprises brought into being to handle these. It organizes and directs the planning, compilation of the state budget, the local budgets which make up the state budget, and makes regular controls of the budget. The Ministry explores sources of income for the state budget, the optimal exploitation of the sources of income defined by legal provisions, and directs the activities in its field of lower organs.

More important fields of activity within the jurisdiction of the Ministry: it elaborates and submits to the highest government and administrative bodies for ratification the bills, draft decrees and resolutions which are of a financial nature. It issues decrees and instructions on the implementation of the laws and government decrees, and on the organization of financial activity.

It compiles and draws up the National Budget, and sees to it that this budget ratified by the National Assembly is in fact executed. It compiles the annual report on the fulfilment of the Budget and submits it to the Government and to the National Assembly. It makes arrangements for the financial transactions connected with investments and their control. It controls taxation of the state enterprises and cooperatives. It fixes the excise rates. It controls the payment of taxes by the enterprises and cooperatives, and follows the trends in production costs. In accordance with the socialist development of the national economy it develops the scheme of taxes, duties, rates and fees payable by the population and the cooperatives.

The Ministry is responsible for the observation of the international balance of payments. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, it decides on matters of foreign trade not included in the plan, regulates the forint economy of foreign trade and government subsidies for promoting exports. The Ministry is the highest authority in all foreign currency transactions. It concludes international financial agreements. Through the revenue authorities and customs police it exposes and prevents revenue and foreign currency offences and violations of the relevant rules. It directs and regulates credit economy and circulation of money.

On the basis of laws and government decrees, the Ministry, through the National Bank of Hungary, issues banknotes and coins. It disposes

of the precious-metal and foreign-currency funds in possession of the state.

The Ministry lays down the rules connected with the credit transactions of enterprises and cooperatives. It is in control of the theoretical issues of savings, state loans, individual credit, sale of real estate, lottery games and insurance. The Ministry enforces proper and unified accounting in the national economy and the state budget.

The structural organization of the Ministry is the following:

Budgetary and Balance, Socio-Cultural and Administrative, Industrial and Agricultural Departments; Departments of Price Policy and Monetary Research, Individual Taxation, Auditing, Personnel and Education, and of International Financial Affairs. Section for Commerce and Transport, Section for Accounting and Administrative Planning, and the Secretariat of the Ministry.

Other bodies which have the same rank and standing as ministerial departments:

General Investment Directorate of the Ministry of Finance, General Directorate of Insurance under the Ministry of Finance, General Directorate of Savings Banks under the Ministry of Finance, the National Headquarters of the Customs Police and Revenue Authority, and the Central Tax Office.

The Ministry discharges its responsibilities through its specialized organizations in the councils, namely the financial departments of the Budapest Municipal Council, the county councils, the major city councils, the district, town and municipal-district councils.

The address of the Ministry is: József nádor tér 2-4,
Budapest V.

Domestic Affairs

As in previous years, in 1966 there were also almost daily news reports, analyses and commentaries by the world press regarding domestic affairs in Hungary. If an attempt was made to assess these reports and particularly the West European and United States press material on Hungary over the various months and weeks of the year, it would be found that more reports were made between mid-November and mid-December. *L'Aurore*, *Figaro*, *Combat*, *Le Monde*, *Neues Österreich*, *Tagesspiegel*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *Die Welt*, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, *The New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and a variety of radio and television stations gave the most reports about Hungary, its domestic affairs, and economic development. This distribution in time is understandable, because at the end of November the most important political event in Hungary in 1966, or it could even be said of the last years, occurred: this was the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Those interested in Hungarian events were informed at the time by a large number of commentaries in their daily press, and on the radio and television; it is, therefore, appropriate to summarize and survey the most important events of the year and the most essential aspects of domestic affairs, from the Hungarian point of view.

Continuation of the Existing Policy

The 9th Congress of the HSWP covered a period of six days and it was held in the headquarters of the Hungarian building workers' trade union. It was followed with extraordinary interest throughout Hungary, because the millions of workers were aware that the question on the agenda were of prime importance in their everyday life. They were also aware that the Congress would basically analyse contemporary social and political reality, giving equal attention to domestic affairs and international questions. As the delegates to the Congress were communists, it was obvious

that this investigation would be undertaken from a class point of view. It was based on the policy, interests and leading role of the working class and on the workers' and peasants' alliance, and it was from this basis that it evaluated the present situation of the fundamental social classes, as well as the entire people and the entire country, and the path to the future.

The most important assessment approved by the Congress was that the policy pursued by the HSWP so far had proved to be exact, correct and had led to the desired aims, and, therefore, would be continued. Before the end of the Congress the delegates adopted a resolution. One point of this resolution stated:

"The 8th Congress of our party rightfully stated in 1962 that the socialist reorganization of agriculture, laying of the foundations of socialism, was a historical victory of our working people, which affected the whole of our political, social and economic life. During the past four years we have been working on the complete building of socialism. Due to the results of our work, socialist achievements have been consolidated, and our political, social, economic and cultural life has been further developed. In the years to come our main task remains the vigorous continuation of the building of socialism. In the period under review the social and political influence of the working class has further increased, and the formation of a united peasant class has started. Our intelligentsia have accepted and helped with their work the policy of the working class, and the building of socialism. The workers' and peasants' alliance has been strengthened, which is the main political basis of our people's state and of our society which is becoming more and more homogeneous, and of our people's developing socialist national unity."

Socialist National Unity

There was considerable discussion at the Congress concerning the question of socialist national unity. The foundation of this unity is primarily based on the fact that the period of large-scale class conflicts has come to an end in Hungary, and the complete construction of socialist society is now in the joint interests of the different social strata. Therefore, in its work the HSWP endeavours to intensify the activity of society and does its utmost to mobilize all the constructive forces of the nation to carry out the assignments of socialist construction. The equality of citizens before the law is guaranteed in Hungary. The practice of filling all posts with the exception of party positions by persons outside the party has definitely confirmed that this is justified, and the importance of the decision to make the only measure of the estimation of people, and evaluation of

their work and attitude in the interests of society, has been evident on many occasions.

It has to be mentioned that many members of the former ruling class and the majority of their children have joined in this construction work, because they have found their place in society and their assignment in everyday life.

The basis of national unity, of socialist national unity, is that in Hungary today the fundamental interests of all strata of society are identical, this explains why a broad national unity has developed on the most important political questions, in the construction of socialism, and the defence of peace.

A relevant point of the resolution of the Party Congress attracted general attention:

"The broadening of socialist national unity has further strengthened and consolidated the socialist state power. We put an end to capitalism in our country, there are no classes opposed to socialism, the major function of the socialist state is the organization and direction of the economic and cultural construction in the interest of all the working people. The class struggle today is being waged first of all for the realization of the task of economic construction, for the gradual reshaping of the consciousness of the people, against the infiltration attempts of imperialism, and against internal hostile forces. Thus we serve our class aims and the cause of our nation, which is becoming socialist.

"Our people's state guarantees a firm protection of the legal rights and the wide possibility for all honest members of our society to exercise their democratic rights. But it suppresses all restoration attempts aimed against our socialist achievements, popular power, law and order. The development of our socialist achievements and the suppression of hostile moves are closely interlinked tasks—the strengthening of socialism is a most effective weapon in the struggle against the enemy both from without and within. The struggle for power was decided by the expropriation of the exploiters and the laying of the foundations of a socialist society, the epoch of the great class conflicts has finished, and our social order and state power are firm. This made it possible to declare a general amnesty, and legally and politically close the cases of those people who, in various stages of our development and for various reasons, came in conflict with progress and socialism. The general amnesty was the organic continuation of our socialist and humanist policy applied in the class struggle; we waged a definite struggle against all those who attacked socialism and attempted to disrupt public order, but in a spirit of humanism we forgave all those who desisted and gave them the possibility of adjusting themselves to society by honest work."

The democracy of society, Hungarian socialist society, is becoming stronger and more extensive. The new electoral law which was adopted by the National Assembly not long before the Party Congress is of great importance; in place of the list system single election districts were introduced and so a much closer link will develop between a Member of Parliament and his electors.

Popular front policy was discussed at the Congress in great detail and the delegates declared:

... the communists' courageous and uncompromising struggle for national unity over nearly three decades proved that for the communists the promulgation and realization of the People's Front policy was not a tactic but an organic part of a policy which was regarded by the party as indispensable in the struggle to establish a classless society.

In this respect, the following portion of the speech of Prime Minister Gyula Kállai attracted considerable attention:

"Due to our specific historical peculiarities, the multi-party system in our country ended after 1948, although another distinctive feature of our development was that the restoration of the multi-party system was always hoped for by reactionaries at home and abroad. Despite these circumstances, our working people have achieved their great historic victory—the laying of the foundations of socialism—under the leadership of our party: the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The devoted and creative activity of the masses and their profound confidence in our party show that the overwhelming majority of our people do not either socially or politically require the existence of other parties."

Speaking of cooperation on a national scale, the Prime Minister also said:

"The laying of the foundations of socialism has extended the social basis of national collaboration. Today the People's Front movement rallies, in addition to the working class and communists, every class and every layer of the urban petty-bourgeoisie, church functionaries and people who represent different views and ideologies, but they basically have identical social aspirations. Consequently, there are increased possibilities for the People's Front movement to fulfil its mission in the phase of completing socialist construction on a broader basis and with greater success in the towns and villages alike, in all spheres of social life."

The increasing role of the Patriotic People's Front has been determined by many factors, and in addition to its social activities it has also fulfilled the important functions laid down by the law. The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front cooperates with the Central Com-

mittee of the HSWP and with the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on such major subjects as the composition of the government and the enactment of the laws of outstanding importance—and in dealing with such subjects, the three organizations make their recommendations to the National Assembly together.

In observing the questions of internal affairs in Hungary, frequent mention is made of the relationship between the State and the Church. The Hungarian People's Republic concluded an agreement with the Vatican when it *de jure* recognized the existence of a socialist state—and in this agreement it acknowledged the relationship which had developed between the Hungarian State and the Catholic Church. The most important determinant element of this relationship is undoubtedly the fact that people of religious belief also participate in the construction of socialism; they do so honestly because their fundamental interests also unite them to a socialist society.

The socialist construction of two decades and the development of Hungarian domestic policy have also led the majority of the ecclesiastic leaders to acknowledge that there is no other realistic manner than collaboration between the State and the churches.

In referring to this question, János Kádár mentioned the Patriotic People's Front:

"As the leading force of the Patriotic People's Front, the party realizes, within this movement, the unity of people in different occupations and professions, people of no religious affiliation and believers belonging to different denominations, the unity of all those who have become aware of the basic and common interests of our society and are ready today to cooperate for the prosperity of our homeland. The activity of the Patriotic People's Front—a movement also invested with important constitutional functions—will be necessary whilst there are still different social classes, and until our society as a whole becomes fully homogeneous from the political and ideological point of view."

The resolution of the Congress stated with regard to the extension of democracy in public life that there had been a more intensive participation of the workers in the administration of state affairs: "During recent years our socialist democracy has continued to become stronger and public life more active. Compared to previous periods the working people became more active in discussing public affairs, and considerable strata discussed the questions of economic construction, international, social and cultural problems. These discussions contributed to the Marxist elaboration of new problems arising in the course of our development, therefore in great majority they were desirable and useful, and furthered the development of democracy and strengthened national unity."

The further development of socialist democracy was also discussed in its many aspects at the Party Congress, and, among many other questions, the necessary extension of the role of the councils was raised, as well as the closer definition of their powers and the necessity of a new Council Act. It was also mentioned at the Congress that the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, which had been adopted in 1949, would soon have to be replaced and a new constitution discussed, which would take into account the changes which have since occurred.

Many delegates at the Congress discussed cultural questions, emphasizing the great strides that have been taken by Hungarian society in this field. Some interesting figures were quoted: the number of university and college students per 10,000 inhabitants is higher in Hungary than in Britain, France, Italy or Sweden. Socialist culture has been extended to new sections of the people in Hungary in recent years, the number of radio listeners, television viewers, library borrowers, concert-, museum- and exhibition-goers has constantly increased. As far as creative work is concerned, it was stressed at the Party Congress that in Hungary nobody interfered from a position of power in matters of style, and the guarantee of the freedom of experimentation had led to a considerable improvement in the creative atmosphere. In recent years, Hungarian literature has directly contributed to the formation of the socialist mind, morality, and way of life, a deeper awareness of our nation and history.

The Party

At the time of the 9th Congress, the HSWP had 584,849 members; 42.5 per cent of the members were manual workers, 37.3 per cent intellectual workers, 7.9 per cent in military service, 3 per cent students, and 9.3 per cent were pensioners, while 22.9 per cent of the party members were women.

In its report, the Central Committee made the following, very important statement concerning the analysis of party work:

"The strength of the party lies not only in the size of its membership but principally in the class-consciousness, political maturity and activity of its members as well as in the unity and cohesion of the party. Therefore we do not aim at a large increase of membership in the future either. We should seek to recruit new members chiefly from the ranks of workers, members of cooperative farms, women and young people who achieve outstanding performances in productive and voluntary work.

"The Central Committee can report to the Congress that party life is guided by the Leninist standards and that principle of collective leader-

ship prevails in our party. In recent years, however, personal responsibility in party work has diminished to some extent. In making decisions and adopting resolutions, it is desirable to strictly observe the principle of democratic centralism: actual guidance is vested in the higher party bodies, while the lower party bodies are given appropriate independence and authority, and party life is characterized by a democratic atmosphere and pattern.

"Party democracy has further developed and strengthened in the course of the preparation for the Congress. The preliminary election of nominating committees came up to expectations, the party membership effectively took part in the selection of candidates. The democratism of party life was further strengthened by the extension of secrecy to the election of the functionaries of party committees and of the secretaries of local party organizations. This new line of party democracy should be strengthened and developed in the future as well.

"In the period ahead we shall continue to strengthen both aspects of the principle of democratic centralism. Centralism too should be strengthened. We meet cases, if only sporadically, in which certain party members make use of their right to criticize but fail to work as required in the carrying out of resolutions, in the solution of tasks. Our just system under which rights and duties are inseparable should be enforced in practice and in relation to every member of our party.

"Both in theory and in practice, we should continue our efforts to develop party democracy, to find ways and means to a greater extent to activate the party members in the formulation of our party's policy. We should also do our utmost to give full effect, in the future too, to the spirit of a free atmosphere in conducting discussions and stating opinions at the party bodies and party branches, for this is a source of our party's strength and an important guarantee of its real and not formal unity."

A considerable amount was spoken in 1966 also about the correct division of labour between the party and the state organs. Prime Minister Gyula Kállai emphasized at the Party Congress that the state organs worked independently on the basis of the theoretical-political information received from the corresponding party organs and that this division of labour was improving.

The communists asserted that, in the present stage of the construction of socialism, one of the most important tasks was to further develop the leading role of the party, and perfect the methods and forms of party guidance in harmony with social progress. A part of the resolution of the 9th Congress declared: "The most important task of the party is that its leading organs, in cooperation with the membership and the working masses, work out the main targets of political, economic and cultural life.

The party should devote its attention to scientific analysis, to strengthening ideological and political guidance, and to organizing and mobilizing the masses for the implementation of its correctly elaborated policy."

Economic Construction

At the Party Congress an important role was played by the questions of economic construction and this was emphasized most forcefully by western observers and commentators. Almost all the speakers mentioned this topic and especially emphasized their ideas concerning the new system of economic management which is to be introduced shortly. The First Secretary of the HSWP, János Kádár, had this to say about the achievements in his report:

"Our resolutions have proved to be correct and we have in the main reached the targets laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan. The economic potentials of our country have continued to grow and the national wealth has increased. In five years, industrial production rose by 47 per cent, building and transport by 35 per cent, and agricultural output by 10 per cent as compared to the average of the preceding five years. A rise of 25 per cent of the national income enabled us to increase the fixed assets of the national economy by 31 per cent, and the consumption fund by 22 per cent. The living standard of the population has gone up, social insurance has become general and the housing situation has improved. The rise in living standard was primarily due to the increasing number of earners and a large-scale advance of social benefits. The saving accounts of the population increased fourfold during the past five years."

An outline of the future can be seen from the objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan. The plan aims at the further construction of an advanced socialist society, increasing the resources of the country, raising the national income in order to further regularly increase the material consumption of the population, improve living conditions, and further extend cultural and social services. The Third Five-Year Plan calls for a 19–21 per cent rise in national income, a 14–16 per cent increase in the real income of wage-earners, and an 18 per cent growth of the real consumption of the peasants. (According to the plan, industrial production will rise by 32–36 per cent in five years and that of agriculture by at least 13–15 per cent. In the period of the Five-Year Plan 250–260 thousand million forints will be spent on new investments.)

Those who are acquainted with the recent history of the Hungarian economy will be aware that these figures and facts confirm that the country has solved considerable tasks in the last twenty years. But in recent

years the rate of progress has slowed down. However, everybody would like to see a faster development of the economy, since only a faster economic growth will make a rapid rise in living standards possible.

For this reason, the party examined, in cooperation with many hundreds of scientists and economists, how better conditions can be created for developing the economy. After this preparatory work, which lasted about two years, the decision was taken to change the system of economic management. The reform of the system of economic management was necessary because of the new conditions brought about by progress. It resulted from the fact that the size of the industries had multiplied, there was an increased cooperation between the enterprises, there was a vast increase in both domestic and foreign requirements for more elasticity, and a need for a capability to react to changes faster, on the part of the producing enterprises. It has also to be taken into account that in the Hungarian economy—as in other economically advanced countries—the reserves of manpower have become exhausted, and an increase in productivity has become the principal method of economic growth.

The changed economic conditions not only mean that the economic relations which have become more versatile and qualitatively superior can no longer be centrally regulated in all their details, but also that the conditions of the acceleration of the growth rate can be created and exploited primarily at the places of production, in the enterprises and cooperatives.

"The main objective of the reform is to strengthen our socialist system, to assist the completion of the final construction of socialist society planning, and to bring about the more consistent realization of our economic policy." The aim of the reform is to accelerate the rate of economic development by increasing the independence of the enterprises and thus create more effective economic activity and, in this way, also accelerate the improvability of the living standard.

The realization of the reform affects the whole of Hungarian society. Increased local independence and greater initiative by the managements of the enterprises requires the extension of democracy within the plant, and through the better harmonization of individual, enterprise, and social interests, the reform will significantly contribute to a more complete development of creative work and initiative.

Many speakers at the Party Congress comprehensively discussed major national affairs, including questions which affect everyday life of the millions of working people. A large number of suggestions were made at the Congress, and the government had already implemented some of them at the end of 1966 and at the beginning of 1967. One of the most important suggestions which has already been put into practice will make

it possible for the working mother to stay at home in order to care for her new-born child until it is two and a half years old, during which time she will receive an allowance of 600 forints a month.

In accordance with a suggestion made at the Congress, from January 1967, the pension rights of members of cooperative farms were considerably increased, to bring them more in line with the pensions received by industrial workers in the towns.

It was also recommended at the Congress that between 1968 and 1970 the average working week of all industrial workers should be reduced from 48 to 44 hours a week.

The housing situation was also discussed in detail and it was agreed that the housing construction plan should be speeded up.

Together for the Future

It is a characteristic feature of Hungarian life that society is guided by the party, and party members, the communists play a leading role in social life. With regard to this, János Kádár had this to say at the 9th Congress: "This is the glorious mission and pride of the communists, and at the same time their burden. To this extent this is a monopoly in our society, but this monopoly may be broken by anybody. If a non-party member devotes as much energy, diligence and fighting spirit to the realization of our socialist ambitions as a party member, I can assure him that his authority will not be any less, and that he will be there in the highest offices, in the highest functions." And he also said: "If a decision is to be made about the filling of a function . . . all persons that may be considered have to be measured up from the point of view whether they are ready to participate in construction, whether they are loyal to our country, whether they are capable, have the necessary knowledge, whether they can lead in our conditions."

Everyday life in Hungary today is lively, hustling, and full of creative energy—the policy elaborated and consistently carried out by the party, which fights for the interests and better life of the working millions, has been confirmed in practice. In the state order of contemporary Hungary, in the social conditions of socialism, industry, agriculture and trade are socialist, and all those who earn their daily bread through honest work or creative labour, work together for the present and the future, because they are part and parcel of the great work which is carried on for the complete construction of socialist society.

The Development of Hungarian Law and Jurisdiction

With the acceleration of social development and the radical changes in economic conditions, the Hungarian judicial system has also undergone a complete transformation. A significant proportion of the legal provisions dating from the period preceding the liberation in 1945 became obsolete; the revolutionary changes in social and economic life demanded new provisions and new codification, and in fact the liberation brought with it the development of entirely new branches of law. The aims and the rate of development of the socialist legal system were determined by the changes in the social and economic structure. The new legal codes of recent years and the new legislation outside of them all indicate that progress has become more rapid.

As a result of the economic and social advancement both in the past and the future—particularly as the economy of the country is to be regeared to a new system of economic management—different proportions will be developed between the individual branches of the legal system. At the same time, the entire Hungarian legal system is permeated by unified and universal principles, partly in order to ensure new socialist progress, and partly to safeguard the rule of law and, within that, the rights and legal interests of individual citizens.

As a result of socialist legal development, state administrative law increased in proportion, whose sources are not always acts or law decrees, but often the legal provisions of lower authorities.

Of the many laws which reflect the increased importance of state administrative law, only a few of the major ones enacted recently will be mentioned here.

These include the law on mining, several provisions of which come under the domain of civil law, the law on the educational system of the Hungarian People's Republic, which reorganized the entire structure of education in accordance with modern requirements, the laws on postal services and telecommunications, and those concerning construction and water management. (Until as late as 1964 obsolete pre-war law statutes

were in force in the fields of postal affairs, telecommunications, construction and water management.)

The development of new branches of law and the separation of certain branches of law from civil law were indications of the radical transformation. These, of course, involved new responsibilities in the administration of justice, and there was also an increasing and justified demand for special qualifications and special practice in the judiciary.

The following branches of law have outgrown civil law in the old sense of the term: family law, labour law, agricultural cooperative farm law and land law. Endeavours have been made in both legal theory and court practice to delimit these special areas from civil law, despite the unquestionable internal connection and identity of the fundamental principles in the different branches on one side, and civil law on the other. It should, however, be emphasized that judicial practice, although it has a guiding function, has not assumed or claimed legislative functions. The fact is that socialist law does not recognize judiciary legislation. On the other hand, the application of the law and especially the thorough, comprehensive and increasingly intensifying activity of the Supreme Court has stimulated the drafting of bills and theory.

The transformation was especially marked in the sphere of civil law. There was a change in the countenance of court practice in civil cases, for, until 1959, judiciary legislation predominated here; certain legal institutions and limited sections of civil law were regulated; there was no homogeneous private or civil code in Hungary. For example, Hungarian civil law, contract law, including contracts and liability for damages, was largely case law based on judicial practice and the conclusions drawn from it. This state of affairs was not sufficiently conducive either to legality or the safeguarding of the rights of citizens, nor did it satisfy the demands of socialist democracy.

That was why the formulation of the Civil Code (Act IV of 1959) became necessary. The Civil Code left intact some of the legal institutions which have already been tried and tested by judicial practice, and in part it replaced the abstract formal categories of law with legal institutions reflecting actual social and economic conditions. Obviously this situation—as will be outlined later on—placed considerable responsibility on the courts, for their procedure was changed from reference to judicial practice to the application of codified law. The Supreme Court was especially faced with an important responsibility. Since the ratification of the Civil Code (1959), the Supreme Court has delivered decisions on principle, and thus offered guidance on principle for the application of the provisions of the new Code. Over and beyond this, as a court of appeal in numerous individual decisions of theoretical portent and in

cases of legal protests submitted to it, the Supreme Court gave decisions which served as directives for judicial practice for the courts of lower instance. With this activity it has made important contribution to the strengthening of the rule of law and the unification of national judicial practice and, at the same time, it prevented any misinterpretation of the provisions of the Code.

The framing of the Civil Code of the Hungarian People's Republic realized a century-old ambition of Hungarian legislation. Before the 1848–49 Hungarian War of Independence there had already been a legislative demand (Act XV of 1848) for the drawing up of a Civil Code which should be submitted to the National Assembly. However, the difficult months of the War of Independence intervened. Although many drafts were made since then, the new Code was realized only as a result of the people's democratic legislation. In drafting the new Code—just as in the case of the new Criminal Code (also dealt with in this article)—the widest possible democracy prevailed. A large number of people active in various legal fields discussed the draft, and as a result of the extensive discussions, thousands of comments and proposals had to be evaluated. The Ministry of Justice set up a separate committee to do this. Thus, in accordance with the requirements of expediency, the draft was supplemented with certain detail provisions. In certain areas (e.g. in the field of inheritance law) the legal material was simplified and was made more comprehensible.

As a matter of fact, one of the major aims of the socialist legal progress in Hungary was to make the legal provisions comprehensible, and bring the law closer to the people.

The New Civil Code

The new Civil Code consists of the following parts: Introductory Provisions, Personal Rights, Rights of Ownership, Contract Law, and Law of Inheritance.

On the other hand, the provisions of family law are not included within the rules of civil law. The reason for this is that civil law primarily regulates property rights, commodity relations and certain personal relations. On the other hand, in family law the emphasis is placed on personal relations, while property relations are of a secondary category. The basic character of the two fields of law is essentially different, although there are interconnections as, for instance, those evident in the field of property rights in marriage. The main rules on family, marriage, and guardianship are contained in family law (Act IV of 1952). (The characteristic provisions of family law will be discussed later.)

In a similar way, the rules of labour law do not come within the provisions of civil law, for labour relations contain a number of new features which distinguish them from civil law relations in their narrower sense. (The most important point is that in a social system building socialism, labour power is no longer a commodity. Another new feature is the altered role of the trade unions and many new elements in employer-employee relationships, etc.) At the same time civil law incorporates the regulation of different forms of intellectual creation (copyright, contracts with publishers, inventions and innovations), which, however, are not regulated by the Civil Code, but partly by old and partly by new legal provisions. In certain fields (e.g. copyright) new provisions are now being drafted.

Some of the typical features and guiding principles of the new Civil Code and the regulation of certain important practical questions in the Code are outlined below. It should be stressed that the Civil Code is not rigid and in many cases the courts are left to reach decisions after taking into consideration all the circumstances.

The Act primarily defines the objects which those who apply the law must consistently strive for. It states: "This Act regulates the property relations involving material value and certain personal relations of the citizens, as well as of the state, economic and social organizations, with the object of systematically and to an ever increasing extent meeting the material and cultural demands of society, and of building socialism." (Section 1.)

The following sections (Sections 2 and 3) define the extent of legal protection under the law. According to Section 2:

"This Act protects the rights pertaining to the person of the citizens and of their organizations, as well as the rights to property and the lawful interests involving material value of the same."

"This Act assures both the citizens and their organizations the free exercise of the rights pertaining to them, in accordance with the social function of such rights."

Section 3 defines the safeguarding of property. It lays down that the law protects all forms of property recognized by the Constitution, including legal private property, and it declares that social property is under particular protection, and the law promotes the furtherance of property acquired by labour. At the same time it is emphasized that "everybody shall be responsible, in an increased degree, for any damage done to social property."

The Code also gives guidance in regard to the exercise of civil rights and the performance of civil obligations when it declares that: "In exercising civil rights and performing civil obligations, the parties shall

show such conduct as to ensure that the enforcement of their interests is in conformity with the interests of society."

In connection with the exercise of rights, the Code prohibits the misuse of rights, defining misuse as follows: "The exercise of a right shall be deemed misuse thereof if such exercise aims at an object incompatible with the social function of the right, particularly where such exercise might result in damaging the national economy, in interfering vexatiously with the citizens, in prejudicing their rights and lawful interests, or in procuring undue advantages." (Section 5.)

The Protection of Persons in Civil Law

In addition to questions of property rights, the Code devotes a separate chapter, even preceding property relations, to the protection of persons in civil law. "The rights pertaining to persons . . . are under the protection of the law" (Section 81). In the event of the violation of such rights, the person offended is entitled to protection not primarily because of property, but with due regard to social and moral interests. Among these rights, the Code emphasized the most significant ones and, in the first place, those laid down in the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The sanctions attached to the violation of these rights are, according to the views of the socialist theory of law, not of a material character, because usually the violations themselves do not involve material damage—only certain disadvantages to the person. Consequently the Code lays down that where there has been a violation of such rights, if there is no material damage, the court should invoke sanctions which are directed at the elimination of personal disadvantages. According to Section 85 of the Code these sanctions are as follows:

- (a) the statement and declaration by the court of the commission of the wrong;
- (b) the requirement of the wrong to be discontinued and the enjoinder of the offender from doing further wrong;
- (c) a claim for satisfaction, if need be with due publicity;
- (d) restoration of the state prior to the commission of the wrong;
- (e) the destruction of the thing produced by the wrong or deprivation of its wrongful character. The violations of rights that are especially stressed and pertain to persons in their capacity as such include: discrimination against citizens because of their sex, nationality or denomination, violation of the liberty of conscience, restriction of personal freedom, bodily injury or defamation of character.

Naturally, in more serious cases, if the civil-law sanctions are not deemed sufficiently effective, penal sanctions may also be applied for the protection of citizens (e.g., in the event of restriction of personal freedom or defamation). It is, however, impermissible that in judging, for example, an offence against personal rights, defamation should be dealt with, for there should not be property sanctions in a case where there is no evidence of property damage, for this would give personal rights the character of a commodity—which is incompatible with the socialist theory of law. In a case, however, where the offence against rights pertaining to persons involves observable damage, there is no obstacle to the enforcement of material sanctions, but not on the grounds of the offence against the rights of person, but exclusively on the basis of the accompanying damage to property.

It should be mentioned here that violations of the secrecy of correspondence or of the privacy of the home and of premises used by juristic persons are also regarded by the Code as violations of rights pertaining to persons in their capacity as such (Section 83).

Rights pertaining to persons in their capacity of such may only be enforced in person, except where the person concerned is unable to act for his own protection, for example, in the case of an incapacitated person, a legal representative may act on his behalf.

Rights of Ownership

According to the socialist theory of law, the Code distinguishes three forms of ownership: social property, private property and personal property.

Under the First Title of the part on proprietary rights, the Code lays down the basic principles to be taken into consideration in judging socialist proprietary rights. It declares that: "In the Hungarian People's Republic the bulk of the means of production is vested, as social property, in the State or the cooperatives" (Section 88). In this way, within social property, a distinction is made between property that belongs expressly to the state, and cooperative property. The latter is the property of the cooperative of workers voluntarily associated for the purpose of production and distribution of a social character, or for the joint satisfaction of requirements.

Since the state is not interested in the ownership of certain means of production, the Code states that certain means of production may also be in private property.

A sharp distinction is made between private property and personal

property. Private property means the private ownership of certain means of production: the essence of personal property is that goods directly serving or promoting the satisfaction of personal requirements of citizens (family homes, furnishings and articles for personal use) can be owned by individuals as personal property. It should be noted that the principal right attached to personal property is emphasized, e.g., the rights of the owner to freely dispose of his possessions. For example, a person who owns a family house and an estate, garden, or orchard attached to it, can freely dispose of it to a private person. Naturally this does not mean that anyone can dispose of his personal property in a way contrary to the public interest, and no one is permitted to speculate with real estate, an activity which would even violate some provisions of criminal law.

Under the general rules of contracts the Code emphasizes new principles and considerations in connection with the general rules of compensation. Paragraph 1 of Section 339 states: "Whoever unlawfully causes damage to another shall be bound to compensate the same. He shall be relieved of such responsibility if he can prove that he was acting in such a way as might, as a rule, be reasonably expected in the given situation." Whereas earlier, in accordance with Roman law, the circumspect action of the good paterfamilias was emphasized, the present regulations avoid such abstractions and stress in a concrete and commonly comprehensible manner the consideration of what is to be expected. In other words if the person causing damage proves that in the given situation he acted in such a way as might be generally expected, he is exempt from the responsibility of compensation. It is up to the judge to decide whether under the given conditions it could be objectively expected that the person who caused the damage could have averted it. Thus, the law makes it dependent on objective momentums whether the person who caused the damage can be considered responsible, and makes it the task of the person who caused the damage to prove that he can be relieved of responsibility.

In earlier statutes—and this is still the case in a number of bourgeois systems of law—the burden of proof rested on the damaged party. The result was that if such proof was unsuccessful, the damaged party was not entitled to compensation. Under the present law the burden of proof is primarily the responsibility of the person who has caused the damage. This is in accordance with the principle of preventing damage as far as possible—an important principle in socialist law—and also the consideration of reparation. This transfer of the burden of proof on the basis of "presumption of culpability" is much more practical and satisfies the demands of life in a more adequate manner. The person suffering damage can hardly be expected in a given situation, for instance, after

an accident, to recount all the significant circumstances, for at the occurrence of the damage his attention is often engaged by circumstances different from those significant from the point of view of damage, or he may even lose consciousness and be incapable of recounting all the significant circumstances of the accident.

Despite this reversion of the burden of proof, the law also stresses the obligation of the person suffering the damage to prevent and reduce the damage. The considerably stricter responsibility for damage is not only placed on the person who has caused the damage, but also on the damaged party, because for the protection of his own goods due care and caution can in the first place be expected of him. If the court finds that the injured party was also negligent, the responsibility is shared, and in such case the court has to establish the proper ratio of responsibility of the person causing the damage and of the injured party.

The demands of life and the principles of socialist humanism are effective in the provision (Paragraph 2, Section 339) which, under circumstances deserving special attention, permits the court to partly relieve the responsibility of the person responsible for the damage. A person may cause damage far in excess of his wealth or income and would have to bear the consequences of the damage he has caused throughout a life-time. Such financial disaster would have an immeasurable moral effect. In the past, Hungarian law did not make this partial relief possible. Today, however, in special circumstances, the new Code makes it possible for the court to relieve a person of part of the damage he is responsible for.

The Regulation of Prescription

A significant innovation in the Civil Code is the new and different regulation of prescription. The general prescription time until 1959 under common law was 32 years, whereas Paragraph 1, Section 324 of the Code fixed it to a period of five years. In this way all vagueness and uncertainty regarding claims was eliminated. Moreover, in the relationship between socialist organizations, the period of prescription of monetary claims was fixed to one year. At their own discretion the parties concerned can agree upon shorter periods of prescription, but such agreement is valid only if it has been concluded in writing.

With regard to the introduction of the new system of economic management the fundamental principles of which were published in May 1966 and whose preliminary work has been continuing for some time, there will be a number of changes in civil law. Civil-law provisions will be

needed which will accord with the new economic principles and promote their practical realization.

The major features of the new system of economic management will be the significant increase of economic self-administration, of the independence, initiative and responsibility of enterprises, and at the same time an increase in financial incentives. The directives specify that the scope of activity of socialist enterprises under state ownership "should be determined by the main activity and more important auxiliary activities which give as far as possible more free scope to the expedient utilization of the fixed and circulating funds and of the intellectual capacity represented by the collective personnel of the enterprise, and at the same time, is expressive of the specialization of the enterprise." It should be noted that the new government decree on carriage and forwarding contracts already expresses the objectives of the new system of economic management: greater economic self-administration, financial incentive, far more interest on the part of the factory managements and more acceptance of risks and responsibility, etc.

Civil Procedure

Naturally, the economic and social transformation that occurred in the Hungarian People's Republic also demanded a reform in civil procedure. The new Code of Civil Procedure, which is the text of Act III of 1952 as modified, supplemented and edited on the basis of Act VI of 1954 and Act VIII of 1957, contains a number of important provisions with regard to court procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was also supplemented by newer provisions in accordance with the demands of progress in law, such as Law Decree 12 of 1960 and Law Decree 14 of 1961.

One of the most important principles of the law of civil procedure is the principle of the free evidence of proof. This means that in the process of evidence the court is not bound by any formal rules of evidence, any predetermined method of evidence or the utilization of definite means of proof, but may freely use the presentation of their case by the parties and any other evidence or proof necessary for clarifying the facts of the case. Civil jurisdiction, just as criminal jurisdiction, strives to avoid formalism and enforce justice. This is ensured by special provisions of the law.

Paragraph 1, Section 3 states that the court "must *ex officio* ensure that the parties should exercise their rights in the action and comply with their procedural obligations. The court shall furnish the necessary information to the parties and advise them of their rights and obligations."

At the same time the Code of Civil Procedure makes it the duty of the parties (Paragraph 1, Section 5) to exercise their procedural rights *bona fide*. The court is bound *ex officio* to prevent all kinds of proceedings, acts or attitudes where purpose seems to be to delay a decision, or thwart the clarification of truth, which may lead to such delay or thwarting.

The action of the prosecutor in civil cases helps to ensure justice. The prosecutor has the right to act in any phase of a civil case to ensure legality. In fact, where the safeguarding of the state, economic or social organizations or of the rights of a citizen so requires, the prosecutor may start proceedings. The only case in which he is not entitled to start proceedings is if, according to the provisions of the law, a certain right can be exercised only by definite persons. (For example, filing a divorce suit.) The prosecutor is the guardian of the rule of law. Consequently his action or participation in any case cannot serve the interests of either party, only of legality. In the course of his action or in proceedings started by him, the prosecutor is entitled to all the rights that devolve on a party to the action. He cannot, however, conclude agreements, nor surrender or recognize rights—except in proceedings which he is authorized by a special provision to start himself—for such actions would be contrary to one of the basic principles of civil proceedings: the right of disposal of the parties.

In the provisions regarding civil proceedings it is a basic principle that the court is not merely a passive observer of a case before it, but an active participant in the proceedings. The motivation of the Civil Procedure lays this down in the following words: "The court assists in every possible way the party who seeks to redress his wrongs or establish his rights." Closely connected with this principle, in certain circumstances the court may *ex officio* call for evidence even in civil cases. This is particularly important in cases in which the proper decision affects public interests or important individual interests (e.g. affiliation actions).

The socialist and humanist approach of the new Civil Procedure is reflected in the fact that where the party does not have adequate wages, income, or wealth, and cannot bear the expenses, or all the expenses, connected with the legal action, the party is entitled to various concessions: exemption from stamp duties, exemption from advancing or paying the expenses that arise during the course of the action (advancing or paying fees for expert witness) and the court will appoint a legal aid to represent him free of charge, etc. (Section 84.)

The Minister of Justice has issued a special decree making certain actions entirely free for the parties concerned, regardless of their income or wealth. These include affiliation cases and other actions for establish-

ing origin, actions to have someone placed under guardianship or for lifting guardianship; all actions connected with the custody and maintenance of minors; cases connected with employment relations (with the exception of compensation or indemnity), actions for the establishment of a claim for a pension, etc.

In certain cases the law makes significant concessions with regard to the conditions of payment of the duties and expenses connected with the case, including the granting of the right for the provisional suspension of payment. In some cases, for a party who is not entitled to exemption the advance payment of duties and expenses would be a burden incommensurate with his income and wealth. For example, in an inheritance issue the succession to a family house may be the contested matter. Payment of the 6 per cent probate duty for the party starting the action may perhaps be an impossible burden. In such cases the court may exempt the party from the obligation of advancing the duty.

Family Law

Based on Act IV of 1952 family law is an independent branch of the Hungarian legal system. It primarily regulates and protects the personal relations connected with the family. The regulation of the institution of marriage is perhaps the most important. This is followed by the regulation of the relationship of persons united by family ties; the care of minors who lack parental supervision, and the regulation of the institution of guardianship.

Although there is insufficient space here to discuss the basic provisions of family law, two important principles should be mentioned. The new Hungarian family law—in contrast with the itemized system of the old law—does not enumerate the grounds for divorce, but merely demands the existence of "serious and reasonable grounds" for the dissolution of the marriage. From this derives the principle placed on record by the 1964 Directives of the Supreme Court that the legal and moral order of the Hungarian People's Republic, while it protects and consolidates the institution of marriage and the family, does not regard marriage as indissoluble, and permits the dissolution of a marriage which has hopelessly deteriorated and is no longer suitable of fulfilling its social function. It likewise derives from this that there is no single specific reason for which the court is bound to dissolve a marriage without further examination of the case. In divorce proceedings the prime consideration is whether there is any hope for an improvement of relations between the parties, for the restitution of conjugal life. The absence of such hope

means that there are serious and reasonable grounds for the dissolution of the marriage.

The directives also state that the joint declaration of the parties must be based on their free, uninfluenced, well-considered and irrevocable decision that they wish to obtain a divorce and this is an important condition for dissolving a marriage. In conjunction with other facts the final and complete deterioration of married life can be concluded. If husband and wife have discontinued living together and have liquidated their common life, this usually means that the agreement of the parties to seek a divorce can be regarded as well considered and final, and in such a case it is not considered necessary to investigate what has led up to the development of the situation.

According to the law, in deciding whether there are serious and reasonable grounds for the dissolution of a marriage, the interests of minors and children resulting from the marriage must also be considered. The sound raising of a child is best served by both parents together raising him within a harmonious marriage. An irrevocably spoiled marriage, however, may be detrimental for the development of the child. The interests of the child or children issuing from a marriage may require that the unmaintainable marriage of the parents should be dissolved with the least possible amount of shock.

The other important principle of family law is parental authority and supervision, and in connection with this, the law states: It is the duty of the parents to care for and raise the child, and promote his or her physical and mental development. Parents must strive to bring up their children as healthy, cultured, moral persons who are loyal to their people, love their country, and make a useful contribution to the building of socialism. It is the right and duty of parents to do everything necessary to fulfil these aims.

With regard to the custody of the child, unless the parents have reached agreement, the court decides who is to have custody of the child. When there is no agreement to the contrary, the court usually places sons over six with the father: and daughters, as well as sons under six, in the custody of the mother. However, in the interests of the child, this rule may be waived, and the child may be placed in the custody of a person or organization other than either parent. This provision was interpreted by the decision on principle of the Supreme Court to mean that age and sex can be decisive only if, on consideration of the circumstances, the primary interests of the children and the above principles of rearing them seem to be equally ensured in the case of custody with either parent.

By reason of its nature, labour law in the Hungarian legal system is not part of civil law, but a separate branch. Labour law regulates the basic rights of citizens, such as their right to work, right to health protection and material welfare, as well as their right to rest and recreation, etc. It also contains the rules and regulations concerning the establishment and discontinuation of the employment relations and the rules concerning discipline and financial responsibility.

The fundamental law of labour law is the Labour Code enacted in 1951, which has since been modified and supplemented by several law decrees, and several provisions regulating its execution have been attached.

Among the basic principles of the Labour Code, aside from those already mentioned, it should be stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic strives to realize the principle of socialism: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and it guarantees its citizens remuneration corresponding to the quantity and quality of work done, and enforces equal wages for equal work for men and women. The law provides special protection for women. There are institutional provisions for working mothers, and particular guarantees concerning the development, education and protection of juvenile workers.

Several provisions regulate trade union activity. It is laid down in the law that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the trade unions—as the representatives of the interests of the organized workers—have the right to deal with questions affecting the living conditions of workers, particularly terms of work, remuneration, labour hygiene, safety devices, work competitions, social security, culture and sports, in order to bring about a continual increase in the material and cultural standards of the working people and enforce their rights as guaranteed by the Labour Code. The trade unions which represent the workers enforce and protect the rights and interests of workers, and are privileged to take action against the authorities through the courts.

It follows from the principle of the equality of all citizens that in the employment of personnel and in filling any posts no discrimination may be made on the basis of race, sex, denomination or nationality groups. Only criminal law may limit the type of jobs for which a person is eligible. No person barred from activity in public affairs may be employed in a public office, at least not until the expiration of the time limit laid down in the sentence. On the other hand, a conviction does not debar anyone who has completed his sentence from finding employment in accordance with his abilities or qualifications, except in those cate-

gories where a person has committed an offence that has violated special occupational rules (e.g. driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor).

If an enterprise terminates the employment of an employee, it must do so by giving notice in writing, unequivocally stating the cause for discharge. The fact is that the law makes it possible for an enterprise only in strictly defined cases to discontinue employment by serving notice if that employment was for an indefinite period of time. If the rules of serving notice are violated, the worker has recourse to redress. According to the latest provisions, decisions in labour disputes rest with arbitration committees and in certain cases with the courts. The arbitration committees are composed of impartial persons within an enterprise.

The New Criminal Code

Up to 1961, the regulations of criminal law had a dual character. The general part of criminal law, which regulated questions of principle and defined general concepts, was based on socialist principles. This general section was contained in Act II of 1950. The specific part of the Criminal Code, however, largely consisted of criminal provisions dating from before the liberation, that is, before 1945. This duality made it difficult for the police and judiciary to apply these outdated provisions in conformity with the demands of the new social, economic and political system. Modern socialist legal rules and a uniform criminal code had to be developed, which would guarantee the protection of society, the prevention of individual and general crime, properly serve the struggle against crime and enforce a system which would punish offenders under the law with the legal disadvantage or punishment they deserved, which at the same time was suitable for their re-education. Act V of 1961, the Criminal Code of the Hungarian People's Republic, which came into force on July 1st, 1962, solved this problem. This Code was introduced only after meticulous legislative activity which extended over several years, and as a result of discussions in which many representatives of Hungarian law participated and suggested modifications or additions.

The object of the Code is defined as follows:

"The purpose of this Act is to protect the political, social and economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, the person and rights of its citizens, to foster the observance of rules regulating socialist coexistence in the socialist State and civic discipline." (Section 1.)

In defining the concept of crime, the Act emphasizes its dangerousness to society, stating:

"Crimes are socially dangerous acts ordered by law to be punished, acts committed wilfully or—where the law also punishes commission by negligence—by negligence." (Paragraph 1, Section 2.)

The Act also defines what is a "socially dangerous" act:

"Any activity or omission violating or endangering the state, social or economic order of the Hungarian People's Republic, or the person and rights of the citizens, shall be considered a socially dangerous act." (Paragraph 2, Section 2.)

According to the Act the purpose of punishment is as follows:

"The aim of punishment is to protect society by applying the prejudice defined in the Act, to reform the perpetrator and to restrain the members of society from all criminal actions." (Section 34.)

It follows from the above that, according to the Code, correction as well as penalty is the aim of punishment. Consequently the court can only exceptionally apply retaliatory punishment, a punishment which is not in accordance with the reformatory aim of the punishment.

Types of Punishment

According to the principle of Hungarian criminal law, deprivation of liberty can be employed only where this is made necessary by the social dangerousness of the committed offence and of the perpetrator. That is why, on the basis of the Act, in less grave offences, the courts also apply a type of punishment which does not deprive the sentenced person of his liberty and does not take him away from his place of work and family environment. Reformatory and educative work comes within this category. Where this is applied, the person sentenced may be punished by the deduction of a fixed percentage from his wages.

The Hungarian Criminal Code defines punishment only relatively, that is, for every type of offence it specifies the type of punishment (e.g. loss of liberty or reformatory and educative work), and the maximum and minimum punishment. Bearing in mind the above-mentioned aim, punishment is applied within these limits, so that it should be adjusted to the dangerousness to society of the offence, the subjective guilt of the perpetrator, and other aggravating or extenuating circumstances. The Act even permits that, if in view of its purpose and other circumstances to be taken into consideration, the minimum punishment appears too severe, it is possible to reduce it (Section 68). But this mitigation is possible only within the limits defined by the Act. Humanitarian considerations are held in view by the Act when, with the detailed regulation of the institution of conditional liberty, it makes possible earlier release

for those sentenced to loss of liberty. The court may grant conditional liberty to someone sentenced if he has served at least two thirds of his sentence and it can reasonably be expected that the punishment will have served its purpose even without further deprivation of liberty. If, however, the sentenced person has already been sentenced to a prior term because of a deliberate offence and ten years have not yet elapsed since the completion of the previous term, conditional release may be granted only after three quarters of the sentence has been served. No conditional release may, however, be granted to those who have not served at least three months of their sentence, moreover with regard to those who have two previous convictions and ten years have not yet elapsed since the completion of their last sentence, and to those whose manner of living or the character of the crime they have committed indicates that they stubbornly refuse to abide by the rules of social co-existence.

One of the most characteristic features of the Code is that it permits wide possibilities for suiting the punishment to the individual case and person. The category of "minor offences," the framing of special provisions relating to young persons, and the particularly severe judgement of recidivists serve this end. (It should be mentioned that in combating recidivism, Directive No. 6 issued by the Supreme Court in 1965, provided important practical guidance for the courts. It empowered the courts to order the compulsory personality examination of the accused, and gave directions for the fulfilment of the legal obligation to clarify the causes and reasons for the crime. The courts were empowered to carry out this obligation not in an abstract manner, but always in relation to the concrete case, to the facts, and the perpetrator.)

It is a very interesting provision of the Act that the perpetration of an offence, whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs, is not considered an extenuating factor, if the perpetrator of the offence came under the influence of alcohol or drugs of his own free will. This provision is closely linked to the campaign to decrease alcoholism. The same purpose is served by the provision that the court can oblige the perpetrator to undergo compulsory anti-alcoholic treatment, for if the commission of a crime is connected with the intemperate consumption of alcohol, the court may oblige the perpetrator to submit to anti-alcoholic treatment (Paragraph 1, Section 62).

In the specific part of the Code, the new provision should be stressed that, in contrast to earlier criminal law, it does not include premeditated murder, but only the concept of manslaughter. At the same time, however, the Code makes it possible for a court to pass a sentence of death, even if there was no premeditation, for example, if the commission of the act of

manslaughter was carried out in a particularly brutal manner or for financial gain, or for some other base motive or purpose.

With due regard to the teachings of modern psychiatry, the Act makes special provision for acts of manslaughter committed as a result of strong provocation on a momentary impulse. In such a case the punishment is loss of liberty ranging from two years to eight years. In fact the application of the section on mitigating circumstances can make it possible to apply an even more lenient sentence.

It should be mentioned that in view of an increase in crimes against humanity (mainly attempted manslaughter) the Supreme Court stipulated measures to increase the defence of human life in its Directive No. 4 issued in May 1965. The directive stresses the criminological examination of motivation and the need for individual differentiations in the imposition of punishment.

The Hungarian People's Republic attaches great significance to the protection of the family and young persons. In consideration of this the new Code regulates crimes against the family, young persons and offences concerning sexual morals in a separate chapter. For example, a person responsible for the education, supervision, or care of a minor who gravely jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral development of the minor can be punished with loss of liberty not exceeding a period of three years (Section 274). The courts apply this provision to sentence immoral persons or habitual alcoholics who neglect the care of their children and cause harm to their families. Those who wilfully fail to fulfil an obligation for maintenance under the law and which is prescribed by the executory decision of an authority can also be sentenced under this provision.

Criminal Proceedings

With the promulgation of the new Code of Criminal Proceedings in 1962 (Law Decree 8 of 1962) Hungarian criminal proceedings have undergone a considerable transformation. Since the new Criminal Code defined new offences, it was obviously necessary to change the provisions which regulated the scope and competence of the authorities proceeding in criminal cases.

The major principles constituting the main feature of criminal proceedings are outlined below. First, there is the guarantee of personal liberty. Accordingly, on the strength of the law, criminal proceedings can be instituted against a person only on the founded suspicion of committing a crime; no person may be deprived of his or her personal liberty except in the manner defined by law, and no one may be deprived

of personal liberty other than that permitted by law. The authorities, which in accordance with the law are competent to deprive or limit personal liberty, are bound to ensure that no measure that is contrary to law shall be applied against the personal liberty of anyone, and in the event of such violation they are immediately obliged to take suitable measures for discontinuing it. With regard to a crime or offence, no punishment may be applied other than that imposed in the course of legal proceedings conducted in lawful jurisdiction.

Closely connected with the above is the basic principle of excluding criminal proceedings and the principle of indictment. According to the former, no criminal proceedings may be started, and criminal proceedings already started must be quashed during any phase of the case or concluded by acquittal, if the accused has not committed any offence, or if according to criminal law there is a cause that excludes or terminates punishability. The principle of accusation, on the other hand, lays down that the court may not go beyond the indictment, and may arrive at a sentence only on the basis of the facts on which the indictment is based. If, however, it is the opinion of the court that an accused is also guilty of an offence or crime that is not included in the indictment, or the facts of the case as presented by the indictment should be supplemented, the court may call on the prosecutor present at the trial to exercise his right to extend the indictment. (Although, in this event, the prosecutor may exercise his discretion whether to do so.)

Other basic principles:

(a) Assessors. In the administration of justice in the judicature of the first instance, the council of judges consists of a professional judge as president and two lay judges (assessors) who represent the people's sense of justice. With their experience of everyday life and production they assist the professional judge in arriving at a decision. When they sit in court, professional judges and lay judges have equal rights and duties.

(b) Investigation of the aggravating and extenuating circumstances (principle of material protection). The authorities proceeding in criminal cases are bound, in every phase of the process, to investigate and to elucidate all the aggravating and extenuating circumstances which might increase or mitigate the punishment.

(c) Freedom of evaluation of evidence and proof. In a similar way to civil proceedings, the authorities are not restricted to formal rules of evidence, a definite manner of presenting evidence or definite means of evidence. Any proof or evidence suitable for clarifying the facts of the case may freely be submitted. The law emphasizes that the confession of the accused in itself is insufficient—other corroboratory evidence must also be submitted.

(d) The right to defence. Authorities proceeding in criminal cases are obliged to ensure that the accused should have recourse to the defence defined in law. In any phase of the proceedings, a defence lawyer may act in the interests of the accused. From the commencement of the criminal proceedings, the accused may employ the defence lawyer of his choice. In cases in which the action of a defence lawyer is obligatory, but the accused has not authorized a defence lawyer to represent him, the presiding judge *ex officio* appoints a lawyer. In fact the presiding judge may appoint a defence lawyer for the accused even outside the cases defined by law where the intermediation of a defence counsel is required. The appointed defence lawyer is bound to represent the interests of the accused in every phase of the process. (It frequently occurs that the counsel for the defence may see the file of the case already being prepared during the investigation. For example, at the conclusion of the investigation, when the material of the investigation is presented to the accused in police custody and it is then recorded, the defence lawyer is often present on this occasion, and he has the right to make observations and to ask for the supplementation of the investigation.)

(e) Public sittings. Hearings by a court are generally open to the public. In exceptional cases (e.g., on grounds of morality) the public may be excluded.

It is imperative for the rule of law that the accused must immediately be released if the court of the first instance has acquitted him or quashed the proceedings against him. And if the accused has already served the not yet definitive loss of liberty meted out at the first instance, he must not be detained in custody for a single day; even if the prosecutor has lodged an appeal demanding a more severe sentence, he must immediately be released.

The law ensures a wider scope for the prosecutor, the guardian of legality, in his participation at hearings at courts of the first instance (district courts). The attendance of the prosecutor is compulsory when the process concerns a crime for which the law fixes a minimum punishment of over five years of loss of liberty, and also if the accused has been under preliminary arrest. Naturally in such cases the law also requires the participation of the defence.

Courts of the second instance consider cases which have come to them through the appeal of the accused or his defence, or through the remonstrance of the prosecutor. However, these courts, also consisting of three judges, primarily consider questions concerning the application of the law, and are composed of only professional judges and not assessors. Courts of the second instance, as a matter of fact, usually review the entire case which is under appeal, but do not repeat the proceedings of

the first instance. They do not invoke full evidence, but exceptionally they may seek partial evidence.

The court of the second instance bases its decision on the facts of the case as established by the court of the first instance. It is, however, not bound by the facts of the case if the decision at the first instance lacks foundation. In this case (if, for example, the court of the first instance has failed to clarify the facts of the case sufficiently), the court of the second instance may quash the decision of the court of the first instance, and, giving the proper guidance, it may direct the court of the first instance to start new proceedings in the case. The court of appeal also has the right to revise the decision of the first instance (e.g., by declaring the accused guilty of a different crime or offence than that for which the first court sentenced him). On the other hand, if the court holds that the appeal is unreasonable, it may dismiss the appeal.

The Organization of the System of Prosecutors

The system of prosecutors and the judiciary organization (the courts) are two separate authorities in the Hungarian People's Republic. Their superior organizations are also different and entirely independent of each other. Supreme authority over the system of prosecutors is exercised by the Chief Public Prosecutor, over the courts by the Minister of Justice. The latter, however, has no say in concrete court decisions.

The system of prosecutors is essentially a hierarchic authority with subordinates and superordinates.

The provision of the law on the establishment of an independent system of prosecutors (Law Decree 13 of 1953) declared in its very first paragraph that "the guardian of compliance with the rule of law is the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Republic. In his sphere of authority the Chief Public Prosecutor supervises the observance of law by the ministries, authorities, offices, institutions and other organizations subordinate to them, the local bodies of state power, as well as by citizens." A similar provision is contained by the legislation now in force: Law Decree 9 of 1959.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is elected by the National Assembly for a period of six years, and the Assembly also has the right to recall the Chief Public Prosecutor. The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible to the National Assembly and is obliged to report on his activity to the Assembly. In order to ensure freedom from pressure or influence, the prosecutors act independently of the bodies of state administration and the local government offices.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is present in an advisory capacity, with no right of vote, at the sessions of the National Assembly and the sittings of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the meetings of the Central People's Control Commission and the plenary sessions of the Supreme Court.

The authority of the Prosecutor's Office includes:

(1) Supervision over the legality of the actions and proceedings of the ministries and their subordinate bodies, and of citizens. (At this point it should be stressed that the prosecutors have the right to lodge a protest with an organization over the infringement of the law, requesting the invalidation or modification of the measure in question. If the organization concerned does not agree with this remonstrance, it is bound to submit all the papers connected with the measure in question and the prosecutor's protest with all the latter's comments to its superior authority. A case of this kind may go as far as the competent minister or the Council of Ministers.)

(2) Supervision of the observance of the rule of law in criminal investigations. (Within this the prosecutors ensure that "no one should be held criminally responsible without due process of law or without reasonable grounds. No one should be deprived of personal liberty, and no one should be subjected to molestation, unlawful restriction and deprivation of rights.") The rule of law is served by the provision that investigating authorities can place under preliminary arrest someone accused of a crime only with the approval of the prosecutor.

(3) Supervision over the legality of court action. The right of the prosecutors to represent the prosecution, and the right that both in criminal and civil cases the prosecutors may apply legal redress against decisions which infringe the law or lack foundation.

The structure of the system of prosecutors is the following:

(a) The Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Republic,

(b) the Offices of the County Prosecutors, or in Budapest the Office of the Municipal Prosecutor,

(c) Offices of the District and Town Prosecutors (joint town-and-district offices), and in Budapest the Offices of the Municipal District Prosecutors.

Beyond this the military prosecutors have their own organization.

Separate law regulates the judicial organization, namely Act II of 1954.

The law on the organization of the courts has established the following judicial organs:

(1) The Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic,

(2) the County Courts (in Budapest the Budapest Municipal Court),

(3) the District Courts (Town Courts, Courts of the Municipal Districts of Budapest).

In addition to some concrete decisions of the second instance, outstanding theoretical guidance is provided by the Supreme Court. This theoretical guidance is exercised in both criminal and civil cases through directives, decisions on principle, the position taken in the sessions of the "College of Justice"—a kind of steering committee—decisions made in the course of legal protest, and through decisions made in concrete cases which contain theoretical guidance. The directives and the decisions on principle have to be followed by the lower courts. The views placed on record at College meetings are, as a matter of fact, not obligatory for other courts, but, for the sake of coordination in judicial practice, the lower courts generally follow them.

In Hungarian criminal proceedings, the system of one appeal holds. Decisions of the first instance are made by the District Courts, the County Courts and military tribunals. It should be mentioned here that in accordance with the new law on criminal proceedings, the majority of the cases start at the District Courts (in Budapest the courts of the municipal districts). County Courts, and in Budapest the Budapest Municipal Court, act only in a certain special group of cases. Thus, for example, among criminal cases, proceedings in crimes which may be punishable by death and in deliberate manslaughter come under the jurisdiction of the County Court or the Budapest Municipal Court. Moreover, the County or Budapest Municipal Court acts in cases in which, on the instructions of the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor, the indictment, because of its importance, has been submitted by the Office of the County Prosecutor, or in Budapest the Office of the Municipal Prosecutor, to the County Court or the Budapest Municipal Court.

The courts of appeal are:

in cases which in the first instance belong to the District Courts—the County Courts (or in cases which started at the Budapest Municipal District Courts—the Budapest Municipal Court);

in cases which belong at the first instance to the County Courts or the Budapest Municipal Court and in cases under the jurisdiction of military tribunals—the Supreme Court.

One of the important provisions (Section 5) of the law on the structure of the judiciary—a principle also laid down by the Constitution—is that judges are independent, subject only to the law. No one may give instructions to, or bear influence on, the judges of the Hungarian People's Republic. It is an important characteristic of the rule of law which is strictly observed under socialism that the judges arrive at their decisions on the basis of the law, according to their best conviction and conscience.

Industry

It must be said from the outset that industry is a very young branch of the Hungarian economy: it has become the leading sector in the last twenty years, though some branches—chiefly of the light and food processing industry—have long-established traditions. Today, already one third of the working population is employed in industry.

A Glance at the Past

We would, indeed, be greatly digressing from our subject—which is to make a one-year review of Hungarian industry—if we were to give a detailed account of its dynamic development in the course of the last twenty years. However, for a proper analysis of 1966 to be made, certain historic events leading up to the present must inevitably be taken into account. We will then, for the sake of better understanding, provide some background data, if even in a nutshell. In 1965, the index of Hungarian industrial production showed a sixfold increase over that of 1938, the last pre-war year. This is a considerable achievement and it furnishes evidence of the effort made by the Hungarian people in the field of industrial development. Aside from fundamental tasks like the creation and expansion of the power-generating sector, efforts had to be made to develop an up-to-date industrial pattern with the establishment of a number of modern branches of industry serving to strengthen the national economy as a whole. As an indication of the development made in the industrial field, this is much more than the quantitative increase we have just quoted.

According to the present classification there are 81 industrial branches in Hungary, which are divided into the following chief industrial groups:

Heavy industry
mining
electric power

metallurgy (iron, steel, metals)
machine engineering (machinery and equipment,
vehicles, electrical machines and appliances,
telecommunications and vacuum engineering,
instruments and mass-produced metal commodities)

Building materials industry

Chemical and rubber industry

Light industry

timber industry

paper industry

printing trade

textile industry

leather, fur and footwear manufacturing

clothing industry

handicraft and domestic industry

other (miscellaneous) industries.

Food processing

Economic Geography and Population

In determining the proportions of the Hungarian industrial pattern, i.e., the rate of increase of industrial branches, a number of factors stemming from the natural endowments of the country and characteristic features of the population had to be taken into account. On the one hand, raw materials and fuels are very scarce in Hungary (fuel resources are less than one tenth of the per capita European average), and on the other, the country is densely populated: it has 108.9 inhabitants per square kilometre, i.e., more than Austria or France and ten times as many as Norway.

Another peculiar feature is that—owing to development in the past twenty years—the proportion of qualified and white-collar workers is very high, even on an international scale. More than 10 per cent of the population over 18 years of age finished secondary school; 42 per cent of those employed in state industry are skilled workers, and there are 17 engineers per thousand workers.

These and a number of other factors justify the decision to concentrate on the development of branches of industry requiring chiefly skilled labour. (Nevertheless, other requirements had also to be taken into consideration. For instance, branches whose products were essential for the national economy as a whole had to be developed to the full, although the relative raw material had to be imported and the amount of labour

involved was low.) From 1950 (the first year following the final clearing away of war damage) to 1965, the chemical industry advanced at a remarkable rate, amounting to more than 15 per cent on a yearly average; at the end of this period production actually increased seven and a half-fold. In the machine industry, too, extremely fast development was attained (fivefold from 1950) and the pattern of production also changed considerably: the output of the instrument and telecommunications industry, as well as that of vacuum and electrical engineering, developed above the average and their share grew within the total production of the machine industry.

The Scientific Background

The endeavour to develop primarily those branches of industry which demand a great deal of work and skilled labour is an important feature of the life of our people, of our recent economic history, and of the events in 1966. Therefore it is worth while to examine it more closely.

Branches involving labour intensity are important, for the raw materials (which are mainly imported) can be turned into goods of high market value, and the difference in price of the raw materials and the finished products is advantageous for us. The concept of labour intensity cannot, however, be interpreted in a narrow sense, since it also comprises intellectual work, i.e., the inventiveness, resourcefulness and technical know-how of Hungarian workers, experts and scientists—and here again the money value is of no minor importance.

Hungary has great traditions in this respect. By comparison to its small population it has produced many eminent scientists and has been the cradle of a number of epoch-making inventions. Perhaps not many people are aware that the dynamo owes its origin to the genius of a Hungarian inventor, and that the torsion balance, an instrument of fundamental importance for geology, bears the name of its Hungarian inventor, Loránd Eötvös. Also the carburettor, that "basic invention" of the motor vehicle industry, was first contrived by a Hungarian engineer. We could also cite some Hungarians who have been awarded the Nobel Prize, for instance, Professor A. Szent-Györgyi who succeeded in crystallizing vitamin "C," and Professor I. Békéssy who received the award some years ago. Therefore it would not be unfounded to say that in developing our industry we consider science and intellectual work as important assets and we give the same interpretation to the concepts of up-to-dateness and labour intensity.

Further proof of this is that in the course of these twenty years of rapid development of our industry, we have allocated huge sums to science,

establishing research institutes in those branches of first importance to the national economy. In this way the conditions were created for training the rising generation of highly qualified technicians and scientists, while taking into account the characteristic feature of our times, i.e., the close connection between industry and science.

Together with the costs of research for technical development 2,500 million forints are allocated annually for scientific purposes. (The ratio of direct research costs to the net national income is more than 1.5 per cent, a considerable sum when compared to Hungary's resources.) It is noteworthy that in addition to the work that has been carried on in about a hundred new research establishments during the last twenty years similar activity has been going on at the universities and in the large industrial enterprises. (The number of universities and colleges has increased twofold since the Second World War.) At present there are more than 900 research institutes, university departments and industrial laboratories in Hungary and two fifths of these are closely connected with production, i.e., they work in one or another branch of technology or agronomics. The number of scientific experts amounts to 1 per cent of all persons employed in state industry, i.e., about one in a hundred is somehow involved in scientific research. (See separate chapter on scientific life.) The following data illustrate the relationship between science and requirements for the development of industry and the national economy:

DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS (%)

	Research institutes	Distribution branches (per cent) University departments	Total
Natural sciences	14	27	18
Medicine	9	24	15
Agronomics	11	14	12
Technology	59	19	45
Social sciences	7	16	10

PATTERN OF RESEARCH COSTS (%)

	Research institutes	University departments	Total
Natural sciences	16	34	18
Medicine	7	21	9
Agronomics	13	14	13
Technology	60	21	55
Social sciences	4	10	5

In essence, the industrial and scientific development of twenty years has raised Hungary, a formerly backward country of semi-colonial status, to the rank of a modern industrial country, and this is the basis of everything contained in the economic "map" of 1966 which we will draw here.

New Features

From several points of view the year 1966 was one of epoch-making importance for the Hungarian national economy. This is by no means an exaggeration, but a plain statement of fact that can be proved by figures. During this year the preconditions for certain changes matured and at the same time the foundation was laid for future changes which rightly deserve to be classed as the boundary-mark of an important period in the history of Hungary's economy.

But before turning to the subject of preconditions and changing circumstances, we should point out that as a calendar year, 1966 had some meaning too, for it represented the dividing line between two five-year plans: the Second Five-Year Plan came to an end in December 1965, while the Third Five-Year Plan began in 1966.

The background to our long-range industrial development over twenty years had been given in broad outline, but now we should focus our attention on the events immediately preceding 1966 and examine more closely the results of the Second Five-Year Plan.

During these five years industrial production went up by 45 per cent, an increase more or less in accordance with the prescribed rate.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1960 = 100)

1961	110
1962	119
1963	127
1964	138
1965	145

As regards the conditions and sources of the increase in production—i.e., investments and productivity of labour—the following points are particularly noteworthy: during the five years, industry claimed 42 per cent of the total investments of the national economy: altogether 85 thousand million forints. By 1965, the number of industrial workers and employees had risen to 1.5 millions, i.e., 200,000, or 15 per cent, more than in 1960. During the same period, the productivity of labour increased by 27 per cent.

The foregoing facts deserve closer study, for from them direct links lead to the already mentioned new features and changes of 1966. In recent years the rate of growth in the number of people employed in industry has been steadily slowing down (in the state industry the annual rate of growth was 3 per cent from 1960 to 1965). In this connection it has to be borne in mind that at the outset of this five-year period concentration of the peasantry into cooperative farms came to an end and the joint organization of agricultural production—in addition to considerable state investments allotted for modernization—made it possible for the excess manpower to be absorbed into the towns and industrial plants. This process has more or less ceased since then, though formerly it was the main supply of labour for the expanding industry and, for a long time, the most important source for the growth of industrial production. The practically half-century-long trend of industrial development which was experienced on an international scale—in the industrially developed European countries and the United States—and which had the effect of absorbing rural manpower into industry at an ever-increasing rate, took place extremely quickly in Hungary. (We should point out that the use of the past tense here is not strictly correct from the economic angle, for agriculture still employs a considerable labour force, and the decrease in migration only means that the “migration boom” has ceased. In other words, industry no longer has the unlimited possibility to increase its labour force by drawing on workers from the rural sector. On the other hand, it is obvious that with the advance of modernization, mechanization and the use of chemicals in agriculture, more rural manpower will become available.) Nevertheless, recent years have brought about an essential change: the possibility for the so-called *extensive* expansion of industry—chiefly based on the employment of new labour—has ceased or at least decreased to the minimum, and factors for *intensive* development have come to the fore: increased productivity and more up-to-date technological conditions or, in other words, a more rational and economical exploitation of resources. This is one of the main factors of the changes which we will proceed to examine in detail.

A Brief Review of the Last Five Years

Now let us return to the Second Five-Year Plan and sum up the results by making a rough sketch of the main features. In this five-year period the process of modernization of the pattern of Hungarian industry con-

tinued. During the five years a faster than average rate of growth of production was registered in the chemical industry and the engineering industry; the increase during this period was 89 and 59 per cent respectively. The chemical industry increased its share of the total industrial production from 8 to 10 per cent, and the engineering industry from 26 to 28 per cent.

The power supply situation also points to a more modern industrial pattern. Over this period, the total energy requirements of the country grew by 27 per cent (three quarters of these were met by Hungarian production and one quarter by import). Though coal continued to be the chief source of energy, there was a considerable increase in the consumption of mineral oil and mainly of natural gas. (The utilization of new natural gas sources, e.g., the gas fields on the Great Plain, started during this period.)

Within the different industrial branches the same trend towards a more modern pattern made itself felt. Telecommunications and vacuum engineering, for instance, increased their production 2.3 times during these five years, i.e., much faster than the average rate for the machine industry; 1.9 times more instruments were produced in 1965 than in 1960. The chemical industry's twofold production increase was crowned by the trebling of the output of the pharmaceutical industry during this period. (Hungary's pharmaceutical industry takes eleventh to twelfth place in the pharmaceutical production of the world and seventh to eighth place in world exports. As to the export-production ratio, Hungary stands third on the world list, preceded only by Switzerland and the Netherlands.) The 44 per cent over-all development of the food processing industry was surpassed by the increased production of the tinned food industry, which amounted to 90 per cent.

Foreign trade and export are particularly important factors in evaluating Hungarian industry over the last five years. In view of the above-mentioned shortage of raw materials and fuels, it is essential for Hungary to be engaged in international trade. A considerable growth in exports was registered during the past five years: total exports went up by 73 per cent and the export pattern is as follows:

PATTERN OF EXPORT IN 1965

	Share in total exports (%)
Machines, machine installations and equipment	33
Industrial consumer goods	21
Raw materials and semi-finished products	24
Foodstuffs and food industry materials	22

The Second Five-Year Plan, to which we referred briefly because it was the immediate background to 1966, was only one factor endowing this year with the character of a dividing line. The other factor was the modernization of our system of economic management or, as it is usually called in Hungary, the "economic mechanism." A few facts which are closely connected with the history of 1966 should be given here.

1966 was the year when the preparations were made for the new economic management system which will start on January 1st, 1968. By this we do not mean simply the theoretical preparation and elaboration of the economic management system which will come into force next year, for already in 1966 a number of important measures were introduced.

In order to be able to examine these new features of 1966 it is necessary to explain the term "economic mechanism." Succinctly expressed, the system or mechanism of economic management means the planning of the national economy, the direction of the enterprises, the price system and, within these, commodity and money relations as well as the relative economic factors, for instance, market, costs of production, profit, credit, etc. The purpose of the changes and the efforts made for modernization is to bring about a wider scope of commodity relations, a more active role of the market, more independent economic management of the enterprises and, in relation to this, greater incentives to the workers to take a personal interest in the working and progress of the enterprise. At the same time, the advantages of central direction and planning of the national economy will continue to be used and, with more efficient methods, enhanced.

An important document connected with the changes to the economic mechanism was issued in May 1966. This was the resolution of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party which established the character and trend of modernization as well as the date for its introduction. At the same time it summed up the comprehensive public debate that had been held and the suggestions of experts who had taken part in elaborating the new system.

In addition, a great many practical steps were taken in 1966 which can be considered as the immediate preliminary work for the changes in economic management. Foremost among them are those measures which—within the present system of management which is still in force—open up wider scope for the independent management of the enterprises and allow for greater sensitivity to the influence of the market and move-

ments in supply and demand. Concisely, this means measures which tend to strengthen the position of the buyer and the consumer in our economy. These measures will, of course, be carried out within the framework of our socialist planned economy and on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production, and the goal will be to derive the greatest possible benefit for the country as a whole.

The measures introduced at the beginning of 1966 determine partly on new lines the connection between the national economic plans and the plans of the enterprises. The national or ministerial plans will tend more to deal only with the most important trends of development and will sum up the main indices of production, while giving less detailed instructions as to the working of the enterprises. The new plan-approving system already prescribes less so-called compulsory indices. Here we have the first sign of the principle to be followed in the future, according to which economic direction on the national scale or the industrial-branch level should be limited to only the most important decisions (a requirement which can in fact be fulfilled efficiently on a scientific basis), while decisions on matters of detail should fall under the competence of the directly interested parties, i.e., the managers of the enterprises. This principle was realized, in another connection, by means of legal regulations, namely, by the changed system of delivery contracts which came into force in the autumn of 1966.

New-type Connections between Enterprises

In everyday practice, the economic activity of the Hungarian enterprises is based on delivery contracts. This means that, on the strength of yearly, half-yearly or quarterly plans issued by the ministry, the enterprise enters into a contract with the buyer or seller enterprise; these contracts cover such things as the quantity, quality and assortment of the products to be delivered. This system has incurred justified criticism in the last few years and a debate was recently started chiefly by professional circles, economists, jurists, etc., on how the drawbacks of the delivery contracts could be overcome, and their stimulating effect and regulating role in the economy of the enterprises enhanced. Although it may seem a narrow trade concept, the term "delivery contract" does, in fact, involve practical consequences which make themselves felt from the shop-counter to the export market; in the last resort the contracts determine what the products are to be, what assortment is required, and when delivery is to be made. So far the disadvantage of this method has been that the contracts were far too dependent on the yearly, half-yearly and quarterly plans, aiming only at the hard and fast execution of them, al-

though a number of by no means negligible circumstances could arise which would fundamentally alter the pattern of production from its prescribed course. (This is quite understandable because it cannot be the task of the national plan, and it will not be in the future, to determine and regulate in detail the countless factors related to the production of tens of thousands of products.)

The new rule introduced in 1966 rests on the principle that the contracts should provide for satisfaction of the requirements, i.e., domestic demand as well as orders from abroad. The aim is to organize the connections between producers and users (i.e., enterprises) not through mediation or transfer of the plan, but on the basis of bilateral and direct agreements between them. A basic feature of the new system of delivery contracts is the increased protection afforded to buyers and consumers. There are two reasons for this: (a) as the contracts are to reflect the requirements, the real requirements will be what the consumers want, and (b) the increased protection of the users is important, for previously in the relations between producers and users the former generally had the upper hand, especially in case of limited capacities. The producers took advantage of this situation to the detriment of the users.

The protection of users and consumers—this none-too-well defined principle—means in practice that, under the new contractual system, the producer, i.e., the enterprise supplying the goods, has to fulfil the demands of the purchasing enterprises (e.g., internal-trade companies) which inform the producer of the consumers' requirements. The producing enterprise can only refuse the contract if it can prove that it is not able to carry out the order (for instance, due to a lack of suitable machinery, raw material, etc.) and/or if the order is contrary to the interests of the national economy. According to the new system of delivery contracts, the supplier is compelled to submit an offer within 15 days of receiving such a request, otherwise a considerable fine may be imposed.

A number of new rules have been applied which provide a guarantee for the delivery of goods on time. Contrary to the previous system, the delivery schedules are not related to plan periods, calendar years, half-year or quarterly periods, since the main point is to meet the requirements of the enterprise placing the order. Another important feature of the contractual system is that in the event of a controversy over quality, the purchasing firm is not required to pay for the goods until the legal dispute is settled. Obviously this affects the personal interests of the workers and staff of the producing firm because part of their earnings is based on the firm's returns. (Formerly, the firm receiving the goods had to pay the full amount of the bill first, then go to law; and if it won the case compensation was granted later.) Another considerable change is that

prices have become a significant element of the contracts. This is an important feature—though not the most important one—for previously prices quoted in contracts were of no particular importance, being as they were centrally regulated within a fixed price system and there was no possibility to make mutual price agreements. The price provisions included in the new contractual system have, however, been made with an eye to the future, because the system of pegged prices will be relaxed as from 1968 and mutual agreements between contracting firms will become increasingly important. In the final analysis the new system of contracts relies on the decisions of the enterprises far more than the earlier one and affords plenty of opportunities for manoeuvring between various alternatives before a decision is taken.

If the trend of development as well as the aims and results of our industry in 1966 are more closely surveyed, certain changes can be noted in the light of the relative facts and figures.

The most important change which has gained ground throughout industry is the switch-over to the more *intensive* economy as expounded above (supplanting the earlier line of development which was chiefly based on the strengthening of the labour force and other *extensive* methods). Before taking a look at the actual figures we can say that although a moderate increase in industrial production was calculated for 1966, far greater importance was attached to the following: the technical level of management, improvement in quality, the lowering of costs, and in conjunction with these, sales, and increased supplies to meet market requirements.

1966 in Figures

The national economic plan provided for an increase in the national income of 4 per cent, and in industrial production, approximately 4 to 6 per cent. This estimate was based on the assumption that the products turned out would be really of good and up-to-date quality and easily marketable, although in some plants and industrial branches full capacity use was not being made of the productive equipment. In retrospect, it can be added that this estimate, which was based on the real situation and sound economic considerations, was in actual fact overfulfilled, and industrial production increased somewhat quicker than had been planned for the first half of the year, i.e., by 8 per cent as compared to the first half of 1965.

Closely connected to this were the improving sales results—even higher than expected—which provided the basis and accounted for the industry's drive to fulfil the plan ahead of schedule. The quantity of

goods supplied by industry for internal trade and home consumption in the first half of the year topped the previous year's returns for the same period by 4 per cent. But Hungarian industry's foreign trade achievements were even more noteworthy because this was after all an internationally valid "certificate" awarded for technical development and improvement of quality. According to the plan total exports were to go up by about 6 to 8 per cent (that is based on the relatively moderate rate of growth of production as had been foreseen). However, in the first six months of 1966, total, as well as industrial, exports showed a 13 per cent increase over the export figures for the identical plan period in 1965. Particular favourable results were achieved with the 13 per cent increase in machine exports (similarly to the average figure for industrial exports) and the 16 per cent increase in industrial consumer goods, while the export of raw materials and semi-finished goods rose by only 9 per cent.

A number of factors contributed to improving the trend of sales. For instance, work went ahead in 1966 on the development of a more modern industrial pattern: above-average expansion was secured in those branches of industry that can supply both domestic and foreign markets with modern and first-class quality products which are in great demand. This change of pattern was taken into account when, within the framework of the national economic plan, it was decided to boost the chemical industry's output by 10 per cent —i.e., twice the average rate for industry as a whole—and at the same time to raise the production of nitrogenous fertilizers by 27 per cent and that of pesticides by 50 per cent. The production increase of natural gas, the most up-to-date fuel, is far above the average for other fuels: in one year it went up by 45 per cent. Telecommunications, instruments and electrical engineering are three branches of the machine industry where a higher than average rate increase has been attained.

The year-by-year development of our relations with the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (Comecon) is an important factor for the expansion of our marketing possibilities. The Comecon countries supply us with the bulk of the raw materials and fuels we need for production and, at the same time, they afford a considerable market for our products. The advantages accruing from Comecon are further increased by mutual specialization and cooperation with other member countries in the field of industrial production. This is particularly important in the case of industrial branches requiring huge investments, e.g., the chemical industry. In accordance with the agreements Hungary produces only certain plastics and some types of PVC, while other kinds of synthetic materials are supplied by Comecon coun-

tries. So far agreements have been reached between Hungary and other Comecon countries on specialization in the manufacture of 250 types of engineering products.

Millions Earmarked for Industrial Development

Unquestionably one of the main factors behind these favourable sales returns has been the increasing sum and proportion of investments allocated to industry, chiefly with the aim of modernizing production, making a more effective use of the internal possibilities of the enterprises and, partly, of building new plants.

Total investments for industry in 1966 rose by 16 per cent—2,700 million forints—in comparison to 1965 and their share within all national investments increased by 4 per cent. (It is worth mentioning that the trend towards strengthening the economic independence of the enterprises is evidenced in this field, too: the amount of funds available for investments by the enterprises on the basis of their own decision has been raised and, for a given rate of interest, firms can now obtain loans from the central funds, provided their request is based on well-founded economic calculations.)

On the other hand, 340 particularly important projects were financed centrally, which means, figuratively of course, that nearly every day of the year saw the start of some new project.

Among these major projects were, for example, the expansion of the Pécs Power Plant with a capacity of 100 megawatts; the development of the Borsod Chemical Combine which includes the construction of a caprolactam plant (one of the basic materials used in the manufacture of plastics), and the completion of a new nitrogenous fertilizer factory. Another novelty of the year was the bringing into operation of the new section of the Szolnok Paper Factory with a production of 13,000 tons of packing paper (value of production: two and a half million dollars per annum). Further large projects include the completion of the Szeged Rubber Factory and the expansion of the Szeged Textile Works and of the plant at Nagylak for the production of fibre-board from chaff, which will save the country an imports bill amounting to two million dollars a year.

In addition to the large—and in their proportions increasing—investments, our internal reserves are now also turned to better account, which is an important factor for the development of a more modern and intensive economy. The by no means negligible results achieved in increasing productivity also point to this fact. In 1966, 80 per cent of the increase in industrial production was due to improved productivity and

only an insignificant percentage derived from an increase in labour force, a fact which speaks for itself. (It is characteristic that the target was surpassed already in the first half-year.) We hardly need to give a detailed description of the vast amounts of work involved in making this achievement: the ratio of 80 per cent reflects, besides the lesser and greater results of an improved labour economy, a more modern organization of production, administration and transport.

Now that we have seen in broad outline the trend of development of the entire Hungarian industry, it may be worth while to single out a few industrial branches for closer scrutiny: What plans did they make? What work did they carry out in 1966?

For this study we will choose just two or three of the more important branches of industry.

Some Important Industrial Branches

As we have already indicated, in recent years instrument-making has been—and continued to be in 1966 too—one of the most rapidly developing branches of the engineering industry. It is characteristic of this year's high-level requirements that the rate of growth of exports was twice as big as that of production. The true value of this accelerated growth of exports becomes even more clear if we bear in mind the remarkable upswing of the instrument industry—the average time for instruments to become obsolete on the world market is three to four years. So, particularly in this sector of industry, it is of vital importance to keep turning out new and more modern products and put them on the market promptly. In 1966, the Hungarian instrument industry came into the market with such an outstanding novelty as the table electronic computer which is suitable to performing the four arithmetical operations and also for doing involutions; the machine is easy to handle and the price is relatively low. The production of another novelty, a complete agricultural seed-testing laboratory consisting of 22 basic instruments, was started recently. The fact that in Hungary the proportion of mass-produced instruments increased in 1966 by 25 per cent as compared to 1965, proves that the new products are no longer at the laboratory test stage, but are marketable.

Telecommunications, a "twin branch" of the instrument industry, is also advancing in the vanguard of production. Here again, the annual growth of exports exceeded the increase in production. An illustration of the way this branch is being modernized is the fact that 90 per cent of the growth of production is due to increased productivity. Among the

new products are village telephone exchanges with 100–200 lines, replacing the old 10–40 line units. The transistorized type communication equipment with 35 cables is also mass-produced.

The Hungarian textile industry exports goods to 90 countries—evidence enough that its products are in great demand all over the world. By ensuring that production keeps up with the latest fashion trends and by applying modern basic materials and the newest techniques in finishing processes, the industry was able to step up its exports considerably in 1966, too. Special quality fabrics with permanent lustre, dimensioned stability, embossed finish and so-called op-art designs were introduced on world markets by salesmen of Hungarotex, the state enterprise for textile exports. For the new products the textile industry uses more synthetic fibres and modern effect yarns; imitation fur and a number of specially printed fabrics were also put on the market last year.

The Next Five Years

The achievements and development of Hungarian industry in 1966 are, in fact, only a "mosaic" of another five years' development period. In the foregoing, 1966 was referred to more than once as a dividing year, and the development of the previous five years was also surveyed from that angle. Now let us take a look at Hungary's Third Five-Year Plan, quoting a few figures to show its general outlines.

The theoretical principles of the plan do not differ greatly from the previous ones since the Third Five-Year Plan period is the logical follow-up to our economic policy which remains unaltered; only its efficiency will be further enhanced owing to the changed system of management and the new features of planning. The Third Five-Year Plan is, primarily, based on a better utilization of the possibilities for intensive development, on improving the technological level, production and product technology, quality, and a more effective use of resources.

The plan which runs from January 1966 to the end of 1970 counts on a 4 per cent annual increase of the national income. The sum total of investments envisaged for the development of the national economy amounts to 250–260 thousand million forints, of which 46–50 per cent will go to industry and building. During the five years, industrial production will increase by 32–36 per cent and productivity by 24–27 per cent.

In the inner proportions of the industrial production a further resolute shift will be made towards up-to-date branches. In the energy supply of the country the use of mineral oil and natural gas will increase to

almost 40 per cent of the total. The capacity of the Százhalombatta oil refinery will be expanded to three million tons a year, and a network of natural gas pipelines will be built on a national scale. This reliance on other sources of power is very favourable, for, due to geological conditions, the scarcity of coal seams and the unfavourable position of sites where coal can be found, the production costs of Hungarian coal-mining are far higher than the international average. This stresses the beneficial effect to our economy of the large quantities of mineral oil delivered by the Soviet Union through the "Friendship" pipeline leading to Czechoslovakia and branching off in the Carpathian Ukraine towards Hungary. In view of the great advantages of this pipeline, experts are examining the practicability of building another to run parallel with the first. The output of the chemical industry will go up by 55–60 per cent and that of the machine industry by 40–45 per cent (with exports increasing at a quicker rate, i.e., by 50–55 per cent). The light industry will use a higher proportion of synthetic fibres and will apply to a greater extent modern finishing processes. Over-all production in this field will grow by 20–24 per cent during the period up to 1970. Finally, mention should be made of the traditionally famous Hungarian food processing industry for which a 29–32 per cent increase is planned, mainly by stepping up the capacity of modern food-canning works.

In the course of the last twenty years Hungarian industry has made great steps forward. By historical standards it has literally "come of age" very quickly, and as such it has won the recognition of the international market. Also in 1966 it developed at an impressive rate.

Money and Banking

The present monetary system in Hungary is based on those statutory provisions which were enforced when the forint currency was introduced on August 1st, 1946. The statutes relating to the monetary system primarily determine the currency which is recognized by the state as the legal tender and the date of its introduction. From August 1st, 1946, the monetary system in Hungary has been the forint system which replaced the pengő currency that had been the legal tender since 1925.

Monetary System and Provisions of Law

Of the statutory provisions determining the monetary system, the most important one is that which prescribes the standard of the coinage and its gold value. By virtue of Decree 8700/1946 M.E.: "One kilogramme of fine gold is the equivalent of 13,210 forints, consequently one forint is equal to 0.0757 grammes of fine gold." Thus, the forint is based on a gold standard. With regard to coverage, the statutory provision stipulates that "the banknotes in circulation have to be covered by gold, foreign exchange and currencies, coins, as well as short-term loans and securities. The Council of Minister shall determine the amount of precious metal and foreign exchange the coverage has to consist of."

The Hungarian monetary system, by determining the coverage of the currency in this way, follows the traditions of the capitalist economy with regard to the laws relating to the banknote issue. However, there is an essential difference, i.e., that in Hungary the stability of money and banknotes is primarily guaranteed by stocks of goods belonging to the state and placed in circulation at fixed prices. In maintaining the stability of the money, the gold cover plays only a secondary, supplementary role, for by employing it the stocks of goods can be replenished from abroad.

The concept of the legal tender also involves everyone being bound to

accept it in payment on its face value. However, the statute sets a ceiling on the value and/or quantity of coins a private person is compelled to accept, while there is no limit with regard to the acceptance of banknotes of different—10, 20, 50 and 100 forint—denominations. Cashiers of public offices and the cashiers of the National Bank of Hungary receive one and two forint coins in unlimited quantities, the former in payment and the latter in order to exchange them against banknotes.

In Hungary, money economy exists and functions in close connection with commodity production. Money functions as a measure of value, a circulating medium, a means of payment and hoarding, and universal currency. The functions and assignments of the banking organization and the banking system arise from the functions of money, i.e., the planned issue of banknotes and the safeguarding of smooth money circulation, as well as the stability of money, organization of the credit supply and transactions in foreign exchange.

The National Bank of Hungary

The role of a central state bank is carried out by the National Bank of Hungary. It is a joint stock company with an authorized capital of 120,823,000 forints. The State Treasury as shareholder is represented by the delegates of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the right of supervision rests with the Minister of Finance. Since according to its legal status the National Bank of Hungary is a share company, its organization includes a General Assembly and a Board of Directors. The organization of the bank consists of a central directing office and a network of branch offices. The chief executive of the National Bank of Hungary is the president who directs the activities of the bank with the assistance of the Advisory Council of vice presidents and the Board consisting of the managing directors. The special directorates—for industry and trade, agriculture, planned economy, foreign exchange, and administration—at the Budapest headquarters act as policy-making bodies. The county directorates are concerned with guiding and operational activities, while the branch offices in Budapest and the provinces exclusively carry out operational assignments.

On the basis of its exclusive rights the functions of the National Bank of Hungary are as follows:

The bank ensures that an adequate quantity of legal tender should be available through the issue of banknotes and by placing coins in circulation;

it safeguards the unutilized financial resources of the state, state organ-

izations, enterprises, and cooperatives, maintains their banking accounts, and effects their payments;

it grants credits to enterprises and cooperatives, and

administers the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the state and transacts international payments.

Special Banks and Banking Companies

In addition to the central state bank the Hungarian banking system consists of special banks and banking companies. These banks and banking companies which perform special functions are the Hungarian Investment Bank, the Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank Ltd, the Central Cooperation of Banking Companies Ltd, the General Bank for Trust and Trade Ltd, the National Savings Bank, the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, and the State Insurance Company.

The function of the Hungarian Investment Bank is to grant credits to building enterprises, handle their financial turnover, and finance investments—in the form of state grants—out of the investment funds allocated for this purpose in the state budget, as well as grant medium-term credits to enterprises for the implementation of speedily refundable investments.

The Hungarian Investment Bank is an independent legal entity with a central office in the capital and branch offices in every major county town. The management of the bank is conducted by the central office and its functions by the branch offices.

The Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank Ltd effects foreign exchange transactions in cooperation with the Board of Exchange of the National Bank of Hungary. It carries out foreign exchange transactions, sells and buys foreign currency, exchange and traveller's cheques, provides tourists and Hungarian citizens who travel abroad with foreign exchange, and contributes to the execution of certain foreign trade transactions by implementing combined foreign trade operations. The Minister of Finance is the superintending authority of the bank whose shareholders are the Hungarian foreign trading companies. The bank is headed by a general manager; it has no branch offices and the business arrangements which it is commissioned to carry out abroad are executed by its correspondents, viz. foreign banking organizations.

The National Savings Bank is the bank of private individuals—of the population; it safeguards the savings of the population and grants credits for building houses and for the purchase of durable consumer goods, etc. The Savings Bank also carries out various banking operations, e.g., it maintains bank accounts, transfers non-cash remittances and sells real

estate to the population. The National Savings Bank organizes TOTO, the soccer pool, and LOTTO, the state numbers lottery. It administers various kinds of bank deposits for which various kinds of inducements are offered, i.e., interest or prizes.

The bank deposits are maintained and recorded in the strictest confidence; they are exempt from taxation and repayment is guaranteed by the state.

The extensive network of branch offices of the National Savings Bank in the towns and villages carry out all kinds of routine transactions, as is usual for savings banks; the bank maintains agencies along main highways, as well as in factories and offices, and the post offices throughout the country handle Savings Bank deposits and make repayments.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank operates under the control of the National Savings Bank and it completes the network of Savings Bank branches in collecting deposits in offices, institutions and plants. The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank collects the savings of manual and administrative workers of factories, etc., and places short-term loans at their disposal.

The Central Corporation of Banking Companies Ltd and the General Bank for Trust and Trade Ltd administer the foreign financial claims of the population (e.g. legacies) and manage the maintenance of real estate abroad, owned by Hungarian citizens.

The State Insurance Company

The State Insurance Company deals with insurance against property losses and personal losses. The insurance of property includes insurance against fire, hail, burglary and other liabilities, as well as the insurance of motor vehicles, transport, animals and glass. Personal insurance includes life, death and accident insurance. Certain kinds of property insurance are obligatory, such as, for example, insurance against hail in agriculture and motor-vehicle owner's liability insurance. The State Insurance Company is an independent legal entity that places a part of its insurance and reserve funds at the disposal of the state in the form of long-term credits.

The Budget Fund

It is a fundamental characteristic of the financial and banking system in Hungary that all monetary funds are concentrated at the central bank, due to the money circulation monopoly of the National Bank of Hungary.

The organizations and institutes which obtain their funds from the state budget, e.g., the enterprises, cooperatives and banking institutes, are compelled to bank their financial resources with the National Bank of Hungary on the basis of the bank's circulation monopoly.

The monetary fund of the budget is the largest volume monetary fund in Hungary's financial economy. This is connected with the fact that a considerable share of the Hungarian national income—more than half—is allocated through the channels of the budget. Four fifths of the budgetary income consists of the payments received from enterprises, e.g., profit and turnover tax, etc. Other important sources are the taxes paid by artisans' and farmers' production and trade cooperatives and by the population. The estimates of expenditure include material and personal expenditure and the social insurance expenses of state institutions, e.g., ministries, the state administrative apparatus, schools, culture, public health, the police force and army, as well as the overwhelming share of the total accumulation funds of the national economy.

The National Bank of Hungary transacts the financial turnover of the budget, in other words, the central bank performs the pay-office functions of the budget. It concentrates all the monetary funds of the state budget and of the budgets of local authorities, collects taxes, fees, the profits of enterprises and other state revenues; on the other hand, the bank makes payments from the budget accounts following the instructions of organizations which receive their funds from the budget.

Monetary Funds of Enterprises

The monetary funds of enterprises issue out of the realization of products, that is from the return received from sales. Under the Hungarian economy, enterprises can only retain their incomes to the extent relating to simple reproduction, while net incomes utilizable for expansion have to be paid into the budget. This means that money fund reserves which exceed the necessities of simple reproduction only temporarily develop at enterprises. For example, wages which were accounted to the debit of goods sold and the payment of which is not yet due come within the monetary funds of enterprises, while funds not yet utilized for amortization, turnover tax and refundable profit, the payment of which is due only later, materialize in the form of money available for the time being. The monetary funds of enterprises are administered in the single-account system of the National Bank of Hungary, which does not pay any interest on the "deposits" of firms.

The National Bank of Hungary is also in charge of the money funds

of cooperatives, i.e., of agricultural producers' cooperatives, farmers' trade cooperatives and artisans' cooperatives. The bank does pay interest on the cooperative deposits, because their property does not form part of total social products; it is group property and, therefore, it is considered justified that interest should be paid on the monetary resources of cooperatives deposited with the National Bank of Hungary.

Monetary Funds of Banks

The monetary funds of banking companies consist of the deposits of special banks, i.e., the Hungarian Investment Bank, the Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank Ltd, the National Savings Bank and the State Insurance Company, which are concentrated with the National Bank of Hungary, in view of its circulation monopoly. The National Bank pays interest on the balance of the accounts of the Savings Bank and on the reserve funds of life insurance premiums of the State Insurance Company, because the National Savings Bank receives deposits with the obligation to pay interest, and the interest payment on the reserve funds of life insurance premiums is an essential concomitant of life insurance.

Monetary System Based upon Credit

Hungary's financial and banking system is based on a monetary system founded on credit, which in contrast to gold and banknote currency systems has the advantage that the turnover expenses are low—viz. the majority of payments can be effected without actual cash transactions, and the amount of money in circulation is automatically in conformity with everyday requirements. The smooth operation of this system is based upon the fact that the state which issues money founded on credit is, at the same time, the owner of those stocks of goods for which the money based upon credit is refunded through their realization. In Hungary the chief creditor is the state, although, of course, credit relations do appear in different forms.

The state—as the creditor—only grants direct credits through the budget to the banking organizations, in such a way that it retains their monetary resources as a deposit in the bank. (On the other hand, the banking organizations do not grant credits to the budget.)

The banking system—as a creditor—primarily grants short-term credits to enterprises in order to satisfy the circulating-fund requirements of production. On the one hand, the credit relations of the banking system

as a creditor, and the cooperatives as debtors on the other hand, are characterized by short-, medium- and long-term credits. The banking system of a creditor enters into credit relations with the population in that it grants credits through the National Savings Bank, for the building of apartments and houses and for the purchase of high-value durable consumer goods.

As creditors, enterprises are permitted to maintain credit relations only with the bank that maintains their single account. Enterprises may not grant each other either friendly or veritable credits. The prohibitive measures of the credit monopoly also relate to cooperatives, in that they can establish credit relations with the banking system. Members of the population, as creditors, also grant the banking system credits in the form of their deposits.

Credit Relations

Credit relations are formed in two directions: the state—in practice the state banking system—plus enterprises, cooperatives and the population can be creditors and debtors alike. Other forms of credit relations—e.g., such as those between enterprises or between enterprises and the population—cannot be established. (Within the banking system there are also credit relations; these, however, only serve business administration purposes.) The credit relations existing in the Hungarian economy are expressed by interest in the following cases: the bank, as debtor, pays interest on the deposits of cooperatives and the population; the bank, as creditor, charges interest on the short-, medium- and long-term credits granted to enterprises, cooperatives and the population. The only exceptions are investments financed through the Hungarian Investment Bank out of budgetary allocations. It should be mentioned that the overwhelming proportion of state investments are realized in the above way; the ratio of investments made by enterprises and cooperatives out of their own financial resources, out of medium-term credits is comparatively low.

With regard to interest it should be mentioned that Hungarian banks and industrial enterprises function within the framework of independent economic accounting. The income of the banks results from the interest received from granting credits and from foreign exchange transactions; this income covers personnel and material expenditure, and a part of this net profit is paid into the state budget.

Money Circulation

The exact delimitation of the cash turnover and the turnover that does not involve the actual transaction of cash is an important characteristic of Hungary's financial and banking system and of its money economy. While in the majority of foreign countries the choice of the manner of payment depends upon the decision of the interested parties, the manner in which monetary payments are made in Hungary is prescribed by compulsory legal rules. Any kind of money circulation which is related to simple and expanded reproduction is, generally, effected without the actual payment of cash, while the circulation and distribution of the part of the national income which concerns the personal consumption of the population are effected by means of cash payments.

There is a three-directional circulation of money: (a) between the socialized sector of the economy and the population, (b) between the population itself, and (c) within the socialized sector of the economy. From the aspect of the volume of value, the turnover of money between the socialized sector of the economy and the population is the most important one, since it includes personal incomes, purchases of the population and fees for services used by the population.

As a result of the exact delimitation of the scope of payments in cash and payments that do not involve the physical transaction of cash, it follows that, in Hungary, the volume of value—compared to the total money circulation—is far more restricted with regard to cash than in developed capitalist countries. If the value volume of the total money in circulation is taken as 100, it transpires that the ratio of the cash turnover hardly exceeds 10 per cent, while the bulk of money in circulation and payments are transacted by means of banking account transfers through the single-account system. From the aspect of the money in circulation, these transfers have the advantage of keeping the expenses of the financial economy on a low level.

Financial System and Economic Reform

The situation and characteristics of the present financial system in Hungary have been outlined above. In existing financial relations not only is the production and distribution of commodities in the socialized sector of the economy expressed, but also the special methods of the economic management system. A new system of economic management is now being developed and this will necessarily affect the financial system too. The new system of economic management that will be fully implemented

from 1968 will provide more scope for money to function as a measure of value in the guidance of the economy, since a new price system will gradually be established, and commodity and market relations will also assume a more important role. The present financial system is still influenced by the concept of economic management that was established when a centralized economy was necessary, whereas today this has proved to have many limitations. In the new financial and banking system to be developed, credit relations will obtain enhanced importance: hitherto budgetary allocations were almost the exclusive source of expanded reproduction, whereas, in the future, the active credit policy of the banks as well as the individual monetary funds of the enterprises concerned will take on an increasing role. The general guiding principles and requirements which aim to bring about greater independence and increased financial interest on the part of factory managements mean in financial aspects that the scope of monetary funds and the volume of value will also become expanded, and exceed the financial requirements of simple reproduction. (Enterprises will be permitted to establish their own reserve and development funds out of their excess profits and the amortization rate will also be related to the monetary funds of the enterprises.) These changes can be narrowed down to their essentials by stating that in the organization of the money economy, while the recording, accounting and controlling functions of the financial system were prevalent in the past, in the future the new system of economic management will place greater emphasis on incentives and on the active influencing role inherent in money relations.

Agriculture

During the twenty years which have elapsed in Hungary since the Second World War, the country has been transformed into an industrial country, nevertheless, the contribution of agriculture to the national income still amounts to 18 to 19 per cent a year. (This corresponds to the share of agriculture in the investments in the national economic plan over the past few years.)

Structure and Methods

In 1964, the output of Hungarian agriculture was 28 per cent higher than in 1938, the last year of peace before the outbreak of the Second World War. Compared to the returns of 1949, gross agricultural production has risen by 52 per cent. It is a fact that in 1949 agricultural production still lagged behind the pre-war level by 16 per cent, for at that time it had still not recovered from the ravages of the war.

However, the trend of the level of production by no means reflects the radical changes that have taken place in Hungarian agriculture. The scope of farming, the implements, means and power sources, the methods of agricultural engineering, and the structural build-up of production are altogether totally different from what they were before the war, or even five or six years ago.

The underlying structures of production have radically changed in Hungarian farming. Following the 1945 land reform, when land was distributed among the indigent peasants, small and medium-sized holdings predominated in agriculture. However, farming on small holdings was superseded by large-scale socialist methods. Between 1949 and 1959 large state farms were established, and then during the period between 1959 and 1961 the peasants decided to contribute their individual plots into cooperative farms. By the end of 1961 state and cooperative large-scale farming became the dominant forms of Hungarian agriculture.

The former character of farm work has also undergone a complete change in Hungary. Before the Second World War, even agricultural production on the large estates almost entirely relied on manual work and animal tractive power. Owing to the undeveloped conditions in industry and the general lull in economic life, landowners were able to draw on large reserves of cheap manpower. Consequently large-scale mechanization was unjustified even on "economic" grounds. In addition an expansion of mechanized methods was also frustrated on large estates by the fact that a considerable proportion of the agricultural population derived their meagre subsistence from temporary day work carried out on the large estates during summer and autumn harvesting and reaping.

Immediately after the Second World War no appreciable changes occurred in the character of farm work. The conditions of extensive mechanization, i.e., the replacement of animal tractive power by machinery, and the mechanization of manual work, took place parallel with the formation of socialist large-scale farms. However, the nation-wide mechanization of farming operations requiring tractive and manual power was not completed before 1959, when socialist large-scale farms became dominant in Hungarian agriculture.

By the end of 1958, the number of tractors used in farming totalled 26,645, a figure that corresponded to 27,500 tractor units (15 h.p. tractive power). During the seven-year period from 1959 to the end of 1965 more than 55,000 new tractors were introduced into farming. By the end of 1965 more than three quarters of all tractive power was mechanized (as compared with 37.5 per cent in 1959 and 6.0 per cent in 1935).

During the period of the reorganization of agriculture on the principle of large-scale farming there was an unabated decrease in manpower. This process began as a result of large-scale industrialization some years earlier. This trend in the manpower situation prompted the large-scale mechanization of the manual work of plant cultivation, primarily in harvesting.

For some years, the harvester-threshers and mechanical harvesters in operation in Hungary have been capable of reaping about 80 per cent of the total cereal and fodder crops. In recent years, the mechanization of the cultivation of root crops, and the harvesting of rough fodder and hoed plants has been making rapid headway.

Soil Improvement and Irrigation

In the improved exploitation of arable land greater emphasis has been placed on soil improvement. There are still large areas of acidic, sodic or sandy soil of poor quality, which are used as meadow or pasture land

or for growing plants. The yield of these lands could be appreciably raised by soil improvement.

Current methods of soil improvement were already known in Hungary before the Second World War. However, soil improvement on such a large scale was only started in 1960, when large-scale socialist farming was introduced. Before the war, soil improvement was practised merely on an area amounting to not quite 0.5 per cent of the total area that required soil improvement. Between 1947 and 1964, soil improvement work was carried out on 21.5 per cent of the area included in the improvement scheme. However, nearly 70 per cent of the soil improvement work took place when the large cooperative and state farms were already in operation.

Owing to the frequent periods of drought in Hungary, irrigation is an important factor in the overall scheme to increase agricultural production. After the Second World War, irrigation work progressed at a greater pace than soil improvement. However, the development of irrigation was prompted by conditions very similar to those which necessitated soil improvement.

Before the Second World War, there were only two irrigation schemes in operation in Hungary of a major capacity, one at Tiszafüred, and the other at Békésszentandrás. Yet, not even these were exploited to their full capacity. An area of roughly 13,700 hectares was incorporated into the irrigation scheme. Even after the liberation in 1945, large areas could only be irrigated after the construction of the irrigation works at Tiszalök was completed. These irrigation works, together with the Eastern Main Canal, and the canal system connected with it, plus the capacity of the hydrotechnical plants, wells, and storage-lakes, made possible to irrigate an area of about twenty times the size of that covered before the Second World War. More than 60 per cent of the total area made irrigable after the Second World War has been under irrigation since 1960. However, the irrigated areas still amount to merely 3.8 per cent of the total area under cultivation. A further substantial extension of the areas under irrigation cannot be expected before the completion of the second barrage in the Tisza river.

There were also many significant changes in Hungarian agriculture in other respects, compared to the former traditional farming methods of the peasants with small holdings.

Compared to the past there has also been a considerable extension in the use of fertilizers. Between 1950 and 1959, a remarkable increase was recorded in the quantity of fertilizers used in comparison to the amount used before the Second World War. However, the use of fertilizers on a nation-wide scale can be considered to have been introduced in Hun-

garian agriculture after 1959, for from that time the use of fertilizers became an important factor in the yields. Before 1958, i.e., the year before the mass formation of farmers' cooperatives, the fertilizer used—calculated in terms of active ingredients—was 18.5 kilogrammes on a hectare of arable land, gardens, orchards and vineyards. However, about ten to twenty times as much fertilizer was used as in 1931 to 1938, and since 1959, a large rise was recorded in the use of fertilizers in each succeeding year. In 1964, in terms of active ingredients, 60.7 kilogrammes of fertilizers were used for each hectare of arable land, market-gardens, orchards, and vineyards. This was about thirty to sixty times as much as in the period between 1931 and 1938.

Since 1959, the use of chemical weed-killers as an item of new large-scale agricultural engineering methods in socialist farming has been extending in the production of maize and cereals.

It is characteristic of the development of the use of chemical weed-killers since 1960 that by 1964 the method was universal on a grain growing area four times as large, and on a maize growing area five times as large as that four years before. In 1964, this process was used on almost one half of the area sown with maize on state and cooperative farms, and on over one third of the area sown with cereals and fodder.

The extension of new agricultural engineering methods and the achievements of modern agrotechnics is also illustrated in the production of varieties of wheat producing large yields that demand a big amount of fertilizers. In maize production, the use of high-yield hybrid seeds has also become universal.

Parallel to the development of large-scale farming, cattle and livestock breeding has undergone a process of concentration in Hungarian agriculture, although not to such a large extent as plant cultivation. Altogether 54.4 per cent of the cattle, 44.1 per cent of the pigs, and 86.9 per cent of the sheep are bred on state farms and on the joint farms of farmers' cooperatives. On the other hand, the participation of the large farms in poultry production is much smaller. Although they use small-scale methods, the household plots of the peasants have a large share in poultry and egg production and pig-rearing. On the other hand, conditions have been created on the large farms, or are about to be created, which will enable them to engage in large-scale livestock husbandry. On the state farms, and in a number of farmers' cooperatives, cattle and livestock are housed in well-equipped large cow-sheds, pig-sties and fowl-runs, where to a large extent the work is mechanized.

Alongside the development of large-scale livestock breeding, some remarkable changes have also occurred in the agrotechnical methods of breeding. On the large farms, the use of concentrated fodder, the various

fodder blends and antibiotics has become general. The progress of these new methods is assisted by a system of fodder manufacturing and mixing plants, some of which have been built on the state and cooperative farms.

Growing of Field Plants

The development of large-scale agricultural production has brought about changes not only in agrotechnical methods, but also in the structure and output of production.

Simultaneously with a drop of about 8 per cent in the area of cultivable land compared to the figures of 1938, due mainly to the requirements of large-scale industrialization, the formation of the farm centres and afforestation, the structural composition of plant cultivation became more intensive than ever before. In the reduced areas used for cultivation, the ratio of the branches of production requiring a higher rate of expenditure, yet at the same time yielding a higher profitability, has increased to such an extent that not only the loss of area could be compensated, but an improvement of nearly 4 per cent was recorded in the productive capacity of the area.

The ratio of arable land and pastures in the total amount of cultivable land has decreased slightly. However, on the other hand, the decrease in the area of meadow land was somewhat more marked. During the same period the 1964 ratio of orchards was two and a half times higher, and that of the vineyards 16 per cent higher than the ratio of these two branches in the area cultivated in 1938.

The growing of field plants has become decidedly more intensive than in the past. Before 1959, during the years preceding the introduction of large-scale farming, there were strong fluctuations in the average yields of crops. This critical fluctuation was eliminated following the socialist reorganization of agriculture, when the supply of implements, equipment and machinery to the large agricultural productive units was appreciably improved, and modern engineering methods were introduced. Since then a decided improvement has been recorded in the yields.

The rising trend in the average yields was particularly outstanding in the production of wheat. In the years from 1961 to 1964, the average yield per hectare of wheat crops was increased by 30 per cent and in 1965 by more than 58 per cent compared to the returns for the period between 1931 and 1940. However, the area sown by farms with bread grains was about 40 per cent less than before the Second World War. In 1964 and 1965, a bigger area was sown, and during the past two years the bread

grains produced have been sufficient to supply the requirements of the country.

The other major food plant—potatoes—was also grown on a smaller area than before the war. During the last few years, the average yield per hectare of potatoes was not very satisfactory. On the other hand, an appreciable improvement was recorded in the production of vegetables. Compared to the figures recorded before the liberation the area used for growing vegetables is now two and a half times greater, and the overall yield three times more than before.

Among the industrial plants, there is a growing increase in the yields of sugar-beet; since modern large-scale farming methods (deep tillage) have been applied. In 1963, there was a record harvest of 290 quintals per hectare (1 quintal=2 cwts). In the period from 1961 to 1964, the overall crops of sugar-beet amounted to 331 per cent of the average crops of the period between 1931 and 1940.

Since the liberation, the best results have been achieved in maize production. Not only has the sown area been increased, but the yield per hectare has also increased. In 1964, the average maize crops exceeded the pre-war average by 55 per cent, and in 1964, the average yield of 29 quintals per hectare placed the Hungarian cultivation of maize in the vanguard of world production.

Viticulture

Viticulture was in an extremely critical condition after the liberation. During the distribution of the land to the peasants, the vineyards that had earlier been cultivated in large units were broken up into small plots. In many places, the new owners had no experience of vine-growing. The necessary material means were also lacking with regard to the replacement of aged vineyards and the cultivation of vines on props. As a result, there were years when the yields were extremely poor. For example in 1953 and 1954, only 60 per cent of the five-year average of the pre-war vintages was harvested.

The development of viticulture began soon after 1956, but a rapid growth has only been recorded since the completion of the socialist reorganization of agriculture in 1961.

Between 1961 and 1964, about 10,000 hectares of new vineyards were planted each year, overwhelmingly on the state and cooperative farms. In 1965, the area covered by vineyards totalled 247,000 hectares, i.e., an area larger than at any time before. Due partly to new plantations and partly to country planning an area of about 46,000 hectares was converted for large-scale viticulture. In recent years the supply of chem-

icals and other materials for the production of grapes has been appreciably improved, with new plantations, replacements and cultivation on a higher standard, the average yield of the vineyards was increased. In the period between 1961 and 1964, the average yield of the vineyards was 38 per cent higher than in the period between 1931 and 1940.

Fruit Growing

Since 1961, the large-scale new plantations have brought about a remarkable structural change in the production of fruit. Although the number of fruit-trees almost trebled between 1935 and 1961 (from 32 million trees to 90 million), in 1960 only 10.5 per cent of the total number of trees producing fruit for the market were in orchards, the remainder consisted of fruit-trees in household plots, vineyards, etc. By 1965, there had been a change in this proportion and about 22 per cent of the nearly 95 million fruit-trees were in orchards that produced fruit for the market. (Orchards producing for the market are considered to be those covering an area of at least 0.288 hectares, with the trees planted in regular rows and stock distances.)

The mainly new large-scale plantations have brought about some radical changes in the composition of fruit-tree stocks. There has been an increase in the number of apple- and peach-trees, and a decrease in the number of plum-trees. More than half of all the fruit-trees are apple- and plum-trees, followed by the large number of peach-trees.

Although a large portion of the new plantations are not yet bearing fruits, in the period between 1961 and 1965, excluding berries, an average of 932,500 tons of fruit were grown, 181,400 tons more than the average of the previous five years.

Animal Husbandry

Within agriculture, the Second World War wrought the greatest havoc in the breeding of animals. (In terms of standard animals, livestock suffered a loss of 56 per cent.) After the war, the main aim was to replace this exorbitant loss. Compared to the conditions before the war, some remarkable changes occurred in the composition of livestock. In 1938, in terms of standard animals, 72 per cent of the total livestock consisted of farm animals, and 28 per cent of draught animals. By 1965, the ratio of draught animals had decreased to 9 per cent of the total of the livestock.

The principal species of animals also changed in the overall stock. Due to the replacement of draught animals by tractors, the biggest decrease was in the stock of horses. (From 23 per cent in 1938 to 9 per cent.) There was also a decrease in cattle stock, and a remarkable increase in the number of pigs and sheep. (The ratio of sheep rose from 4 to 8 per cent.)

In 1965, there were 29.8 million head of poultry, 69 per cent more than in 1938. However, the stock of poultry not only increased, but the composition has also undergone a remarkable change since 1938. The stock of geese, ducks and turkeys decreased in absolute figures as well as in their ratio. At the same time chicken breeding has developed at a rapid pace. In the spring of 1965, there were 27.7 million chickens, almost double of the number in 1938 (90 per cent more).

After the socialist reorganization of agriculture, in the period from 1961 to 1964, the production of pork rose by 85 per cent, beef by 45 per cent, and the overall bone-flesh production rose by 68 per cent compared to the averages of 1934 to 1938. Pig stocks are overwhelmingly porkers, and in a similar way to the highly-developed pig-breeding countries, the primary objective of pig keeping in Hungary is meat production. However, traditions of fat production still survive, and even the porkers are fattened. For this reason the average fattening periods are longer in Hungary than in countries where pork is produced using the latest agro-technical methods. The role of pork and pork fat in the consumption of the population is clearly shown by the fact that more than one half of all the meat consumed is pork, and that pork fat accounts for 90 per cent of the over-all consumption of fats (butter, vegetable oil, margarine and pork fat).

In beef production, the level before the liberation was reached in 1957, and since then this level has been outstripped in succeeding years. Meat production per head of cattle, which has risen for many years, is today near that of the most highly-developed cattle-breeding countries.

The other staple product of animal husbandry is the production of milk. Compared to the pre-war averages, milk production has risen by about 19 per cent, although there were 16 per cent less cows. Production rose because the average milk yield per cow appreciably exceeded the pre-war yield. However, the quantity of milk produced is still below that considered necessary for the number of population and the area under cultivation.

In poultry production the results of meat production have been far more favourable than in egg production. In the density of poultry keeping and the level of meat production, Hungary occupies fourth place in Europe, while in the consumption of poultry meat, Hungary occupies

first place, notwithstanding the fact that in Western Europe the production and import of poultry meat has increased considerably.

Future Perspectives

Before the Second World War, Hungary was known as the last European stronghold of semi-feudal large estates and as a country of three million beggars. The level of production over several decades was characterized by stagnation, but from these backward conditions Hungarian agriculture is continually achieving higher standards. The continuous progress of agriculture was advanced by revolutionary changes, such as the democratic land reform and socialist reorganization. Alongside this reorganization, a revolution occurred in agricultural engineering methods. These radical changes in agriculture have so far produced outstanding results and have opened up new vistas for future development. Due to the increase of agricultural production nutritional standards have been very satisfactory, and in addition to providing adequate supplies for the home market, large surpluses of agricultural products of an excellent quality are also exported.

Public Education

In the 1965/66 school-year 6,036 general primary schools and 591 secondary schools functioned in Hungary. Altogether 1,413,512 pupils attended the general primary schools, which was 30,000 less than in the previous school-year. The number of pupils who attended secondary schools in 1965/66 was 231,308, which was 5,000 more than in the 1964/65 school-year. There were 62,167 teachers in the general primary schools and 12,049 teachers in the secondary schools. There was still an insufficient number of teachers at the general primary schools and about 1,500 more general and secondary-school teachers are needed. It is estimated that the teaching staff engaged at secondary schools will only be sufficient when 700 more secondary-school teachers have been trained.

However, there are indications that the shortage of teachers is gradually being overcome in the schools. The increasing number of teachers who are being trained is shown by the fact that in the ten years between 1956 and 1966, 11,849, i.e. 24 per cent, more teachers were teaching in general primary schools than in the past and thus the number of the pupils per teacher was reduced from 24.4 to 23.3. The situation in secondary schools was even better, as 3,751, i.e. 48 per cent, more teachers were employed than ten years ago. This favourable trend has been especially outstanding in secondary schools. It shows, however, that in spite of the larger number of the secondary-school teachers there are still 20 pupils per teacher instead of 15 at the present, as a result of the interest in secondary schools and the rapidly increasing number of the students.

New Schools and Classrooms

A significant number of schools were built in the last school-year; from the 1965 state investments alone (the state budget naturally refers to the fiscal year and not to the school-year) 500 million forints were allocated for this purpose. In 1965, the construction of 552 general primary- and

200 secondary-school classrooms were completed and the building of a further 500 was continued in the 1966 fiscal year. As a result, at the beginning of the school-year on September 1st, 1965, 50 new general primary and 26 secondary schools were opened and a further 30 new schools were opened to pupils at the end of the year.

Over the last few years, extraordinary sums of money have also been spent by the state on universities. For the development of technical universities alone, 2,281 million forints were spent in the period from 1960 to 1965 during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Out of this vast amount the following buildings were constructed last year: an eleven-storey building for students' study circles, a students' hostel with accommodation for a thousand undergraduates, and a kitchen and students' canteen with seating for two thousand persons at the University of Technology of Budapest. In the last few years some large students' hostels have also been provided at Debrecen University.

This construction work does not include all the new schools, workshops and colleges built by local authorities, in addition to those constructed with state investments, but as far as the position of classrooms is concerned this situation is not, at present, quite satisfactory in Hungary. Although the completion of new schoolrooms was intensified during the last school-year, there is still a shortage of schoolrooms. One reason for this is that with the construction of these new buildings, all the schools which had become obsolete in recent times and unsuitable for modern education had to be replaced. On the other hand, it has already been mentioned that although the number of pupils in general primary schools declined, the number attending secondary schools increased and this tendency will continue for several years to come. As a result, it will be some more years before the practice of teaching in two shifts, in the mornings and in the afternoons alternatively, at some schools can be discontinued.

Inheritance of the Past

Under the old Horthy regime, in the countryside there were an enormous number of scattered farms, and school education had to be adjusted to these dispersed settlements. Many small schools were established in which, at the most, only one or two teachers were engaged. The situation was made even more difficult by the fact that some religious denominations also operated their own schools, within the same parish. The number of pupils attending undivided and partly divided classes with the pupils of more than one class together in the same schoolroom, taught

by one single teacher, has been gradually reduced over the last twenty years. At present, altogether 82.4 per cent of general-school pupils attend schools where each age-group is taught in a separate classroom. A relatively small percentage, altogether 7 per cent, of the pupils attend small schools where one, two or three forms are taught. However, the remnants of the old world of scattered farms are shown by the fact that although few children attend small undivided and partly divided schools, the figure doing so is relatively high, amounting to more than 4,000. The future trend is shown by the modest, but noticeable reduction in the number of those small schools. In the 1965/66 school-year the number of these small schools had been reduced by 108, compared to the previous school-year. To solve this problem, arrangements have to be made for the pupils of these small settlements to attend the larger schools situated in the villages, or district schools have to be established. Both solutions can be used only where suitable possibilities are available. These schools in small settlements can be discontinued where a suitable school is available within a few miles, which can be reached by train, bus or other forms of transport. However, the necessary transport must be available. Where the journey to school is more difficult, or the larger school is far away from the farms, a district school or a boarding-school is more satisfactory and in the 1965/66 school-year 1,057 of those district schools were in operation.

First Formers and University Students

Altogether 98.6 per cent of the compulsory school age pupils start their studies at the correct age and 90 per cent of these finish their general primary school education at the end of the compulsory school period.

At present there are ten years of compulsory education in Hungary up to the age of sixteen. Pupils who do not attend general primary school up to the eighth form are required to continue part-time education up to the age of 16.

During the last school-year, 94,000 students attended colleges and universities. They participated in higher education at the 111 faculties of the 92 colleges and universities. Out of the total number of 94,000 students, 51,000 students enrolled for full-time classes, and the remainder enrolled for evening and correspondence courses at colleges and universities. About 8,500 lectures were attended by the full-time evening and correspondence students.

The number of general primary school pupils who attended what is termed "full-day school" increased during the last school-year: in the 1960/61 school-year only 110,000 pupils attended full-day school, while

in the 1965/66 school-year 175,000 children received meals at school, and were supervised by teachers who helped to coach them in their studies, for a few hours before or after the lessons.

The introduction of a new syllabus and more modern contemporary schoolbooks is now being completed in the general primary schools. New books are also to be introduced in grammar-schools (gymnasias). The general introduction of the new syllabus was preceded by a very long and careful discussion of the subject by teachers and other specialists.

The first forms of the grammar-schools are also to receive new books covering all subjects which are of a more modern attitude, arranged in a better style. This procedure will last for four years until 1970 in every form of the grammar-schools, replacing the books used at present.

Considerable results were achieved during the current school-year by the forms in which education was given in accordance to an extra specialized syllabus. These forms were opened to students who wished to obtain a more than average cultured knowledge in certain fields of music, languages or natural sciences.

Music School—Mathematics Class

Based on the music-teaching principles of Zoltán Kodály music primary schools have functioned in Hungary for the past fifteen years. At these schools there are more music lessons per week than in the ordinary general primary schools, and in some classes there is a singing lesson every day. Today, there are more than a hundred of these music primary schools in Hungary. The teaching of music and singing in these schools is naturally of a higher level than usual, but the principal aim is not to produce musicians or singers. The music primary schools do not endeavour to train artists, but give young people a greater understanding of music performed in concert halls and opera houses, while, of course, the pupils who finish this school can also pursue a musical career. In addition, general primary schools have recently been established with special language sections, where the pupils who learn a foreign language start on a higher level than usual. They begin their studies earlier and in a lower form. In these sections of the special general schools, the Russian, French, English and German languages are taught from the third form onward. In the 1965/66 school-year, there were altogether 1,441 of these singing and music and special language sections operating, which were attended by 48,500 pupils.

During the last school-year, the results of the classes using the specialized syllabus at grammar-schools could be seen. The students who entered

the mathematics classes of the grammar-schools four years ago in Budapest took their matriculation. There were not many of these special mathematics classes, in fact, there are only eleven of these classes at four grammar-schools throughout the country, but the number may be increased by the addition of one first form of a provincial grammar-school next year. However, it should be noted that these mathematical classes are not organized only to give the pupils a higher than average education, for only students who show an outstanding ability are admitted to these classes. The number of mathematics lessons in these classes is higher than in other schools. The pupils receive ten hours of mathematics lessons each week, plus mathematical practice such as mechanical programme making and handling of computers, etc. These classes will produce the country's future technical experts, such as computation technicians and research workers, etc. Some other new sections are also being organized at grammar-schools. These include musical extension training courses for those students who have finished the music schools.

In addition, there are a large number of language sections. In the 1965/66 school-year there were 720 of these sections which were attended by nearly 25,000 grammar-school students, and the Russian, English, French, Polish, German, Italian and Spanish languages were taught at the various courses.

The specialized mathematics classes are complemented by various other sections of the natural sciences. These sections in the grammar-schools are of three types: mathematics–physics, biology–chemistry and chemistry–physics. The number of sections and classes of the natural sciences is less than the number of language classes. The natural science sections total 100, and the number of students attending these is less than 3,500.

Work Tuition

Work tuition and the education of skilled workers was of a higher level during the past year. The secondary technical schools, which were started some years ago, in the 1961/62 school-year have strengthened their position. These secondary technical schools are a new type of secondary school in addition to the grammar-schools and the vocational training schools. The aim of these technical schools is to give the students thorough technical and practical education, in addition to obtaining their matriculation, so to enable them to take up suitable employment in industry and agriculture.

In the 1965/66 school-year there were 53 secondary technical schools with 1,201 classes, which were attended by 41,220 pupils. At present

this is not a high figure, but it indicates a new trend: the proportion of students attending grammar-schools and those attending secondary technical schools must be adjusted in preference to the latter. This tendency is also shown by statistics, for five years ago the proportion of grammar-schools among secondary schools amounted to 70 per cent, while this percentage has fallen to 60 per cent during the past school-year.

By increasing the number of the secondary technical schools, it is intended not only to meet the claims of the national economy, but also to comply with the wishes of parents and the community. The growing interest in secondary technical schools over the last few years is indicated by the fact that it became difficult to find a sufficient number and suitable educated students for the first forms of the grammar-schools. In place of the usual figure of forty to forty-five thousand, only thirty thousand pupils enrolled in the first forms of the grammar-schools, and so the vacant places were taken by those youngsters who were unable to enter a technical school as a result of the demand for admission.

An important anniversary was celebrated during the last school-year. This was the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian Young Pioneer movement—an organization which caters for the interests of young people of 10 to 14 years of age.

The anniversary was celebrated by both children and adults at many national and local meetings and rallies, and today one million children are members of the Hungarian Young Pioneer movement.

A Parliamentary Session

Last year the National Assembly (Parliament) dealt with the results and the future problems of the educational system in Hungary. Act III of 1961 laid down the rules and regulations of the Hungarian school system. Four years later, the Minister of Education in a speech told Members of Parliament how the law had been implemented by the educational authorities. The interest in education was confirmed that at the session of the National Assembly in November, two ministers, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and twenty-eight Members of Parliament took part in the debate, following the report of the Minister of Education. Prime Minister Gyula Kállai, after speaking about other affairs, dealt at length with educational matters. As a result of this parliamentary session and the various remarks and criticism that were made, the training of specialized workers received a fresh impetus and the question of secondary technical schools was brought into the foreground.

Another event in the school-year was that the government increased the salaries of teachers. Nearly 100,000 primary and secondary school teachers received increases which amounted to 350 million forints. The newly fixed salaries were introduced also to encourage more efficient work.

Study Circle and Library

Education and teaching work in schools can only be successfully carried out where it is assisted by other factors inside and outside of school. In connection with this, the study circles in the Hungarian schools and the students' science circles at the universities and colleges are of considerable assistance in furthering education outside normal studies. In the 1965/66 school-year there were altogether 5,599 study circles in the secondary schools with a membership of 138,619 students. The majority of the study circles were in grammar-schools and the number of students who participated in these study circles was nearly 100,000. The more popular study circles at the secondary schools in the past year included those concerned with literature, history, music, Russian, geography, chemistry, physics, biology, mathematics, folklore, technology, agriculture and sport.

The majority of schools have libraries where the pupils can further their individual knowledge and education. In the 1965/66 school-year there were 1,948,100 volumes in the general libraries of the schools and nearly three million volumes in the teachers' libraries. In the past school-year there were 322.7 juvenile books per school and 47.4 volumes per teacher, in contrast to the previous school-year, when there were 294.1 books per school and 44.4 per teacher. In the youth libraries of the secondary schools, the students had a choice of altogether 990,402 volumes during the past school-year, and last year more than one and a half million forints were spent on new books. In the school libraries of the teachers there were 1,771,965 volumes, and last year 2,750,000 forints were spent on new books.

Radio and TV

Educational work has been improved by two important factors: the Hungarian Radio programmes for schools and the lessons transmitted by the Hungarian Television. For three years now new-style school broadcasts have been carried on by the Radio and from two surveys it has been found that 71 to 72 per cent of the general primary and secondary schools regularly make use of these school broadcasts in their work. The

position in the secondary schools is even more outstanding, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of these schools operate at a high standard, for 94 per cent of them link the educational work of the school with the regular transmission of the Radio, particularly with regard to literature, history and the Russian language.

In February 1964, the Hungarian Television started transmitting its first programmes for schools as an experiment. It has now long ceased to be an experiment and these television transmissions for the schools are now watched on 3,000 television sets in Hungarian schools. Television programmes are mainly supplied to those forms which need the greatest help in teaching, consequently the Television transmits programmes covering nearly every subject taught in the fifth form of general primary schools, linked with the lesson. Naturally not for all lessons, but the most difficult part of a particular subject is dealt with.

Teachers at other forms of the general primary and secondary schools are assisted in teaching subjects that involve more trouble than usual, such as physics, chemistry, mathematics and foreign languages.

Adults in School

Last year was the twentieth anniversary of the formation of the full-scale organized adult education in Hungary. Altogether one million adults have gained their matriculation at evening and correspondence courses organized at general primary and secondary schools where they have continued or completed their education which was perhaps interrupted or which they were unable to begin under the former regime.

At first only those adults studied who had been handicapped in the past for either financial or other reasons. The majority of these adults have now overcome this difficulty, if they wished to do so. The new age-groups of the adults attending school are much younger. At the evening and correspondence courses of the general primary schools the proportion of the students below 30 years of age is 50 per cent. The proportion of this age-group attending the evening courses of the secondary schools is even more, amounting to 80 per cent, while the percentage of young people under 30 taking correspondence courses is 65. As the age of these students does not differ very greatly from those attending full-time day-courses at secondary schools, the problems concerning adult education are becoming similar to those of the full-time classes for younger people. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that the adult students attending evening and correspondence courses have a more

mature outlook. They are already wage-earners, and are in a different financial position to the students of the normal school age-groups. All these factors require the compilation of a special syllabus for adults.

The new school-year will bring about a considerable change in the elaboration of the syllabuses and textbooks for these adults. A new syllabus will be introduced in the general primary schools of these workers finishing in the 1966/67 school-year. A new feature in the syllabus will be the inclusions in the seventh and eighth forms of 40 to 50 hours a year of questions concerning hygiene, legal and family education, which will be taught linked to general knowledge, plus the teaching of certain technical knowledge and training of specialists. These new features should encourage more adults to matriculate at the appropriate class of the general primary school. The new syllabus and schoolbooks which are most suitably adjusted to the interests of the adults will be introduced later on in the secondary-school courses for adults. At present, this work has just been commenced. The general principles of the syllabuses are now ready and when these have been discussed the particular syllabuses and textbooks will then be edited.

A New School-Year Begins

About 65 to 67,000 pupils were enrolled in the secondary schools for the 1966/67 school-year, which is about the same number as was in the year before. But as a result of the increased number of births in the years of 1952–1953 and 1954, more pupils completed the final forms of the general primary schools than in previous years, so that the selection for entry to secondary schools had to be made more rigorous. This was a difficult task for the teachers, but this more profound selection and everything linked with it, such as the raising of standards, should ensure that the education provided at the secondary schools is more successful.

During the 1966/67 school-year the introduction of the new syllabus will be completed in the general primary schools, and the pupils of all classes will study nearly all the subjects from new, modern and reformed textbooks. Educational conditions should also be improved by the completion of more new school buildings and classrooms. The number of the secondary-school teachers also improved, for 3,109 new teachers who had finished their training entered school life in September 1966. The demand for teachers is illustrated by the fact that 3,400 jobs awaited 280 kindergarten teachers, 682 lecturers, 985 general primary and 1162 secondary-school teachers who had completed their training.

The new school-year started encouragingly. The leaders and directors of education are striving to create the appropriate atmosphere for

education with the improvement of conditions, the increased number and standards of the various facilities, and it is certain that this will help to bring about the intended results in Hungary's general primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities. The aim is that as far as possible all Hungarian students should leave school and university in possession of the most useful and most important knowledge.

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
<i>Budapest</i>					
Loránd Eötvös University	4,894	2,547	2,378	993	443
Faculty of Political Science and Law	620	1,022	609	202	48
Faculty of Arts	2,007	1,216	1,096	494	251
Faculty of Sciences	2,267	309	673	297	144
Karl Marx University of Economics	2,032	1,751	761	526	211
Faculty of Industrial Economy	620	806	294	135	39
Faculty of Trade	698	579	156	208	83
Faculty of General Economics	714	366	311	183	89
University of Technology	5,552	3,952	1,205	1,032	118
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	2,215	1,677	529	522	37
Faculty of Chemical Engineering	726	538	—	124	45
Faculty of Electrical Engineering	2,611	1,737	676	386	36
University of the Building and Transport Industries	2,506	859	780	451	68
Faculty of Civil (General) Engineering	1,284	260	408	229	34
Faculty of Architecture	745	378	197	148	33
Faculty of Transport Operations	477	221	175	74	1
Medical School	3,914	—	—	662	352
Faculty of Medicine	2,500	—	—	397	193
Faculty of Odontology	857	—	—	128	64
Faculty of Pharmacology	557	—	—	137	95
School of Veterinary Sciences	610	—	—	104	4
Training College of Teachers of Handicapped Children	274	26	413	78	67
School of Applied Arts	205	—	—	45	24
Academy of Fine Arts	151	—	—	18	7

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
Academy of Dramatic and Cinematographic Art	132	14	—	36	8
Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music	371	—	—	43	24
College of Horticulture and Viticulture	724	—	368	140	33
Institute of Physical Education	388	—	516	244	65
Teachers' Training College	286	—	100	128	113
Technical College of the Food Industry	324	122	279	—	—
Technical College of Building Machinery	383	48	—	—	—
Technical College of Motor Transport	205	113	178	—	—
Technical College of Telecommunications	187	—	220	—	—
Technical College of Electric Machinery	61	216	—	—	—
Technical College for Electric Power Plants	—	397	185	—	—
Technical College of Machinery	222	761	—	—	—
Technical College of Telecommunication and Precision Engineering	226	675	—	—	—
Technical College of the Light Industries	118	169	62	—	—
Technical College of Building Industry	—	69	—	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture	133	—	101	34	1
Technical College of Commerce and Catering Trades	361	537	465	94	42
Technical College of Foreign Trade	183	—	—	—	—
Technical College of Finance and Accountancy	37	234	357	—	—
<i>Debrecen</i>					
Lajos Kossuth University	1,910	58	1,039	275	144
Faculty of Arts	871	58	674	137	73
Faculty of Sciences	1,039	—	365	138	71
Medical School	1,021	—	—	141	51
Faculty of Medicine	1,021	—	—	141	51

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
College of Agronomics	507	—	369	156	12
Teachers' Training College	232	—	318	85	74
Technical College of Agriculture	145	—	147	36	6
<i>Miskolc</i>					
University of Industrial Metallurgy	2,112	124	512	311	14
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	1,384	92	221	188	6
Faculty of Mining Engineering	422	10	182	82	4
Faculty of Metallurgical Engineering	306	22	109	41	4
Technical College of Machinery	—	345	—	—	—
<i>Pécs</i>					
University of Pécs	280	208	523	108	26
Faculty of Political Science and Law	280	208	523	108	26
Medical School	1,103	—	—	152	61
Faculty of Medicine	1,103	—	—	152	61
Teachers' Training College	1,319	—	2,902	639	308
Technical College of Chemical Machinery	177	—	—	—	—
<i>Szeged</i>					
Attila József University	2,094	281	1,589	449	158
Faculty of Political Science and Law	341	236	493	173	35
Faculty of Arts	671	45	761	109	50
Faculty of Sciences	1,082	—	335	167	73
Medical School	1,526	—	—	209	107
Faculty of Medicine	1,081	—	—	141	60
Faculty of Odontology	90	—	—	—	—
Faculty of Pharmacology	355	—	—	68	47
Teachers' Training College	1,063	—	2,133	518	238
Teachers' Training School	90	—	60	114	98

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
Technical College of the Food Industry	163	—	77	—	—
Technical College of Railway Transport	124	—	156	—	—
<i>Other towns and villages</i>					
Teachers' Training School, Baja	223	—	134	71	61
Technical College for Water Resources, Baja	119	—	208	—	—
Technical College of Metallurgical Industry, Dunaújváros	115	255	—	—	—
Teachers' Training College, Eger	705	—	2,207	519	210
Teachers' Training School, Esztergom	235	—	189	92	79
Technical College of Chemical Machinery, Esztergom	172	—	235	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture, Fertőd	114	—	94	51	24
University of Agronomics, Gödöllő	1,493	—	1,033	417	56
Faculty of Agricultural Mechanical Engineering	707	—	389	148	4
Faculty of Agricultural Science	786	—	644	269	52
Technical College of Agriculture, Gyöngyös-Hatvan	193	—	172	89	25
Teachers' Training School, Győr	192	—	83	81	76
Technical College of Machinery, Győr	—	190	—	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture, Hódmezővásárhely-Orosháza	221	—	186	54	4
Teachers' Training School, Jászberény	191	—	156	64	58
Teachers' Training School, Kaposvár	189	—	67	69	59
Technical College of Agriculture, Kaposvár	101	—	145	37	—

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
Technical College of Agriculture, Karcag	145	—	146	37	8
Technical College of Chemical Machinery, Kazincbarcika	110	—	110	25	3
Nursery Teachers' Training School, Kecskemét	192	—	201	134	134
Technical College of Agriculture, Kecskemét	120	—	231	52	18
Technical College of Machinery, Kecskemét	224	84	—	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture, Keszthely	121	—	74	42	14
College of Agronomics, Keszthely	417	—	344	112	18
Technical College of Agriculture, Kiskunhalas	112	—	133	41	6
Technical College of Agriculture, Körmend	365	—	301	42	8
Technical College of Agricultural Machinery, Mezőtúr	258	—	146	—	—
College of Agronomics, Mosonmagyaróvár	402	—	290	77	10
Technical College of Agriculture, Nagykanizsa	105	—	101	44	6
Technical College of Agriculture, Nyíregyháza	125	—	186	45	8
Teachers' Training School, Nyíregyháza	185	—	66	78	63
Teachers' Training College, Nyíregyháza	306	—	779	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture, Pécel	93	—	51	—	—
Technical College of Agriculture, Putnok	99	—	97	28	4
Teachers' Training School, Sáropatak	192	—	137	77	63
Academy of Forestry and Timber Industry, Sopron	532	—	261	97	9
Faculty of Forestry Engineering	359	—	128	67	5
Faculty of Timber Industry Engineering	173	—	133	30	4
Nursery Teachers' Training School, Sopron	225	—	131	155	155

STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
IN THE 1964/65 SCHOOL-YEAR

University or College	Number of students at			Number of graduates	Of this: women
	full-time	evening	correspondence		
	c l a s s e s				
Nursery Teachers' Training School, Szarvas	151	—	285	179	179
Technical College of Agriculture, Szarvas	127	—	152	50	3
Technical College of Agriculture, Szekszárd	171	—	94	50	15
Technical College of Machinery and Telecommunications, Székesfehérvár	—	205	—	—	—
Technical College of Land Survey, Székesfehérvár	139	—	294	65	10
Technical College of Agriculture, Székesfehérvár	101	—	177	48	4
Teachers' Training School, Szombathely	324	—	250	85	62
Technical College of Mining Management, Tatabánya	—	—	187	—	—
University of Chemical Engineering, Veszprém	683	38	238	91	21
Technical College of Agriculture, Zsámbék	178	—	144	46	10

Books and Readers

There were always a large number of shops selling new and second-hand books in Budapest, and good books were inexpensive. They can still be found today; bibliophiles, scientific research workers and students browse among the valuable books that are available at a low cost. A person interested in compiling statistics about the pre-war turnover of the second-hand bookshops and the position today would certainly come across a rather interesting feature. Undoubtedly fewer people buy old books today, in contrast to the past. The reason for this development is quite simple: today more books are published in a larger number of copies and at lower prices than before. It is, in fact, hardly worth while to buy old books, except for rare items or books which are rapidly sold out.

Price of Books

It is of interest to consider how much readers pay in Hungary for a volume of the very popular Pocket Library series. (This series includes some of the best novels of Kálmán Mikszáth, Zsigmond Móricz, Mór Jókai or Leo and Alexei Tolstoy.) The price is only four forints, which is less than the cost of a glass of beer or a kilogramme of bread.

Naturally, a large number of more expensive books are also available, but the Pocket Library series, which has so far been published in several million copies, can perhaps be regarded as the symbol of Hungarian book publishing today. Some of the works in this series, of course, have also been published in other editions, printed on higher quality paper, with a more substantial cover, at a higher price. The Pocket Library primarily includes the classics and modern Hungarian works. The same goal is also served by other pocket-book series with a modern presentation. These works, for example, include the latest drama of Peter Weiss, *The Investigation*, or that of Hochhut, *The Representative*, for a price which is equivalent to the cost of five or six eggs.

These series are mentioned by way of introduction to illustrate book publishing in Hungary today, and they provide an indication which explains why Hungary today occupies such a leading position among the countries with the most readers. At this point, it should be mentioned that Hungary is a small country, with a population of ten million people. Books are remarkably inexpensive, a fact which surprises most people coming from the West. A visitor enquired about this at a round table conference:

"A collection of German short novels, by Dürrenmatt, Böll and others, has been published by you on a fine paper, bound in cloth, in an elegant presentation. I am told that this book costs about 40 forints. The latest novel of Simone de Beauvoir is the same price. But this is less than two dollars. Where's the business?"

The bookshop manager wittily replied:

"Nowhere! There's really no business at all. But there is a profit in it. And this is the fact that everybody can obtain and read the books of their choice."

Publishing Houses

It is indeed true that the aim of the state book publishing houses is not centred on business, but on the common good, which is the realization of the ambition of Count István Széchenyi, the great Hungarian statesman of the 19th century, who had always dreamed of making high culture as widely obtainable as possible. This is why the Hungarian books made available to the general public are inexpensive and at the same time are well produced, tasteful and richly illustrated. The editions embrace world literature, the classics and modern works, presenting new Hungarian literature and far-away worlds to readers.

They not only encompass *belles-lettres*, for the hundreds of scientific, popular science works, technical books and booklets are published in ever increasing numbers. This is a reflection of the increased demand of people who are fond of reading and culture, and are interested in extending their knowledge of their profession.

Before providing some figures to illustrate the extent of Hungarian book publishing, a brief summary will be given about the publishers. All the publishing houses—there are altogether 19 of them—deal with specific fields. A large number of revisers and editors work in these big organizations of well-educated people. The old and contemporary Hungarian works of fiction and poetry are appropriately published by the Szépirodalmi Publishing House. (*Szépirodalom* means *belles-lettres* in Hungarian.) Mainly contemporary Hungarian literature is published by Ma

vető Publishing House. Móra Ferenc Publishing House provides books for young people, by both Hungarian and foreign authors. The classics and modern works of world literature are made available by Európa Publishing House, and works of popular science and educational books are published by Gondolat Publishing House. Hungarian works in foreign languages are made by Corvina Publishing House, while books which primarily deal with political and social affairs come within the scope of Kossuth Publishing House.

Other publishing houses deal with specialized subjects, such as books on the fine arts, branches of technology, agriculture, theatrical art and music. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has its own publishing house and school textbooks are prepared by Tankönyvkiadó.

The publishing houses draw up their own independent plans for future publications, which are coordinated by the Publishing Board of the Ministry of Education.

An assessment of the Hungarian book publishing industry which caters for millions of readers will now be presented. (The details given relate to 1965.)

Thousands of Books in Millions of Copies

In 1965, 3,953 books were published in 44,824,322 copies representing 73,160,490 printed sheets. In addition, there were 679 booklets, including science, popular science, *belles-lettres*, technical publications and textbooks printed in 8,176,134 copies.

The breakdown of the books according to subject and genre is as follows:

	Number of books	Copies
Scientific literature	481	746,750
Popular science literature	583	8,121,478
Technical literature	866	3,226,912
<i>Belles-lettres</i>	708	12,190,515
Juvenile and children's literature	205	4,351,948
Textbooks	1,084	15,914,808
Others	26	271,911

Taking scientific literature as an example, out of the 481 books published, 69 (127,654 copies) dealt with medical science and public health, 86 (124,639 copies) with natural science and 55 (92,199 copies) with the arts.

The position regarding *belles-lettres* is as follows:

	Number of books	Copies
Poetry	117	952,528
Novels, short stories	464	9,778,011
Plays	49	599,606
Other <i>belles-lettres</i>	78	860,370

It is of interest to note the division between the classics and contemporary authors. Of the 708 works published, 437 (5,655,755 copies) were by contemporary and 271 (6,534,760 copies) by classical authors. Although fewer books of the classics were published, the number of copies was nearly a million more which is an illustration of the continual popularity of the classic authors among the Hungarian readers. This is not a form of retraction from new works, but an indication of the increased demand for culture. A point which has to be taken into consideration is that in Hungary—which at one time was aptly described as “a land of three million beggars”—many of the people reading today learned to read only after 1945. Over the past twenty years, at the age of 30 or 40, these people have attended evening classes to make up for their lack of education in the past, due to no fault of their own, when education was the monopoly of the privileged. In this way, the younger generation and thousands of the older people are only now becoming acquainted with the world classics and the literature of Hungarian and foreign authors.

Hungarian and Foreign Authors

With regard to *belles-lettres* it is worth while examining the proportion between Hungarian and foreign authors. In 1965, 231 volumes of Hungarian novels and short stories were published in 4,497,110 copies. Of the books by foreign authors, Russian and Soviet literature was represented by 54 books (884,011 copies), French literature by 53 books (1,392,200 copies), and American literature by 16 books (530,750 copies). In addition to the literatures mentioned above, many other countries were represented among the novels and short stories published in 1965.

The literature for young people included: 55 books and booklets issued in 1,088,528 copies for children of nursery age, 153 books in 3,583,093 copies for the 6–14 age-group, and 32 books in 556,155 copies for those over 14 years of age.

With regard to the details concerning Hungarian and foreign works in *belles-lettres* which were mentioned above, if the output of the Hungarian

book publishing industry is taken as a whole, the following consolidated table illustrates the position in 1965.

	Number of works	Copies
Hungarian	3,225	34,973,451
Czechoslovak	73	560,813
Polish	23	415,750
Russian and Soviet	152	1,509,487
Rumanian	46	176,864
American	42	798,420
English	46	1,161,119
French	89	1,943,045
Italian	22	311,350

The above table reflects the publication of foreign works in Hungarian translations, and it should be mentioned here that Hungarian literature has been noteworthy for the fact that the masterpieces of world literature have always been interpreted by the best writers and poets of the country. In the 19th century, these translators included Ferenc Kazinczy, Sándor Petőfi, János Arany, and Mihály Vörösmarty, and in the first decades of the 20th century, Endre Ady, Mihály Babits, Árpád Tóth, Dezső Kosztolányi, Attila József, and Lőrinc Szabó. At the present time, the most outstanding writers and poets, such as Gyula Illyés, Sándor Weöres, László Németh, István Vas, and Endre Illés, translate literary works. Their work is a hallmark of the extraordinarily high level of Hungarian translations that are acknowledged throughout the world.

It has already been pointed out that books in foreign languages are also published in Hungary. In 1965, 325 books written by Hungarian authors (1,179,166 copies) and 20 books written by foreign authors (18,174 copies) were published in foreign languages. The works of foreign authors included scientific, popular science and technical books.

Most Popular Authors

The figures are an indication of the most successful books in 1965, and reliance can be placed on the number of copies in which the various books were produced. For many years, Mór Jókai, the Hungarian romantic story-teller, headed the list of most popular authors. It is no exaggeration to state that this classical writer of fiction is still the most popular author in Hungary. In 1965, 15 of his works were published in 585,980 copies, which confirms the fact that the classical traditions of

Hungarian literature are still continued by publishing houses, in accordance with the demands of the readers.

In contrast to this, a writer who can hardly be described as classical, occupies the second place as the most popular author. His books were written under the pen-name "P. Howard." This author is Jenő Rejtő, who died a tragic death during the Second World War. Five of Rejtő's books were published in 1965, in 364,850 copies. His humorous stories are excellent persiflages of entertaining literature and are popular even today. (During his life his books were never published in so many copies.)

A list of the most popular works of contemporary Hungarian writers reveals the following pattern:

	Number of works	Copies
István Fekete	6	250,076
András Berkesi	5	200,650
Magda Szabó	6	191,800
László Passuth	3	176,150
László Németh	3	115,600
Géza Hegedüs	4	108,200
Zsigmond Széchenyi	2	100,000
Endre Fejes	1	95,800
János Kodolányi	2	83,700
Iván Mándy	2	70,150
Ferenc Sánta	1	50,150

The works of classical Hungarian writers naturally occupied a distinguished position in 1965:

Kálmán Mikszáth	11	171,350
Ferenc Molnár	3	128,595
Zsigmond Móricz	6	123,530
Géza Gárdonyi	4	111,580

The works of foreign authors in 1965 included the following:

Jules Verne	6	204,825
Émile Zola	5	165,570
Gustave Flaubert	5	131,600
H. G. Wells	2	86,900
William Shakespeare	4	85,980
Guy de Maupassant	2	77,300
The Brothers Grimm	1	75,800
Emily Brontë	2	71,000
Molière	2	66,230
Honoré de Balzac	1	65,900
Ernest Hemingway	2	61,000
Somerset Maugham	1	60,150

William Faulkner	2	59,950
Robert Graves	1	50,000
Yuri Kazakevich	1	49,700

New libraries sprang up like mushrooms throughout the country during the last twenty years: factories, offices and institutes all have their own libraries which purchase the latest books. In addition, there is an extensive network of libraries in every town and village throughout the country with a large number of regular readers, and against this background the number of copies of a book does not clearly reflect the actual number of readers.

At this point it is perhaps appropriate to recall the story of the book-seller in *Uri muri*, one of Zsigmond Móricz's novels, who was unable to sell a single book during the period of the happy-go-lucky landed gentry. When he was fortunate enough to sell a series of Jókai's works, they were merely placed on a shelf unread. If this book-seller of olden times were alive today, he would find that his trade had become very prosperous and very much in need of him, for the book distributing companies dispatch the latest books to even the smallest village and the most remote farming settlements, plus the fact that bookshops no longer wait in vain for customers.

Book Week—Book Year

The traditional Book Week, organized every year, has become a festival of literature. In the past, many authors wrote lamenting articles about the lethargy and impecuniosity which kept potential customers away from the specially erected book stalls and kiosks, whereas today the annual Book Week, which is a time when tens of thousands of people buy new books, has become a symbol, a rendezvous of authors and readers. In fact, the whole year can now be regarded as one gigantic Book Week, because, as the figures have indicated, books are not merely published in Hungary, they are quickly purchased and read by many people.

People express their opinion, not only by buying a successful book, but by attending the meetings between writers and readers which have become a regular feature of everyday life over the past twenty years. At these meetings, some very interesting discussions occur. Different opinions are voiced on the latest works of the writers.

Apart from dealing with book publishing in Hungary, there is unfortunately no space here for analysing the position of Hungarian literature, but in referring to figures, books and numbers of copies,

reference is made to literature, to Hungarian literature which has its own particular problems and struggles. This is, of course, only natural—but every day Hungarian literature plays its role in informing the Hungarian people and the world at large about our country.

In the shop-windows and on the shelves of the Hungarian bookshops, the literature of the whole world can be found, for everything of value in human culture, from the past or the present, finds its way to the desks of the Hungarian book publishers.

There is a fine statue in Budapest called "The Reading Worker." It symbolizes the whole nation. It expresses a national phenomenon: millions read—with a thirst for knowledge, entertainment or out of mere curiosity—to enable them to widen the world around them through the art of the masters of literature.

The Theatre

The 1965–66 theatrical season was a jubilee in the Hungarian theatres for it marked the 175th anniversary of their creation. When Hungarian stage artists commemorated this event on March 27th, 1966—the World Day of the Theatre—in their speeches and articles they also mentioned another anniversary: the 2500th anniversary of the European theatre. Notwithstanding the enormous difference between the two dates, the enthusiasts of the Hungarian theatre justly felt a symbolism in this double jubilee: the symbol of the 175-year-old Hungarian theatre, which was at the same time Hungarian and European. At the time of its creation, the Hungarian theatre represented the struggle of the Hungarian nation for liberty and independence and in the period before 1945, it pursued progressive trends despite official conservative pressure. Moreover, after 1945, it became the public property of the whole of the people. Bearing these facts in mind, it will be appreciated that the theatre in Hungary today has realized the dreams that have been cherished for several centuries.

Hungary and Europe

It cannot be said that the Hungarian theatre has been independent of the European theatre for a single moment. For 175 years the works of Shakespeare have been an integral part of Hungarian theatrical life. In the very first years of its existence the tragedies of antiquity were performed on the Hungarian stage—even though the places where the Hungarian actors of the last century performed cannot be truly described as stages. Travelling the country in covered wagons, for many a decade they had to do with ramshackle buildings, sheds, barns and the open air for that matter instead of grand theatres built of stone.

The Hungarian national drama developed from European dramatic literature. The Hungarian theatre was in the vanguard of the period of

National Enlightenment and it was with the weapons of the arts that its most outstanding representatives fought against the country's semi-colonial status, and the feudal and Hapsburg oppression during 1848–49 for Hungary's freedom.

Thus, the Hungarian people were justly proud to celebrate the creation of the European theatre alongside the 175th anniversary of the Hungarian theatre.

When the pride of the Hungarian people was mentioned above, this is a true statement, for today millions of people in Hungary have come to accept the theatre as a part of their everyday lives and this is not solely due to television, which brings a theatrical performance to four million viewers. In Hungary, before 1945, all the theatres (with the exception of the Opera House and the National Theatre) were privately owned, but since 1949 the state has been the master of every theatre.

Sometimes Hungarians half-jocularly explain that whereas in the past Hungarians had only one National Theatre, today every theatre is a national theatre. And this is only untrue as far as the characters of the different theatres are concerned—otherwise every theatre is indeed the theatre of the Hungarian nation. This has resulted from the fact that the precarious financial existence of our theatres has been ended—the state now ensures the conducive atmosphere necessary for creative work. For theatre-goers this has meant that the prices of theatre seats are no longer prohibitive. (It should be noted that the most expensive theatre ticket in Budapest costs hardly more than one US dollar.)

The Theatre Map

Budapest: State Opera House, Erkel Theatre (belonging to the Opera House), National Theatre, Katona József Theatre (the repertory theatre of the National Theatre), Madách Theatre, the repertory theatre of the Madách Theatre, the Comedy Theatre and its repertory theatre (Ódry Theatre), the Thália Theatre, the József Attila Theatre, the Municipal Operetta Theatre, the Literary Stage, the University Theatre, the Gaiety Stage, the Little Stage, the Kamara Variety Stage and the State Puppet Theatre.

Miskolc: the Miskolc National Theatre

Pécs: the Pécs National Theatre

Szeged: the Szeged National Theatre

Debrecen: Csokonai Theatre

Győr: Kisfaludy Theatre

Eger: Gárdonyi Géza Theatre

Szolnok: Szigligeti Theatre
 Kecskemét: Katona József Theatre
 Veszprém: Petőfi Theatre
 Kaposvár: Csiky Gergely Theatre
 Békéscsaba: Jókai Theatre

Székesfehérvár: Vörösmarty Theatre (a theatre without an ensemble, with performances given by companies from Budapest and the provincial towns).

The Madame Déry State Travelling Theatre is a touring company with nine ensembles, which gives performances in most of the villages throughout the countryside.

The provincial theatres are county theatres, which means that their companies not only give performances at the parent theatre, but tour the theatres of smaller towns in the county. In keeping with the traditions of Madame Déry, the great nineteenth-century actress who toured the country by a covered wagon, the Madame Déry Theatre visits communities which are not included in the regular tours of the companies of the county theatres. If one listens to the programmes of the provincial theatres announced by the Budapest Radio in the morning, it will be found that one of the companies of the Madame Déry Theatre is playing a work of Chekhov in the Nyírség area of northeastern Hungary, while another company of the Theatre gives performance in the Lake Balaton region, and another is appearing in southern Hungary with an operetta or a straight play, a classic or contemporary drama. With this background, these performances can be truly described as a theatrical map which covers the whole of Hungary.

Consideration also has to be given to the performances of the touring companies which do not give performances in the permanent theatres of the major towns of the counties. Over the past twenty years a complete network of cultural centres has been established throughout Hungary. These cultural centres enable the ensembles to visit places that have no theatre, but where the stage, dressing rooms and the auditorium provide suitable modern facilities for giving performances. However, this is a relatively new development, for not so many years ago the actors did heroic work, without these facilities, to introduce the theatre to the inhabitants of remote villages and scattered farmsteads. The period could well be described as the heroic age of the contemporary Hungarian theatre.

The Hungarian Television regularly transmits the best theatrical performances, and in this sense theatre audiences in Hungary can be said to consist of several million people.

The figures given in the following illustrate that with regard to its rep-

ertoire and the number of performances and audiences, the Hungarian theatre has attained a high position in the history of the European theatre.

Plays and Audiences

The main statistics of plays performed during the 1965 programme are of considerable interest.

The Hungarian theatres (not including the Budapest Opera House and the Erkel Theatre) held altogether 12,078 performances throughout the country. These performances were attended by 5,179,946 people. The statistics also illustrate that there were 2.3 performances and 1,239 theatre-goers in proportion to every one thousand inhabitants of Budapest; in the provincial towns, these figures were 1.7 performances and 750 theatre-goers and in the villages, 0.6 performances and 171 theatre-goers.

It should be noted that the above figures—compared to the statistics of 1964—show a decrease, which, although it was insignificant in Budapest and the provincial towns, was quite considerable in the villages. (In 1964, there were 1.3 performances and 596 theatre-goers in proportion to every one thousand inhabitants of the villages.) This decrease is a symptom familiar all over the world. The rapid development of television has resulted in the decreasing attendance of cinemas and theatres.

In Hungary, the number of television sets is now nearly one million—that is, about 10 per cent of the population of the country owns a television set—but at least four times as many people can be considered television viewers. (Parenthetically: regular television transmissions were introduced in Hungary only ten years ago.)

Accordingly, the decrease of theatrical performances and village audiences is a natural process. On the other hand, a large number of the inhabitants of villages and farmsteads can see the best performances of the Budapest and provincial theatres during the regular television programmes.

With regard to exact figures, the number of performances given in Hungarian theatres in 1965 were as follows:

National Theatre and its repertory theatre	632
Madách Theatre and its repertory theatre	638
Comedy Theatre and its repertory theatre	432
Municipal Operetta Theatre	382
Bartók Children's Theatre	159
Thália Theatre	319
József Attila Theatre	347

Gaiety Stage	322
Little Stage	331
State Puppet Theatre	1,381
Szigligeti Theatre, Szolnok	416
National Theatre, Pécs	476
Csokonai Theatre, Debrecen and its repertory theatre	579
National Theatre, Miskolc	440
Katona József Theatre, Kecskemét	458
Kisfaludy Theatre, Győr	354
National Theatre, Szeged, and its repertory theatre	564
Jókai Theatre, Békéscsaba	366
Gárdonyi Géza Theatre, Eger	330
Madame Déry State Travelling Theatre	2,155
Csikó Gergely Theatre, Kaposvár	362
Petőfi Theatre, Veszprém	308

In Hungary, the theatrical season begins in September and generally closes at the end of June throughout the country. (Naturally the actors receive their salaries during their two months' summer vacation.) On the other hand, statistics are not compiled in terms of theatrical seasons, but according to the calendar year; nevertheless the figures are significant. It should be understood that the number of performances given in theatres were for a period of ten months. For example, in the case of the Budapest National Theatre and its repertory theatre, there were 63 performances each month.

Breaking these figures down according to the repertoire, in 1965, the repertoire of the theatres consisted of 404 works (compared to 386 in 1964); of these, 192 were straight plays, 64 were musicals, and 148 puppet plays and children's plays, operas, ballets, cabarets and literary programmes. Regarding the straight plays, there were 22 old classic Hungarian plays and 57 new contemporary works compared to 46 contemporary plays in 1964; 44 foreign classics and 69 foreign contemporary plays compared to 55 in 1964.

These figures illustrate the variety of genres which characterized the repertoires of the Hungarian theatres. The repertoires permanently include the classics of world literature; however, contemporary foreign plays are included in the programmes, for they are a most important element of Hungarian theatrical life which covers the old and new works of national dramatic literature. These facts are confirmed by details of the 1965 programmes of some of the Hungarian theatres which are given below.

An Example of Two Repertoires

The new productions of the Budapest National Theatre and its repertory theatre in 1965:

Endre Illés: *The Stranger*
 Aeschylus: *Oresteia*
 Heimar Kipphardt: *The Oppenheimer Case*
 Marivaux: *Between Two Women*
 Shakespeare-Brecht: *Coriolanus*
 Miroslav Krleža: *Leda*
 Magda Szabó: *Fanny's Reminiscences*
 Tennessee Williams: *Sweet Bird of Youth*
 Pál Salamon: *Blame It on Yourself*
 Vaclav Havel: *The Garden Party*
 Zsigmond Móricz: *The Gentlemen on the Spree*

In addition their permanent repertoires included in 1965 two Hungarian classics, *The Tragedy of Man* and *Bánk Bán*, and *King Lear*.

Taking at random the theatre of Szolnok, a relatively small town, at the Szigligeti Theatre the following new productions were presented to the public in 1965:

Sophocles: *Oedipus Rex*
 Arbuzov: *An Irkutsk Story*
 Miklós Tóth: *Wedding Ring in the Waistcoat Pocket*
 John Steinbeck: *The Moon Is Down*
 Endre Fejes: *Scrap-Yard*
 Imre Kálmán: *Countess Maritza*
 Arthur Miller: *The Crucible*
 Zsigmond Móricz: *I Can't Live without Music*
 Schönthan: *The Rape of the Sabine Women*

It should be noted that this small repertory theatre included both straight and musical plays on its programme. The few titles given above indicate that the Hungarian provincial theatres fulfil a multifarious role, particularly when it is considered that the theatres of Pécs, Szeged and Debrecen also have their own operatic ensembles, and apart from significant operatic *premières*, straight plays and operettas are also included in their repertoires.

Outstanding Successes

It would, no doubt, be of interest to enumerate the annual repertoires of some more theatres, but it would be impossible to convey a complete picture of these programmes in this yearbook. Instead, the most out-

standing successes of the 1965–66 season of the Budapest and provincial theatres will be indicated.

It would, perhaps, be correct to begin by mentioning *Marat/Sade*, a drama of Peter Weiss. Director Endre Marton presented the world-famous work at the Budapest National Theatre in 1966, in an original and exciting production. The “House Full” notice could be seen every night at the box office of the theatre—and it is likely to remain there for some time. The performance of *Marat/Sade* was an outstanding production, not only in the opinion of Hungarian audiences and critics, for it also received considerable praise from foreign visitors. Several people, very well versed in Peter Weiss’ work (such as, for example, Ernst Schumacher, a friend of the author, and a critic of his works) commented that they had seen the best *Marat/Sade* performance of the world in Budapest.

With regard to musical plays, the most outstanding success of the 1965–66 season was the famous American musical *My Fair Lady*. It was performed at the Municipal Operetta Theatre in Budapest and at the Miskolc and Debrecen theatres—and will most probably be included in their repertoires for several years to come. Dürrenmatt’s play *The Physicists* was a tremendous success at the Comedy Theatre in Budapest and at the National Theatre of Miskolc. Ferenc Molnár’s comedy *The Guardsman* again set out on a triumphant march in the brilliant performance at the Comedy Theatre, where the Euripides–Sartre tragedy *The Trojan Women*, in Gyula Illyés’ version, was produced in 1966. The play was performed to capacity houses ever since. Hochhut’s drama, *The Representative*, which has been performed at numerous theatres throughout the world, was produced at the Thália Theatre and aroused considerable interest.

The production of *Hamlet* at the Madách Theatre has been a success for five years now—and a Shakespeare production during the 1965/66 season that was newly introduced was *The Winter’s Tale*, whereas Brecht’s *Three Penny Opera* was one of the new productions of the theatre.

The Hungarian *première* of Isaac Babel’s *Twilight* at the Thália Theatre was one of the most glittering events of the 1965–66 season, and the performance of Giraudoux’s delightful drama *The Fool of Chaillot* at the József Attila Theatre was a highly interesting experiment.

In 1965, there were 212 performances of nine dramas by Shakespeare, 187 performances of four plays by G.B. Shaw and 237 performances of eleven plays by classic Russian authors.

With regard to the works of contemporary Hungarian playwrights mention should be made of the plays of László Németh, Gyula Illyés, Tibor Déry, Endre Fejes, Miklós Gyárfás, László Tabi, András Berkesi,

István Csurka, Lajos Galambos and Pál Salamon. In 1965, new Hungarian plays were seen by 694,680 people.

A Loop-Hole of Escape by Miklós Gyárfás was one of the most interesting plays of the season. It was performed in several theatres and there were 206 performances of it in the autumn season. *Scrap-Yard* (Endre Fejes’s stage adaptation of the novel of the same title, which has gained international fame) was a successful feature on the repertoire of the Thália Theatre for three years, and in 1965, it was performed 98 times. Among Hungarian classics there were 136 performances of Madách’s *The Tragedy of Man* and 85 performances of József Katona’s *Bánk Bán*. The most outstanding success of the 1965 season in the operetta field was Jenő Huszka’s *Lieutenant Mária*; it was performed altogether 279 times in several theatres.

Young Audiences

The figures showing the interest of young Hungarian people in the theatre are also noteworthy. The individual performances for young people at Hungarian theatres have now become a tradition. In addition to the regular programmes for adults, the State Puppet Theatre gave 1,343 performances for young people in 1965, which were attended by a total of 420,115 children. However, apart from the Puppet Theatre, other theatres in the capital and in the provincial towns also provide entertainment and cultural education for young people with performances at reduced prices. In 1965, the Budapest National Theatre staged 85 performances which were attended by 53,139 children, while the 218 performances for young people given by the Madame Déry Theatre were seen by 106,119 children.

The number of performances for young people in Hungarian theatres amounted to a total of 2,382 in 1965, and audiences numbered 1,110,106. This figure faithfully reflects the important role Hungarian theatres play in shaping the tastes and cultural requirements of young people.

It should be noted that every year each Hungarian theatre endeavours to model its own individual style, for practically every theatre wishes to offer something different to its own audiences. This, by the way, is only natural because Hungarian literary and artistic life has a varied and many-sided character and it relentlessly searches for what is new. This same trend can be observed in the theatres, and the 1965–66 season was particularly successful and fruitful in this respect. The style of a certain production may be a polemic with the style adhered to by another theatre, thus original ideas and interesting conceptions are realized on the stage. The theatrical season confirmed that Hungarian national

dramatic literature can never be isolated from the world theatre. The best Hungarian dramas are continually presented abroad and—as is evident from the information given here—the latest and most interesting works of world literature are performed and score successes in Hungarian theatres.

Artists from Abroad

Comments on new Hungarian theatrical art are being made by theatrical critics abroad. Despite the language barrier, artists and critics visiting Hungary have discovered the values and stylistic endeavours of the new Hungarian theatre. Performances by famous foreign companies have now become a regular feature of Hungarian theatrical life. The Warsaw Athenaeum Theatre, the Teatro Stabile of Turin, the Comédie Française of Paris and the Leningrad Miniature Theatre (the company of Arkady Raikin) visited Hungary during the 1965–66 season.

At the same time a number of Hungarian theatre companies went on tours abroad: the Kisfaludy Theatre of Győr gave several performances in Vienna, the National Theatre of Szeged played in Yugoslavia and the State Puppet Theatre appeared in Bucharest and Munich. The Madách Theatre gave five performances in Moscow in 1966, which included the theatre's famous *Hamlet* production. This was the first time a Hungarian company performing straight plays had appeared in the Soviet capital and the audience gave the excellent Budapest artists an enthusiastic reception. In the autumn of 1966, the Madách Theatre company was invited to take part in the theatrical festival of Florence; and exchange performances between the Budapest Comedy Theatre and the National Theatre of Bratislava took place for the second time.

The remarkable successes of two Hungarian ballet companies that have enhanced the reputation of Hungarian art year after year should also be mentioned. They are the ballet company of the Hungarian State Opera House in Budapest and the Pécs Ballet. The Budapest company gained particular merit by popularizing ballets and pantomime plays of Béla Bartók which are so full of dramatic tension (*The Miraculous Mandarin* and *The Wooden Prince*). All the performances of the company were outstanding events in terms of theatrical art and music. Recently the members of the company appeared in Moscow and Monte Carlo. The Pécs Ballet, with its modern approach to dance and pantomime productions, gave performances in Poland, Rumania, Sweden and Norway.

The Summer Theatre

The artistic events of the summer months in Hungary should also be briefly mentioned. Although, by and large, they were musical and operatic productions, the theatre companies also staged a number of performances in the open air. The 1966 concert and operatic programmes in Budapest included performances by many world-famous artists; the summer programmes normally take into consideration the interests of large numbers of holiday-makers who visit Hungary. In addition to numerous spectacular programmes there have been regular summer theatre productions since 1960, and every year classic works are presented in new and interesting productions. In 1966, the new production of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* attracted capacity audiences every evening.

At the open-air theatres in the Károlyi Garden, Margaret Island and the Városmajor Park, there were not only concerts, variety and light programmes, but also performances of operas and operettas. In 1966, the Municipal Operetta Theatre company performed Imre Kálmán's operetta *Countess Maritza* and the Pécs Ballet danced Gluck's ballet *Don Juan* on Margaret Island. Johann Strauss' *Die Fledermaus* was also performed on Margaret Island with the appearance of well-known Hungarian and foreign soloists in the concert scene of the Second Act.

It will thus be seen that the theatrical and musical life of Budapest and the provincial towns does not come to a standstill in the summer, for a high standard of entertainment is provided for both Hungarian audiences and tourists from abroad. Thousands of people were again attracted to the open-air performances of the Szeged Festival in 1966, which included performances of *The Tragedy of Man* by Imre Madách, *Háry János* by Kodály, *Faust* by Gounod and the appearance of the Georgian State Ballet.

At Szombathely, plays and operas were performed in the historic atmosphere of the newly excavated Roman temple; Gyula Castle was an ideal setting for a performance of Heltai's *The Silent Knight*, and the visitors to the holiday resorts at Lake Balaton could also take their choice from a variety of different programmes.

This brief outline should help to illustrate that although the theatrical season begins in autumn and ends in June there is practically a non-stop theatre season in Hungary throughout the year. Most of the permanent theatre buildings may appear to be silent and temporarily forsaken, but during the hot summer months the open-air theatres with their exquisite nature scenery perform high-standard programmes for their audiences.

By quoting some statistics taken at random and referring to some of the repertoires, this should explain why two jubilees were commemorated to celebrate Hungarian theatrical culture, alongside the European theatre. Our theatres can be said to have a common motto that originates from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*: "The purpose of playing . . . is to hold as 'twere, the mirror up to nature."

Without being immodest it can be asserted that this mirror has not tarnished in recent years, in fact it has been endowed with a new brilliance and is presenting a genuinely rich and true picture to the audience.

The Film

Seventy years ago, in 1896, a representative of Lumière visited Budapest and displayed the miracle that announced the triumphant creation of a new art. At that time there was no Hungarian film industry. At most some news-reel shots were made showing Emperor Francis Joseph I, visiting Mihály Munkácsy, the major Hungarian painter. However, films were started in Hungary: the first Hungarian feature film to be recorded in the history of the cinema, entitled *Tánc* (Dance), was completed in 1901.

An Old Story

It is not intended to continue the history of Hungarian films by quoting old details; the above information was only given to indicate the background. However, some names from the distant past should, of course, be mentioned; these names were later recorded in the film histories of other countries: as early as in 1914, Sándor Korda (later Sir Alexander Korda) directed films in Hungary; Mihály Kertész (Michael Curtis) and Géza Bolváry also started their careers here; Pál Lukács, Béla Lugosi, Mihály Várkonyi and Szőke Szakáll all started their careers as Hungarian film actors—and all of them established an international reputation in cinematographic art.

A true story dates from the thirties: a newspaper conducted an opinion poll: "Which was the best Hungarian film?" The strangest answer of all was: *The Thief of Baghdad*. The journalist was taken aback, for this was an English film.

"Was it?" came the answer. "Well, let's look at the credits. Director manager: Sándor Korda. Director: Zoltán Korda. Designer: Vince Korda. Screenplay: Lajos Biró. Costumes: Marcel Vértés. Music: Miklós Rózsa. Photography: Rudolf Máthé. Producer: István Pallós."

This story may indicate why the production of Hungarian films did not have the same outstanding and distinguished traditions as the Hun-

garian theatre or Hungarian literature. Due to the lack of possibilities in the twenties, film-makers whose names are recorded in the history of the cinema emigrated from Hungary and they pursued the remainder of their careers abroad. Before 1945, some experiments were made in Hungary and occasionally an artistic film was created, but in the final analysis it was merely an industry and not an art in Hungary at that time, despite the fact that in the 1910s Hungarian films had held out the promise of achieving a high position in the cinematographic art of the world.

The fulfilment of this promise came only some decades later, but in the past few years many of the films made in Hungary—a small country with a population of ten millions—have attracted considerable attention abroad.

The Real Start

The production of Hungarian films today cannot perhaps be compared to that of other countries with regard to quantity; on the other hand, in recent times it is a fact that cinema attendances in Hungary, the success achieved by Hungarian films abroad, and the novel features and artistic standards of some pictures have ensured that Hungarian cinematographic art has a permanent place in the annals of film history.

Since 1948, the production of Hungarian films has belonged to the state. Almost immediately two films appeared: *Valahol Európában* (Somewhere in Europe) (director—Géza Radványi, screenplay—Béla Balázs) and *Talpalatnyi föld* (The Soil under Your Feet) (based on Pál Szabó's novel, director—Frigyes Bán). These two films have served as a yardstick since that time and although almost twenty years have passed since they were made they have not lost anything of their artistic vigour.

About twenty feature films are produced each year in the studios of the Hungarian film industry. In the studios various creative groups of directors, photographers and screenplay writers work together. These groups prepare the schedules of the themes, screenplays and production processes. The groups of outstanding and experienced film artists work together with younger people who are just setting out on their careers as assistant directors and thus give them the opportunity of mastering the secrets of film craft. Due to this method, many of the first films of our young directors have scored a number of successes both in Hungary and abroad in recent years. (Both István Szabó and István Gál made remarkable films less than two years after graduating from the Academy of Cinematographic Art, when they were still under thirty.)

Team of Film-makers

Over the past twenty years, an internationally acknowledged team of Hungarian film-makers emerged. Artists who were also well-known film-makers before 1945 fully developed their talents during this time and their artistic standards have constantly risen (Frigyes Bán, Márton Keleti, Viktor Gertler). The versatile Zoltán Fábri, who began his career as an actor, and became an outstanding designer and stage director, has developed into a brilliant film director of European renown over the past fifteen years. His best-known films include: *Körhinta* (Merry-Go-Round), *Hannibál tanár úr* (Professor Hannibal), *Anna Édes*, *Nappali sötétség* (Darkness in Daytime), and *Húsz óra* (Twenty Hours) which has been awarded prizes at numerous recent festivals. Márton Keleti, who was awarded the Kossuth Prize three times, recently completed two excellent comedies: *A tizedes meg a többiek* (The Corporal and the Others) displays some dramatic episodes of the Second World War with caustic humour, in the grotesque mirror of satire; *Butaságom története* (The Story of My Stupidity) is the subtle and elegant parody on the marriage of an actor and actress. After the remarkable modern approach of the film *Oldás és kötés* (Cantata), Miklós Jancsó, who belongs to the younger generation, created the wonderful film *Szegénylegények* (The Round-Up), which scored a great success at the 1966 Cannes film festival and it was considered by the French film critics to be one of the most outstanding films of the festival.

Early in 1966, the Hungarian film critics' prize, a modest but valuable bronze plaque, was awarded to three directors: Zoltán Fábri, for *Twenty Hours*; Miklós Jancsó, for *The Round-Up*, and Márton Keleti for the two comedies mentioned above. These three artists can truly be said to represent the European stature of the Hungarian film industry today. Their work can also be said to hallmark new trends: a modern cinematographic style, which keeps abreast of the international development of film art, that, at the same time, faithfully expresses the singularities of Hungarian cinematographic art.

These are not isolated features, for such acknowledged directors as Félix Máriássy and András Kovács have recently illustrated their comprehensive art and new trends in Hungarian films. Here, one has only to consider Máriássy's brilliant film satire *Fügefalevél* (Fig-Leaf) and András Kovács's *Hideg napok* (Cold Days), the film drama exposing the massacre at Újvidék (Novi Sad), one of the most ignominious manoeuvres of fascism in Hungary.

György Révész, the director of the film *Angyalok földje* (The Land of Angels), which won a Grand Prix at the Mar del Plata film festival, not

long ago completed a new picture, which is experimental in its genre: a combination of both a documentary and feature film. The film, entitled *Minden kezdet nehéz* (Beginnings Are Always Hard) deals with the cares and joys and everyday work during new Hungary's last twenty years, making use of old documentaries and news-reels, etc., in a witty and satirical manner. Viktor Gertler, a Hungarian film director with the longest experience, has based his latest film on a very original idea. The film *És akkor a pasas . . .* (And Then the Guy . . .) summarizes Gertler's career and provides an insight into the secrets of his craft. It is imbued with a subtle self-irony and elegant humour.

László Ranódy, the director of the film *Pacsirta* (The Skylark)—based on Dezső Kosztolányi's novel—(for his lead in this film, Antal Páger was awarded the best actor's prize in Cannes) again chose a novel by Kosztolányi for the theme of his new film. The screenplay of *Aranysárkány* (The Golden Kite)—a veritable masterpiece—was written by Endre Illés. The story relates the tragedy of a teacher in old Hungary.

After *Kőszívű ember fiai* (Men and Banners), based on the novel of Mór Jókai, in 1966, Zoltán Várkonyi (actor, theatrical director and the maker of a number of successful films) again shot a film based on Jókai's novels. The screen version—in two parts—of *Egy magyar nábob* (A Hungarian Nabob) and *Zoltán Kárpáthy* was the most monumental Hungarian film made so far. The number of extras used in the film was really on a "Hollywood" scale.

György Hintsch made a film based on László Németh's famous novel *Iszony* (Repulsion), which was the Hungarian entry at the 1966 Mar del Plata festival.

Two singular film-makers, who are well known all over the world, should be specially mentioned. They are István Homoki-Nagy and Ágoston Kollányi. Both of them make nature films. Whereas Homoki-Nagy "casts parts" for his animals in stories full of unexpected episodes, Kollányi explores the phenomena of nature using elaborate scientific methods. Homoki-Nagy could well be described as the "Walt Disney" of Hungarian animal films—and well deserves this description. Incidentally, Disney introduced one of Homoki's latest films on one of the major American television networks. Kollányi's film *Örök megújulás* (Eternal Renewal) is virtually unmatched in its own genre.

The works of both these artists are highly popular in foreign countries.

Not all the new Hungarian films have been mentioned, for it would take too long to enumerate all of them because several films are shot in the Budapest film studios at the same time. It has to be pointed out that in addition to the average of twenty major full-length feature films made each year, in 1965, for example, 216 short films were also produced. In relation to this, not only the quantity, but also the high level of Hungarian short films has to be taken into account. In recent years, Hungarian short films have been awarded prizes at an increasing number of international festivals. For example, *Nyitány* (Overture), *Aranymetszés* (Golden Section), *Levelek Júliához* (Letters to Julia), *Máté passió* (St Matthew's Passion) and *Elégia* (Elegy)—to mention only a few—have been awarded significant prizes at important international film contests.

The genres and themes of these short films cover a very wide range. They include popular-science films, psychological, sociographic and art films, and animated films. The cartoon films, which include the *Gustav* films, a mirth-provoking, brilliant series, have scored an appreciative success in both cinema and television programmes.

Cinema Attendance

These successes in terms of figures will now be examined.

Twenty Hours was seen by 685,000 cinema-goers within a year; *The Corporal and the Others* by 1,942,000; *The Round-Up* by 425,000 within five months; *The Story of My Stupidity* by 779,000 within five months and the two-part film *Men and Banners* by 4,875,000 cinema-goers within a year.

In 1965, 18 Hungarian and 120 foreign feature films, and 106 Hungarian and 79 foreign short films were shown in Hungarian cinemas; the total cinema attendance amounted to 106.1 millions.

International Figures

It has been pointed out that over the past ten years the Hungarian film industry entered the international arena with considerable success. In 1965, Hungarian feature and short films were presented at 59 different festivals and they won 26 prizes. For example, *Twenty Hours* shared the Grand Prix and the FIPRESCI prize at the international festival in Moscow; it was awarded a Grand Prix in Rome, received a prize from the periodical *Cinema 60*, and was awarded the UNICRIT prize in Ven-

ice, where it was shown *hors concours*. In the short film category, *Overture* was awarded a Grand Prix at the Cannes film festival, and the short film *Elegy* was awarded a prize as a seeded film at Oberhausen. The feature film *Sodrásban* (Current), made by the young director István Gál, also won several awards, including First Prize at the Pesaro festival.

Hungarian film weeks have become regular cinematographic events in the life of various countries; for example, in 1966, seven Hungarian feature films were shown in the German Federal Republic (Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne and Hamburg), and ten Hungarian films were introduced at the Hungarian film weeks in Athens. Hungarian film weeks were also held in Helsinki, Lugano, Damascus, Cyprus and Cuba, and their success was indicated by the reviews and the films that were purchased.

These purchases reflect the interest in recent Hungarian films, an interest that has increased every year. For example, it is interesting to see which countries purchased *Álmodozások kora* (The Age of Daydreaming), *Az életbe táncoltatott lány* (Eternal Dance), *Húsz óra* and *Köszívű ember fiai*.

The Age of Day-dreaming was purchased by Belgium, Cuba, France, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic and Poland.

Eternal Dance was purchased by Australia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bolivia, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Israel, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Rumania, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania and Uganda.

Twenty Hours was purchased by Britain, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Men and Banners was purchased by Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Liechtenstein, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Although these figures are not complete, nevertheless the number of Hungarian cinema-goers faithfully reflects the fact that notwithstanding the transmission of films which are included as regular items in television programmes, new Hungarian films still attract people to the cinemas. On the other hand, the prizes awarded to Hungarian films at foreign festivals and the purchases of Hungarian films illustrate that Hungarian cinematographic art has attained a significant position on an international level.

Twenty Films a Year

It is needless to mention that the standard of the twenty films produced each year is not equal; even in countries with a large film industry that produce two to three hundred films a year, there are some mediocre, feeble and even poor films. The cinematographic industry of a small country cannot afford such a "luxury" and the proportion in Hungary is much more favourable, owing to a stricter selection and higher standards. Among the twenty films there are some of outstanding artistic merit every year, which is unequivocally confirmed by the details given above.

International acknowledgement is important, but perhaps of even more significance is the fact that despite the increasing popularity of television, the film—a most important art—still holds Hungarian audiences.

With regard to the actors of Hungarian films it should be pointed out that (apart from a few exceptions) there are no separate film actors and separate theatre actors in Hungary. It is the tradition and practice for the film industry to take its actors from the theatre, and so the best Hungarian actors of the theatre also appear in films. Within the film studios there is a section that is concerned with training film actors which sends the talented young people who are discovered to the Academy of Dramatic and Cinematographic Art.

Naturally, the work of an actor in the theatre is different from his work before the camera and yet in film roles the mastery of the craft of acting and stage practice are also indispensable. For film directors, theatrical experience often proves to be a considerable advantage: this has already been mentioned in connection with Zoltán Fábri and two other eminent film directors, who are also directors of Budapest theatres: Zoltán Várkonyi of the Comedy Theatre, and Endre Marton of the National Theatre.

Some mention should also be made of the work of the film photographers, for the Hungarian photographic artists who are veritable masters of pictorial expression enjoy international recognition. György Illés, Ferenc Szécsényi, Tamás Somló, István Hildebrand, Sándor Sára, István Pásztor and Barnabás Hegyi, who died in 1966, are consummate masters of poetry in terms of photographic art. It is also due to their outstanding merit that Hungarian films are able to express both national characteristics and a modern European approach.

Fine Arts

For many years there has never been what might be termed a "dead season" in fine arts in Hungary. Practically all the year round the museums, galleries and cultural centres in Budapest and the countryside provide well-planned exhibitions.

This interest is not restricted to a narrow circle; all sections of society both in the capital and the provinces are to some extent interested parties, according to their different level of culture and sphere of interests. This is due to the fact that Hungarian law prescribes that two thousandths of the amounts spent on new buildings should be allocated for works of art. In practice this means, for example, that if a new school or nursery is to be constructed in a small village—in compliance with the law—sculpture, mosaic, mural or sgraffito is designed to decorate it. There are many villages in Hungary, for example, that are not linked to a railway station or a major motor highway, they do, however, have a sculpture of artistic value set up in front of the new nursery.

However, because of their contemporary style, new works of art not always meet with the public tastes of a provincial town or village. In such cases, interesting and prolonged discussion arises, which sometimes finds its way to several million television viewers. Not long ago, the excellent work of the sculptor József Somogyi representing János Szántó-Kovács, a nineteenth-century peasant leader of the Great Hungarian Plain, became the subject of a nation-wide controversy. Before the television cameras the artist defended his work against his critics; a discussion with the participation of the people of Hódmezővásárhely, where the statue was to be set up, was also transmitted. The local people explained their objections to the sculpture. József Somogyi, one of the best Hungarian sculptors, who is a real master not only of the art of modelling, but also of the spoken word, succeeded in convincing his opponents with his explanation. However, the heated discussion, transmitted by the television, dealt with a wider subject than merely a single work of art. József Somogyi's apologia amounted to an explanation of

the essence of a work of art and how the creation of an artist has to be viewed.

This example, taken at random, illustrates the animated discussion which centres around the fine arts in Hungary.

There is a saying—"Where there's a will, there's a way"—and the Fine Arts Foundation of the Hungarian People's Republic has made strenuous efforts to encourage interest in the arts. For example, in January 1966, a very fine selection of graphic works was collected and displayed at workers' hostels as a mobile exhibition. In Budapest, exhibitions of a similar nature covering the industrial arts were also organized. To illustrate the success of these exhibitions, it has to be pointed out that within three months, works of art totalling 60,000 forints were sold to the general public at thirty-six exhibitions. Works of contemporary art are also to be found in farmers' cooperatives and in the agricultural machine stations of the rural areas. In Borsod County (where the major town, Miskolc, is a centre of important industries) an exhibition consisting of 120 contemporary works of art was selected and displayed in eighty collective farms and machine stations from June to September.

In addition to the sponsorship of the arts extended by the state and local councils, other bodies show considerable initiative. The 300-year-old secondary school in Karcag, a market town on the Great Plain, regularly invites artists who were former pupils of the school to submit their works for exhibition there. Exhibitions of three renowned artists: the painter László Bod (whose exhibitions in Finland and Sweden were very successful) and the sculptors Árpád Somogyi and Imre Kovács were held at Karcag in March 1966.

The usually hot summer in Hungary is devoted to holidays, open-air festivals and visits to Lake Balaton. During this period there are exhibitions of fine arts both at Szeged, which is famous for its open-air performances that have been held in a grand style in front of the Cathedral for several decades, and in the area around Lake Balaton. The exhibitions held in the museums around Lake Balaton provide a particularly rich variety of themes for both Hungarian and foreign visitors. These are not "provincial" exhibitions which display local characteristics or objects connected with local history, although, of course, there are some local themes among them. Most of them are of nation-wide interest, and they attract international attention. In the summer of 1965, the Museum of Tihany, housed in an old abbey on the top of the hill, organized an exhibition of the sculpture and the graphic works of the sculptor Miklós Borsos, who has been awarded a number of Hungarian and significant foreign prizes and distinctions. At the 1966 Biennale of Venice the works

of Miklós Borsos were shown in the Hungarian Pavilion with considerable success. In June 1965, the King Stephen Museum of Székesfehérvár exhibited the new works of the sculptor Tibor Vilt, while in May 1966, his sculptures—along with the tapestry designs of Endre Domanovszky—were displayed at the Galerie Ledoux in Paris. Both these Hungarian artists received highly favourable notices in the Paris press.

Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest

In Budapest, a new season of the fine arts begins on August 20th, Hungarian Constitution Day, and in 1965 the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest presented an exhibition entitled "Spanish Masters" as a festive overture. Persons interested in the fine arts are probably aware that, apart from the Prado in Madrid, the Spanish collection of the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts is the richest in Europe. Its collection includes seven works of El Greco. It is also a fact that the European "discovery" of El Greco, who was born in Crete, studied in Venice and worked on the Iberian Peninsula, is connected with the name of Marcell Nemes, a Hungarian collector. The Museum is also proud of five paintings by Goya. The importance of the "Spanish Masters" exhibition was greatly enhanced by the fact that the precious material of the Hungarian Museum was completed by a number of fine works of art loaned for the occasion by the Dresden Gallery, the Hermitage of Leningrad and the Kunsthistorisches Museum of Vienna.

The interest of the general public has grown to such an extent and the demand became so peremptory that the Museum of Fine Arts felt compelled to open the treasury of its Department of Prints and Drawings and to select from the material a large number of Goya's masterpieces which were displayed at an exhibition that opened on October 20, 1965, entitled "Goya's Graphic Works."

The rich material entitled "French Painters from Delacroix to Picasso" was produced with the joint cooperation of three museums: the National Galleries of Prague and Berlin and the Museum of Fine Arts of Budapest. The exhibition, which opened in November, was the first to present 19th- and 20th-century French painting to the Hungarian public in such a multifarious variety. The exhibition created widespread interest which surpassed all expectations—long queues of visitors waited for admission in front of the classicist façade of the Museum.

In February 1966, the Hungarian public had the opportunity of seeing the rich plastic *oeuvre* of the 92-year-old Soviet sculptor, S.T. Konenkov. The material embraced his work over a long period of time, and accord-

ingly a large variety of sculpture was exhibited in the Marble Hall of the Museum.

In March, the Department of Prints and Drawings of the Museum celebrated its hundredth exhibition by a display entitled "Book Illuminations and Miniatures of Six Centuries." This provided a survey of the art of calligraphy, medieval hand-written codices, illuminations and miniature painting from the 11th to the 17th century.

In June 1966, the Museum of Fine Arts opened the rooms of the Gallery of Old Masters which had been equipped with modern lighting facilities and a new room of the Modern Gallery. The exhibition included Oskar Kokoschka's painting *Veronika* and a poster with his self-portrait made for the periodical *Sturm*.

The Museum of Fine Arts also loans works of art for foreign exhibitions. For example, it loaned four works by Toulouse-Lautrec for the Vienna exhibition of the painter. A cultural event of even more importance was the exhibition of a hundred and twenty sheets of 14th to 18th-century Venetian master drawings belonging to the Museum. This exhibition was held in the summer of 1965, in the exhibition hall of the Istituto Storie dell' Arte (Fondazione Cini) on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice. The rich material of graphic works in the Budapest collection not only attracted considerable attention at the exhibition in Venice, but keen interest was also shown in the scientific research work carried out in the Budapest Museum. Due to this work, a number of Venetian drawings have been attributed to their proper creators, the attributions having been supported by reliable information and analogies.

Hungarian National Gallery

As its name indicates, this gallery and research institute founded in 1957 first and foremost deals with fostering the Hungarian fine arts of the past and it continually displays the *oeuvres* of contemporary masters worthy of this distinction. The permanent exhibitions of the Hungarian National Gallery contain 19th- and 20th-century Hungarian works of art. This popular gallery also has the facilities and the space for arranging temporary comprehensive exhibitions of a considerable scope. (The gallery also takes its share in popularizing art by organizing regular art lectures and conducted tours of the gallery, etc.)

In August 1965, the gallery held an exhibition entitled "Political Posters, 1945–1965," which showed the interesting development of political posters over the past twenty years.

In September 1965, the gallery commemorated the hundredth anni-

versary of the birth of István Csók, a pioneer of Hungarian painting. A memorial exhibition was held in the gallery of the works of Andor Basch, a painter killed by the fascists. Large numbers of people visited the display "Hungarian Artists against Fascism," which contained works of art illustrating how the majority of Hungarian painters, sculptors and graphic artists had signalled a warning and protest against the dangers of fascism, either overtly or in terms of symbols.

The Hungarian government succeeded in purchasing from an Italian private collector the illustrations to Goethe's *Faust* made by Mihály Zichy, who was a significant artist of the past century, a contemporary of Munkácsy. Soon after the precious collection of drawings arrived in Budapest, they were displayed at the Hungarian National Gallery in a show entitled "Mihály Zichy's *Faust* Illustrations."

The gallery also paid tribute to the memory of the many-sided painter Kálmán Gáborjáni Szabó who died in 1959, by arranging a large exhibition, plus a remarkable exhibition of the works of the highly original artist, Jenő Pajzs Goebel.

The 1965/66 programme of the gallery also included exhibitions of the works of two highly appreciated contemporary artists. In January, an exhibition of the virtuoso of water-colour, Jenő Elekfy Kirchner, was opened, and at the same time, there was a successful show of the works of the painter Szilárd Iván, who is younger than Kirchner.

The ceremonial hall of the gallery housed a retrospective exhibition of Filo, one of the best Hungarian poster artists; the *oeuvres* of three outstanding Hungarian photographic artists, János Reismann, Erzsébet Zinner and Zoltán Tildy, were also presented to the public.

In May 1966, an exhibition "Twentieth-Century Revolutionary Art in Germany" opened in the Hungarian National Gallery. A hundred works, consisting of woodcuts and etchings, from Käthe Kollwitz onwards, provided a survey of the work of German artists who utilized their talents in the revolutionary struggle of the working-class movement.

In the 1965/66 season the Hungarian National Gallery arranged fourteen temporary exhibitions; it rearranged its picture and sculpture galleries and through its periodicals, series of publications, lectures, and the meetings of the Friends of the National Gallery, it played a significant role in the art life of Hungary.

István Csók Gallery

An intimate gallery, named after the great Hungarian painter István Csók, has been in existence in Váci Street in the heart of the Inner City

since December 1954. The gallery consists of a spacious hall and two smaller rooms and is suitable for displaying an outline of complete *oeuvres*. As a general rule it houses the exhibitions of artists who already have a consolidated style. Since September 1965, the István Csók Gallery, which is well attended, has displayed the works of a number of artists in an intimate and charming atmosphere. These include the works of the ceramist Viktor Janáky and the textile designer Eszter Marik (a young couple, which disproves the general rule mentioned above), as well as the works of the painters Rudolf Bér, Andor Kántor, István Mácsai and Ervin Tamás. In January 1966, there was a one-man show given by Judit Beck, who in recent years has shown her works in Poland and Switzerland and is best known for her portraits of actors and actresses. This was followed by exhibitions of the most recent paintings of Erzsébet Hikády, Pál Udvary and Marianne Gábor, who had scored outstanding successes in Italy. There was also a show in June 1966 of the works of the painter György Zilahy, who died unexpectedly a month before his first major one-man show.

Ernst Museum

For many years, interesting exhibitions have been held in the Ernst Museum in Budapest, a building built in the style of *Art Nouveau*.

The Ernst Museum was also the scene of a number of foreign exhibitions, and due to the various cultural exchanges and agreements these increased over the past year.

Art Gallery

The Art Gallery (Múcsarnok), which consists of numerous rooms, is situated opposite the Museum of Fine Arts. It is the scene of exhibitions of a more recent trend, and the major national exhibitions of the Hungarian fine arts are held there. During the past season there were two large-scale shows. One presented a cross-section of contemporary Hungarian art over the past three years, entitled the Tenth Hungarian National Exhibition of Fine Arts, which was attended by 150,000 visitors. The other exhibition, the Fifth Hungarian National Exhibition of Applied Arts, presented a survey on the same scale of the trends pursued in arts and crafts in Hungary. The Exhibition of Contemporary French Painting which is also mentioned in this chapter was also held in the Art Gallery.

This modern Budapest gallery which is situated in Rákóczi Avenue consists of only one hall. The exhibitions held there are popular with the public, because they reveal numerous facets of Hungarian art: shows of those who are searching and of fully consolidated artists, as well as the works of the personalities of the older and younger generation. (All these galleries in Budapest are maintained by the state, and the costs of exhibiting, framing, and providing catalogues, etc., are borne by the state.) In the past season, one-man shows were held by the painters Sándor Móritz, László Bényi, Miklós Göllner and by Hubert Montarier who came from Switzerland two years ago and has now settled down in Budapest, as well as by Ferenc Bolmányi, Gyula Pál, Éva Lieber, Emil Gádor and the ceramist Éva Bod.

The Dürer Gallery and Derkovits Gallery

Exhibitions of graphic works are mainly held in these two galleries in Budapest. Twenty-nine shows of this genre were held in the three years that have passed since the autumn of 1963, when the Dürer Gallery was opened in Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Avenue. The Gallery was set up in response to the interest shown in prints and unique graphic works, and between September 1965 and June 1966 no less than eight exhibitions were held there. The latest drawings and etchings of János Pirk, Vilmos Tétényi, Lajos Kondor, Béla Stettner, Árpád Bognár, Dóra Maurer and Piroska Szántó were also presented to the public there. The highly artistic monotypes of the painter György Kádár, a Kossuth Prize winner, proved to be particularly interesting.

Alongside several smaller exhibitions the outstanding event in the Derkovits Gallery was an exhibition by István Biai Főglein.

Mednyánszky Gallery

This gallery specializes in the works of the young artists. Freshly graduated painters exhibit their first works there. One after the other, the following young painters gave their first shows, and each of the exhibitions lasted a month: Viola Berki, Béla Tilles, József Herwert, Tamás Galambos and Sándor Molnár. All of them showed a number of their works.

The Institute for Cultural Relations has a fine and elegant exhibition gallery in the Inner City of Budapest, near the Danube Embankment. Exhibitions of the works of foreign artists are staged there, together with the works of Hungarian artists which have been produced during their study tours abroad. During the course of the season, the displays there included the woodcuts of Aldo Patocchi of Italy; the works of the graphic artist Vasso Katrikia, of Greece; of Ladislav Kardos, an artist of Hungarian origin who now lives in Vancouver; of the Bulgarian painter Boris Kotsev; of the Czech painter Trizul Jakova; and the works of the Mexican painter André Salgo. The exhibition of the works of a mother and daughter: Ida Móricz and Angela Varga, two artists who live in Vienna, was of particular interest in view of the fact that Ida Móricz is the sister of the great Hungarian novelist Zsigmond Móricz. The display of the works of Iván Masznyik, which were produced during his long study tour of Italy, was one of the outstanding events of the art life of Budapest.

Budapest Clubs and Cultural Centres

It would be very difficult to find a district in the Hungarian capital where no exhibitions are staged in the local cultural centres or clubs. The most active work in popularizing art is carried out by the Club of the Friends of Art in Újpest, an industrial district of Budapest, where parallel with the exhibitions members of the public are encouraged to attend conferences and discussions which are arranged to establish direct contact with the artists or art historians who are invited to the meetings. The cultural centre of Angyalföld—another industrial district of Budapest—that bears the name of the great Hungarian poet Attila József, and a large number of factories and industrial works maintain their own art circles, where the workers of the factory not only learn to draw and paint, but also master the art of sculpturing and pottery. These circles are supervised by renowned artists who direct and correct the work of the pupils. In recent years, many of these "amateurs" have been admitted to the Academy of Fine Arts to receive complete training there. In this respect the exhibition of the workman-artist Miklós Dibó, held at the József Attila Cultural Centre, was especially interesting for the artist had started his career at the art circle of the centre. In the Ironworkers' Centre at Pest-erzsébet, an exhibition of the painter Lajos Dobos was staged, together with a display entitled "Companions—Contemporaries" showing the work of the brilliant photographic artist Károly Koffán. The Egressy

Club showed the paintings of Gyula Zilzer, an artist who was born in Hungary and now lives in the United States.

The Architects' Federation also organizes regular exhibitions, and the documents commemorating the work of Le Corbusier, which were shown by the Federation, were very moving; it is interesting to note that Károly Dávid Jr., a pupil of Le Corbusier, designed the Budapest Stadium which was opened in 1953. In the bookshop of the Gondolat Publishing House in Váci Street, the drawings of the illustrators of the publishers are frequently exhibited. A display of the works of Endre Szász, a graphic artist of great accomplishments, who is well known outside Hungary, was held there, together with an exhibition of the pen-drawings of Mária Bozóky, whose works illustrate an exquisite lyricism. In 1966, the Hungarian Journalists' Club also held an exhibition of the works of the graphic artist Sándor Erdei.

The shows arranged in Districts I and II of Budapest, at which the works of the artists living in the district are displayed, are always of a very high artistic standard.

Exhibitions in Hungarian Provincial Towns

It is practically impossible to enumerate all the exhibitions held within a year in the various provincial towns, so only the most significant ones will be mentioned.

As far as quality and conception are concerned the exhibitions held in Székesfehérvár, at the King Stephen Museum—and the Csók István Gallery which belongs to it—were the most outstanding of the provincial shows. The Alba Regia Museum of Székesfehérvár opened its season with an Autumn Exhibition, which was followed by a show of Dezső Korniss's non-figurative paintings. The activity of the Group of Eight was an important chapter in the history of 20th-century Hungarian art. The artists of the Group can be described as the Hungarian opposite numbers of the *Fauves*. An exhibition entitled "The Group of Eight and the Activists" presented some highly interesting material to the general public. (For example, Béla Czobel, the internationally famous Hungarian painter, belonged to the Group of Eight and Lajos Kassák to the Activists.) The show "Hungarian Sculpture 1920–1945" also provided a completely new perspective from which the trends of Hungarian plastic art between the two world wars could be observed.

In May 1966, the Alba Regia Museum paid tribute to the memory of a great Hungarian painter, Lajos Gulácsy (who died in 1932), by collecting the works which were mostly in private collections and organizing the

"Lajos Gulácsy Memorial Exhibition." The show "New Acquisitions" which was open till the end of August 1966 also displayed how the material of the Museum had been increased by new purchases and the donations of artists.

The activity of the Museum of Veszprém County which also manages the Tihany Museum was also noteworthy. In the summer of 1966, the Tihany Museum organized an excellent display with a Memorial Exhibition of József Egry. Egry, who died fifteen years ago, was an artist who faithfully reflected the lyric qualities of the landscape of Lake Balaton in his work. The Museum of Veszprém County organizes a show every year at the Keszthely Museum of recent paintings of Lake Balaton. For Hungarian painters this lovely lake is an inexhaustible theme and source of inspiration. Within the past hundred years there has been hardly any Hungarian painter who has not endeavoured to record in terms of painting the singular colours and lights, the dazzling interplay of the beams of the sun and the clouds above this wide expanse of water. The Veszprém Museum held a memorial exhibition of the works of Elemér Vass, a fine painter who lived in Tihany, together with a display of "Herend Porcelain." A *skansen* was opened at Tihany, and at the moment it comprises two fishermen's cottages, furnished with old peasant furniture, objects of everyday use and tools.

Hódmezővásárhely has a special place in Hungarian art. As early as at the end of the last century a school of painting, with a specific style of its own, emerged in this market town on the Great Plain. Today a flourishing artists' colony operates near the town, at Martély on the river Tisza. Many young artists also live in the town and work for the maiolica factory which was established there many years ago. The local artists, in the company of those who spend every summer at the artists' colony, annually display their works in the town. The "Autumn Show of Vásárhely" is another artistic event of outstanding importance; large numbers of people come to see it from all parts of the country and the press of the capital reviews it in great detail. Emil Róbert Novotny, an outstanding member of the older generation of painters, who also spends his summers there, showed his recent works at Hódmezővásárhely. The "Second Exhibition of the Southern Plain" consisted of a hundred works and was opened in May. Exhibitions of the paintings of Miklós Somos and István Dér and the graphic works of Béla Kondor were also held in 1966. The friendship between Hódmezővásárhely and the Yugoslav town of Senta resulted in the Yugoslav artists' exhibition entitled "Thirteen Painters of Voivodina." The private collection of Ferenc Völgyessy, a Budapest doctor, consisting of 147 valuable Hungarian paintings, was also shown at Hódmezővásárhely. At this point it should be mentioned that many pri-

vate collectors are sometimes willing to allow the cherished pieces of their collections to be included in touring exhibition. The picture collection of the physician Kálmán Tompa, one of the most famous Hungarian private collectors, was shown in Veszprém, Kaposvár and in Pécs, during the summer of 1966.

Miskolc

Miskolc, which is the second largest city in Hungary, is also a "Maece-nas" of fine arts and maintains an artists' colony. Biennial exhibitions of graphic works are organized there. In 1966, the third show of this kind was presented to the public.

There were also exhibitions of nationwide significance, showing the works of the best graphic artists of the country. Even though Hungarian painting is, by and large, searching for new ways and means of expression it can be positively asserted that Hungarian graphic art has already firmly established itself. Although Kálmán Csohány, Gyula Feledy (whose works were exhibited at the Biennale of Venice), Béla Kondor and Liviusz Gyulay are comparatively young, they have surpassed the stage of being considered merely "young promises." The Council of Borsod County purchased works of art valued at 36,000 forints at the Third Biennial Exhibition of Miskolc, but, of course, in addition to these public purchases, numerous private individuals also bought the graphic works embodying a healthy modern spirit.

From Szentendre to Debrecen

The small romantic and picturesque town of Szentendre near the Danube Bend has many precious traditions concerning painting. The artists' colony was founded by Károly Ferenczy, a leading personality of Hungarian Post-Impressionism, who discovered the beauties of Szentendre. A number of painters, coming from the first ranks of Hungary's artistic life, work at Szentendre during the summer, and include, for example, Jenő Barcsay. The town's Ferenczy Károly Museum, which was opened in 1964, has a large collection of old Serbian icons and works of religious art (many of the inhabitants of Szentendre are of Serbian origin). In the autumn of 1965, the Museum arranged a one-man show of the works of István Ilosvay Varga, a painter with a highly individual approach, who lives at Szentendre. His show was followed by an exhibition entitled "Szentendre Painters." The memorial exhibition of the works of Lajos

Vajda, who died of tuberculosis in 1938 at the age of 33, also elicited a nation-wide response. In addition to a number of smaller one-man shows, an exhibition "Painters of the Danube Bend" was opened in May 1966. The Hungarian National Gallery loaned altogether twenty-seven of its finest paintings by István Szőnyi, Róbert Berény and Imre Szobotka, who during their lives were renowned masters of Hungarian art.

Szolnok and Kecskemét, two towns on the Great Plain, where artists' colonies were founded in the 19th century, presented their works of art within the framework of the yearly Spring and Autumn Shows. The exhibition opened at Szolnok in May 1966, entitled "Artists of Central Hungary," reviewed the output of the artists of the two counties of Bács-Kiskun and Szolnok.

Szeged, Pécs and Debrecen, three Hungarian university towns, also have a very buoyant art life. The material exhibited in their museums and galleries is constantly changed. In the 1965/66 season six major exhibitions were held in Szeged, and the most significant was undoubtedly the show "Twentieth-Century Hungarian Painting and Sculpture." The programme of the Szeged exhibitions included the one-man shows of the painter László Holló, of the graphic artist Kálmán Csohány, the sculptor Sándor Tóth, and the painters Sándor Fontos, Béla Onódi and János Orosz.

The city of Debrecen showed the recent works of the local painter László Holló, and also staged a number of shows. These included the works of the sculptor Gyula Pál, the Budapest sculptor Iván Szabó, and the painters János Józsa and Imre Egerházi. In addition to these shows, traditional spring and autumn exhibitions, mainly consisting of the works of artists who were active in the region, are staged every year. The same custom also prevails in Pécs, where the works of "Transdanubian Artists" are included in the exhibition programmes twice a year. The painter Jenő Gábor, the sculptor Sándor Rétfalvi, who graduated at the Academy in 1964, and his wife, the textile designer Ilona Fürtös, also staged their own exhibitions. The jubilee exhibition of the painter Olivér Horváth should also be mentioned. The show "Thirty Ukrainian Artists" and the scientific illustrations by Ilona Richter, staged on the occasion of the Biology Congress, should not be omitted from this enumeration. For several years, Ilona Richter worked in the Istituto Zoologico in Naples and it was there that the work of the young and extraordinarily talented Hungarian graphic artist drew the attention of Adolf Portmann, Director of the Institute of Zoology of Basle. Her coloured drawings of microscopic organisms are of outstanding artistic value and these drawings served as illustrations to the paper entitled "Hydromedusae" presented by Anita Brinckmann.

Szombathely, the Savaria of the Romans, is famous for the fact that Claudius was elected emperor there. The gardens, the excavated ruins of an early Christian basilica and the two-thousand-year old Roman road provide some fascinating sights. The Isis temple unearthed a few years ago is also of outstanding archaeological value. In 1966, the city organized an exhibition of Vas County's artists for the seventh time. The cultural life of Szombathely was also enlivened by the exhibition of Pál Gerzson's water colours, János Horváth's graphic works and some local artists' works.

In Győr, the show of the 70-year-old peasant painter József Áldozó and the wood-carver Ernő Kiss attracted large numbers of visitors. The renowned artist craftsman of Győr, the restorer and interior decorator Antal Borsa, displayed the creations of his diverse talent in an interesting exhibition. His name is connected with the interior decoration of a number of new buildings in Győr County; under his guidance the murals and stuccoes of the Esterházy Palace at Fertőd were restored. Győr also stages an annual autumn show in a similar way to Veszprém, and Kaposvár, the birth-place of the great Hungarian painter József Rippl-Rónai. Kaposvár is the scene of an autumn show of the artists of Somogy County. Salgótarján, on the other hand, opens the "Spring Exhibition of Artists of Northern Hungary" every year on April 4th, Hungary's Liberation Day.

Some important events regarding Hungarian fine arts will now be mentioned. A School Museum was opened in the two-hundred-year-old College of Sárospatak. The exhibition material includes the sculptures of Miklós Izsó, four etchings of Mihály Munkácsy, and several portraits by the biedermeier artist Miklós Barabás.

Fifteen years ago, the 18th-century baroque mansion in the centre of an old park at Zsennye was transformed into a studio-house for artists. Arrangements were made to celebrate the anniversary with a large exhibition of the works of the artists who regularly work at Zsennye.

The autumn show of the artists of Komárom County was held at Oroszlány, a mining town, while Tatabánya, another mining centre, was the scene of an exhibition of Béla Uitz's graphic works. Memorial exhibitions of the painter János Tornyai and Béla Endre, another remarkable painter at Makó on the Great Plain were staged at Békéscsaba. The Koszta József Museum at Szentes, named after the great painter who was born in the town, paid a tribute to Koszta's memory by displaying the thirty-eight paintings he bequeathed to his native town. In the house of Lajos Kossuth, a building of historic interest in Debrecen, a gallery was opened in September 1965, and it is now the home of the work of contemporary artists. Following the initiative of some Miskolc artists a

permanent gallery, the "Little Gallery," was founded at Erdőbénye, a small charming village in the Bükk mountains.

Foreign Artists in Hungary

Cultural agreements between Hungary and other countries give Hungarians the opportunity to see the works of foreign artists. An "Exhibition of Yugoslav Tapestries and Small Bronzes" was organized in the Ernst Museum in November 1965, this was followed soon afterwards by the show of two Polish caricaturists, Karol Ferster and Julius Puchalski. The Ernst Museum also staged the "Exhibition of Finnish Arts and Crafts," and later, utilizing all the rooms, there was the "Exhibition of Bulgarian Fine Arts," which illustrated to the Hungarian public the trends prevailing in Bulgarian arts today. The show entitled "British Design," organized by the British Design Centre in the rooms of the Ernst Museum, attracted particular attention. Visitors to this show saw the fine achievements of a high culture of design covering very wide fields. In January 1966, the Institute for Cultural Relations opened an exhibition entitled "Arab Children's Drawings." The Polish Cultural Centre often holds shows of the works of Polish painters and graphic artists, and the Hungarian public saw an exhibition entitled "Three Contemporary Polish Painters"; there was a show of the work of the two internationally known Polish graphic artists, Ewa Sliwinska and Edmund Piotrowicz; an exhibition arranged by Polish art teachers; another show of Polish graphic art; and the Polish Cultural Centre also displayed the brilliant illustrations made by the Hungarian graphic artist György Szlovák for the novel *Peasants* by W.S. Reymont, a Nobel Prize winner. An exhibition of the work of the photographic artist Tadeusz Link was staged at the Book Club. The Bulgarian Cultural Centre held an exhibition entitled "Four Young Bulgarian Graphic Artists" and the *oeuvre* of the Bulgarian painter Boris Kotsev was displayed in a major retrospective exhibition.

In the 1965/66 season, the works of a number of Czech artists were displayed in Hungary. These included the work of the young sculptor Josef Jankovic; a retrospective exhibition of Antonin Slavicek, a forerunner of modern art trends, who died in 1910; and the works of the painter Trizul Jakova.

The show "Contemporary French Painting" that opened in May 1966 in the Art Gallery was arranged under the Hungarian-French cultural agreement, and sponsored by the French and Hungarian governments. It was an event of extraordinary importance in Hungarian cultural life.

The Budapest exhibition of "Contemporary French Painting" mentioned above was linked with the show depicting a thousand years in the history of Hungarian art that was staged at the Petit Palais in Paris. In April 1966, posters appeared in the streets of Paris, depicting on a blue background details of the altarpiece represented in *The Visitation* by the Hungarian Master M S of Gothic painting, an outstanding artist on an international scale. The material had been gathered from the works of art of ten different Hungarian collections and represented the creative spirit of Hungarian artists from the period of the Magyar conquest up to the present time. It was received with both surprise and appreciation by the French press and general public.

An exhibition of the works of the painter Endre Domanovszky, the sculptor Jenő Kerényi, and the graphic artist Ádám Würtz was held at the Collegium Hungaricum in Vienna in November 1965.

Ádám Würtz, by the way, was awarded a prize by the Swiss jury at the 1966 exhibition of the International Biennale of graphic art. Hungary was presented at this show in Lugano by the works of Károly Reich, Ferenc Martyn, Béla Kondor, and Ádám Würtz.

Works of Hungarian graphic artists also appeared at the international exhibitions held in Brno and Cracow.

A thousand works by Hungarian children were displayed at the international exhibition of children's drawings held in Prague.

In the spring of 1966, the Museum of The Hague displayed a fine selection of the *oeuvre* of sculptor Béni Ferenczy, including his sculptures, graphic works and medallions.

Three Hungarian painters: János Bak, János Blaski and Győző Fáy held exhibitions in several Italian towns, alongside the works of another painter, Sándor Wrabel; who is also a specialist in falconry. At the Milan exhibition all his paintings were sold.

The works of eighteen Hungarian artists were also displayed at an exhibition in Belgrade.

The works of the painter Béla Czóbel were shown to the Danish public at an exhibition held in Copenhagen in December 1965.

The Zurich Semiha Huber Gallery staged a show of István Pekáry's paintings and gobelins in June 1965.

A multifarious and many-sided art life flourishes in Hungary today. In contrast to the situation that prevailed before the liberation of the country in 1945, there has been also a particularly marked development with regard to the publishing of art books.

On the eve of 1966, János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, made a press statement on the increased international prestige gained by the Hungarian People's Republic in 1965 and on the greater scope to it in the field of foreign policy. Part of the statement ran as follows:

"Without failing to uphold our national self-respect, we are well aware that Hungary, as a small country, has no decisive influence in shaping world policies. Nevertheless, due to our achievements in the political field as well as in construction and also to our socialist system of society, our words carry more weight in international life than before; and this we invariably turn to account for the benefit of socialism, progress and peace. It is our intention—and obligation—to continue along these lines in 1966 and expand the foreign political activities of the Hungarian People's Republic. Our country's representatives in world politics have the honourable task to be increasingly active in every field, and also through individual initiative, to participate in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, with all the socialist countries and all forces of progress, in promoting socialism and peace, and working for the solution of disputed international problems."

At the session of the Hungarian National Assembly (Parliament) held early in the year, Foreign Minister János Péter disclosed telling facts and figures pertaining to Hungary's international relations (January 29th). The Hungarian People's Republic established in 1965 diplomatic relations with five countries—Lebanon, Mauritania, Uganda, Chile and Pakistan—and thereby the number of countries with which it maintains diplomatic relations rose to 70. At the beginning of 1966 Hungary was a member of 483 international organizations in which she has played an active and fruitful role. In 1965 five Hungarian party and government delegations made state visits to foreign countries and eight similar delegations were received in the Hungarian capital. Furthermore, cultural, technical and scientific agreements were signed with 38 countries, and

with nine countries official inter-state cultural agreements were concluded. Evidence of the increased interest shown towards the Hungarian People's Republic is that in 1965 some 2,000 foreign journalists visited the country.

After these few introductory words, we may summarize the diplomatic activities of the Hungarian People's Republic in 1966 as follows:

JANUARY

*Friendly Visit by Gomulka, Cyrankiewicz and Kliszko
The Head of the Rumanian Government in Hungary*

On January 18th and 19th the leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party made a friendly visit to the Hungarian capital. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Józef Cyrankiewicz and Zenon Kliszko met the leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party: János Kádár, Gyula Kállai, Antal Apró and Zoltán Komócsin, members of the Political Committee. During the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere discussions were held on the possibilities of further expanding cooperation between the two countries and parties. An exchange of views took place on topical matters concerning foreign policy and the international communist and working-class movement. The meeting showed the complete identity of views of both parties on all questions that came up for discussion.

At the invitation of Gyula Kállai, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, head of the Rumanian Government, paid a friendly visit to Budapest between January 10th and 13th. He met Hungarian statesmen János Kádár, Gyula Kállai, Antal Apró, Lajos Fehér, members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held with them, as well as with Foreign Minister János Péter, discussions on topical questions of the international situation and the relations of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Early in the year several important international economic agreements were concluded. On January 15th, in Moscow, Hungary's Foreign Trade Minister József Biró and his Soviet counterpart Nikolai Patolichev discussed various aspects of trade relations between the two countries. At the same time it was announced that between 1966 and 1970 the volume of trade between Hungary and the Soviet Union would reach 5,700 million roubles—over 50 per cent higher than the level reached during the preceding five-year period.

A 70 per cent increase in the volume of trade between Hungary and Poland is also to take place during the same period. This was concluded

at the meeting held in Warsaw from January 14th to 17th of the standing committee for economic cooperation of the two countries.

On January 25th in Bucharest, a long-term Hungarian-Rumanian trade agreement was signed. According to this agreement the flow of goods between the two countries will be stepped up by 21 per cent in the 1966/1970 period.

Noteworthy too are the long-term trade and payments agreement concluded between Hungary and Greece in Athens on January 28th, and the Hungary-France agreement signed in Budapest on January 4th regulating cooperation between the gas industries of the two countries.

Events relating to the inter-party relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP).

Headed by Béla Biszku, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, a Hungarian party delegation took part in the 11th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. Another delegation participated in the congress of the fraternal Finnish party; the delegation was headed by Zoltán Komócsin, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Headed by General Secretary Francesco de Martino, a delegation from the Italian Socialist Party visited Hungary from January 16th to 20th. The delegation was received also by János Kádár.

Two ambassadors joined the diplomatic corps in Budapest: Ernesto Benavides, Uruguay's first ambassador accredited to Hungary, and Akhtar Husain, Pakistan's first ambassador to Hungary, presented their credentials on January 7th.

FEBRUARY

*Prime Minister Gyula Kállai's Tour in Africa and Asia
Hungarian Government Statement on the American Terror Raids
István Dobi's Letter to Ho Chi Minh*

On February 1st, a Hungarian government delegation left for a one-month tour of countries in Africa and Asia. The delegation headed by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai embarked upon the trip in response to invitations received from several governments in the area. The members of the delegation included József Biró, Minister of Foreign Trade, Árpád Kiss, President of the National Committee for Technical Development, Károly Szarka, deputy foreign minister, Rudolf Rónai, deputy minister of transport and post, Vilmos Sággy, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, and Endre Rosta, acting president of the Institute for Cultural Relations.

The first port of call was the United Arab Republic where the Hungarian government delegation was given an extremely warm and cordial welcome proper to the significance of the event: this was the first time that a Hungarian government head had gone to Africa and it was the first visit by a Hungarian prime minister to the United Arab Republic. On February 2nd, President Nasser received Gyula Kállai. This day marked the beginning of the Hungarian-Egyptian negotiations in which the UAR delegation was headed by Vice-President and Prime Minister Zakaria Mohieddin. On February 7th, at the close of the negotiations, a series of agreements designed to expand relations between the two countries was signed. These included a long-term trade and economic cooperation agreement, a technical-scientific cooperation agreement, a cultural work plan, and a tourist agreement. The following day a joint communiqué was issued on the negotiations conducted between the Hungarian and the UAR government delegations. The communiqué also referred to a number of international issues and stressed the similarity between the viewpoints of the two parties regarding basic questions of the world situation. In the communiqué it was announced that the Hungarian side had invited Vice-President and Prime Minister Zakaria Mohieddin to visit Hungary, which invitation he accepted. The communiqué also gave an account of the exchange of views between Gyula Kállai and Ali Sabri, the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union. During the talks it was decided to establish direct relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Arab Socialist Union. The Central Committee of the HSWP invited a delegation from the Arab Socialist Union to visit Hungary.

On February 8th, the Hungarian government delegation left the United Arab Republic for Ethiopia. On their arrival the Hungarian delegation was welcomed by Emperor Haile Selassie. Gyula Kállai visited the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, where he was welcomed by Diallo Telli, the general secretary of the organization. A joint communiqué was issued at the end of the Hungarian-Ethiopian negotiations (February 11th) according to which Hungary will take its share in the development of Ethiopia's agriculture by setting up agricultural undertakings. This year's work plan of the agreement on cultural exchanges between the two countries was signed, and the negotiations on air traffic were also successfully concluded. In reviewing international problems the leaders of Hungary and Ethiopia emphasized their agreement on the question of disarmament, the setting up of nuclear-free zones, the complete liquidation of colonialism and particularly, the struggle against neo-colonialism.

From February 11th to 16th, the Hungarian government delegation

visited Tanzania. Prime Minister Gyula Kállai had talks with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and the leaders of the African National Union Party of Tanganyika. The joint communiqué issued after the negotiations disclosed that trade between Hungary and Tanzania would be expanded. In addition, technical-scientific and cultural agreements were signed. Referring to the exchange of views on international matters, the communiqué stressed the unanimity of views disclosed during the talks regarding the crises in Rhodesia and Vietnam. President Julius Nyerere was invited to make a state visit to Hungary.

From Tanzania the Hungarian government delegation left for Kuwait for a short visit (February 16th to 20th). Gyula Kállai was received by Sabah el-Salem el-Sabah, the head of state of Kuwait. Later on the Hungarian prime minister had talks with the head of the Kuwait government, Djabir el-Ahmed el-Sabah. A decision was taken to expand economic and financial relations between Hungary and Kuwait, and to sign cultural, technical-scientific and air traffic agreements. The communiqué issued on February 20th also dealt with international matters discussed during the Hungary-Kuwait talks. The prime minister of Kuwait was invited to visit Hungary.

Following their trip to Kuwait the Hungarian government delegation made a state visit to India which lasted for more than a week (February 20th to 28th). The Hungarian prime minister was received by S. Radhakrishnan, president of the Republic of India. The two statesmen took the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest. Gyula Kállai then had talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, on expanding relations between the two countries and on current international problems. During the visit of the Hungarian delegation a new long-term trade agreement was concluded and an air traffic and technical-scientific agreement was signed. The two prime ministers exchanged their views on the international situation and came to the conclusion that the standpoint of the two countries concerning the most important questions was identical or similar. They agreed that the many-sided political, social and economic relations between the developing and the socialist countries are a major factor of world peace and stated that the visit of the head of the Hungarian government to India marked an important stage in the development of close friendly relations between their countries. The Hungarian-Indian joint communiqué issued on February 28th mentioned that Mrs Indira Gandhi had been invited to visit Hungary and that the Indian prime minister had gladly accepted the invitation. It is of interest to note that Gyula Kállai, the first head of a foreign government to visit India officially following the tragic death of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, was welcomed with extraordinary friendliness by the

Indian people. In Bombay, for instance, a crowd of 500,000 gathered to greet the Hungarian guests, and in the Red Fort of Delhi a large-scale Hungarian-Indian friendship meeting was held in honour of the Hungarian visitors.

On its way home the Hungarian government delegation paid a visit to the Republic of Cyprus on February 28th and March 1st. In Nicosia, Gyula Kállai had talks with Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, who expressed his gratitude to the Hungarian people and government for the moral support they had given to the struggle of Cyprus. The development of the friendly relations between the two countries was noted with satisfaction. The Hungarian prime minister invited Archbishop Makarios to visit Hungary, and the invitation was accepted gladly.

Early in February the Hungarian people learned with indignation that, after a few weeks' lull staged for tactical purposes, the United States government had ordered the resumption of bombing of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On February 3rd, the Hungarian government made public a statement in which it most emphatically denounced this move by the US government. It expressed its conviction that, in this conflict seriously threatening world peace, justice and law were on the side of the Vietnamese people. "The government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the working people of Hungary regard it as their internationalist duty to continue making every effort to give all political, moral, material and other support and assistance to the heroic Vietnamese people in their fight against American aggression," said the Hungarian government statement.

In a letter made public on February 6th, István Dobi, the President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, replied to the January 24th letter of Ho Chi Minh, the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. "Both myself and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic concur and identify ourselves with your proposals for the peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem," said István Dobi. "In harmony with your statement we too declare: if the government of the United States is really desirous of a peaceful solution of the problem, then it should accept the four-point proposal of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and, as a proof of its willingness to negotiate, should unconditionally and definitively end the bombing raids and other aggressive actions against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," added István Dobi.

At the end of February, the Hungarian government made known its stand in regard to the memorandum of the government of the German Democratic Republic on the question of European security. In its statement issued on February 27th, the Hungarian government declared that

the proposals made by the German Democratic Republic also conform to the interests of the Hungarian people and that in the view of the Hungarian government the discussion and realization of these proposals would considerably contribute to the strengthening of the security of Europe. The government of the Hungarian People's Republic affirmed that it identifies itself with and supports the proposals of the German Democratic Republic.

The following economic agreements made during the month are worthy of note: on February 20th, a Hungarian-Chinese trade and payments agreement valid for 1966 was signed in Peking; on February 25th, an agreement was signed in Budapest regulating for 1966 the exchange of domestic trade items between Hungary and Rumania; on February 15th, a long-term Hungarian-French trade agreement valid until December 31st, 1969 was signed in Paris. (The latter also envisages cooperation between French and Hungarian industrial works. At the same time, France is to end the import quota restrictions in regard to a great number of Hungarian export items.) On February 9th, a trade and payments protocol was signed in Budapest between Hungary and Spain.

Features of diplomatic life in Budapest:

At a special introductory meeting on February 2nd, János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Dinh Ba Thi, the head of the Budapest Bureau of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. On February 11th, János Kádár received on a similar visit Raymond Gastambide, France's newly appointed ambassador to Budapest. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic made the following diplomatic appointments: Győző Kárász, Hungarian ambassador to Conakry, who also represents his country in the Republic of Mali, was appointed to represent Hungary also in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; István Murai, Hungarian ambassador in Damascus, Hungary's diplomatic representative in Jordan, was appointed to represent the Hungarian People's Republic also in the Republic of Lebanon; József Szipka, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, was empowered to represent Hungary also in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

MARCH

János Kádár and Gyula Kállai Visit Rumania

*The Budapest Session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace
Hungarian Party Delegation Leaves for the 23rd Congress of the CPSU*

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, János Kádár and Gyula Kállai paid a friendly visit to Rumania on March 10th and 11th. During their visit an exchange of views took place between the leaders of the two countries. In the talks the Rumanian side was represented by Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Rumanian party, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, prime minister. After a review of cooperation between the two countries, both sides emphasized that there are further possibilities for the expansion of contacts in a number of fields of political, economic and cultural cooperation, and declared the realization of these possibilities as expedient. The representatives of the two parties and governments stated that it is imperative to make efforts for the strengthening of unity and concord among the socialist countries and in the international communist and working-class movement. The exchange of views concerning the fundamental problems of the international situation showed the identity of views of both parties on important matters such as the struggle against the aggressive, warlike policies of the imperialists and for the defence of peace, support for the national liberation movements, disarmament and the lessening of international tension.

The deliberations of the presidium of the World Council of Peace and the leaders of the national peace movements affiliated to the WCP started in Budapest on March 17th. Delegations from about sixty countries all over the world gathered in the Hungarian capital for the occasion. The participants analysed the present international situation, elaborated the programme of tasks to be tackled next and drafted resolutions concerning the forthcoming actions of the world peace movement.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a Hungarian party delegation, headed by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for Moscow to participate in the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, an event of historical importance. Members of the delegation were Béla Biszku, Zoltán Komócsin and József Szipka. The Hungarian guests were welcomed in Moscow by Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (March 27th).

The Vietnam Solidarity Week, initiated jointly by the Tricontinental

Conference in Havana and the World Federation of Trade Unions, was held in Hungary in March. At the end of the Solidarity Week, Binh Ba Thi, head of the Budapest Bureau of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, made a statement and expressed his thanks for the support given and solidarity shown by the Hungarian people (March 27th). In expressing his gratitude Binh Ba Thi cited the moral manifestations of solidarity as well as the supply of medicines, medical instruments and other items as fine examples of proletarian internationalism.

Rezső Nyers, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union between March 18th and 23rd. During his stay, he had discussions with party and state leaders responsible for the Soviet national economy on practical problems of economic policy and on the application of new methods in the guidance and planning of the national economy.

Budapest served as the venue for two separate discussions of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (Comecon) in March: the plant protection work group of the standing agricultural committee of Comecon held its deliberations between March 22nd and 25th, and the standing metallurgical committee between March 22nd and 26th in the Hungarian capital.

On March 5th, the Hungarian-Yugoslav trade agreement covering the period from 1966 to 1970 was initialled in Belgrade; it provides for an approximate 10 per cent a year rise in trade between the two countries. Economic negotiations were held and business transactions concluded also at the International Leipzig Spring Fair, which was attended by a Hungarian government delegation led by Minister of Building Rezső Trautmann (March 4th).

The new consular agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Italian Republic was signed in Budapest on March 23rd.

On relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and fraternal parties:

Mihály Korom, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Frigyes Puja, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP, visited Sweden and Iceland to have discussions with the representatives of the Swedish Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Iceland (March 4th).

Events relating to the international relations of the Hungarian trade unions:

János Brutyó, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed a trade union delegation which visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On March

24th, the Hungarian delegation was received by President Ho Chi Minh.

At the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions a delegation from the Italian CGIL trade union federation visited Budapest between March 14th and 18th. The Italian trade union delegates had talks with Sándor Gáspár, the general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions; the delegates were received also by János Kádár with whom they had a cordial and friendly discussion.

The diplomatic corps in Budapest was joined by two newly appointed ambassadors during the month: on March 17th, Jozef Pucik, the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, presented his credentials, while on the next day Fedor Egorovich Titov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, also went to the Parliament building to present his credentials to István Dobi, President of the Presidential Council.

István Kádas, the Hungarian People's Republic's newly appointed ambassador to Pyongyang, presented his credentials on March 12th to Tsoi Yen Gen, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Another important diplomatic event of the month: it was disclosed on March 26th that the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Iceland had decided to raise their diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level.

APRIL

Hungarian Party Delegation in Moscow

Soviet Military Delegation Visits Hungary

The speech delivered by János Kádár, the head of the Hungarian party delegation, at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union aroused great interest not only in the socialist camp but also all over the world. Wide comment was made particularly on that part of his speech in which he expressed his faith in the unbreakability of the relations and alliance between the fraternal Hungarian and Soviet parties, and the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and in which he denounced in strong terms the absurdity and impossibility of the concept of an "anti-Soviet communism." János Kádár and the members of the Hungarian delegation took the opportunity of their stay in the Soviet Union to meet at mass rallies the Soviet working people and also during their trips to the countryside they were able to see for themselves the great achievements of the Soviet people building communism. On April 9th Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, received the Hungarian party dele-

gation and discussed with them matters of interest to both fraternal parties; the discussion was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

In the spirit of the friendly relations existing between Hungary and the Soviet Union, on April 16th Marshal R.I. Malinovsky, Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, arrived in Hungary for a visit that lasted for more than a week. Marshal Malinovsky was at the head of a high-ranking Soviet military delegation which returned the visit to the Soviet Union made earlier by Colonel General Lajos Czinege, Minister of Defence, and a Hungarian military delegation. On April 22nd, the Soviet military group was received by János Kádár and Gyula Kállai. Marshal Malinovsky made several visits while in Hungary; he visited the towns of Dunaújváros, Komárom, Kecskemét, etc., met factory and agricultural workers, and visited also various Hungarian military units. During his meeting with the members of the Budapest garrison, Marshal Malinovsky made a speech and declared with satisfaction that in recent years the brotherhood in arms between the armies of the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty has expanded and strengthened.

The session held between April 11th and 16th in Budapest of the standing sub-committee for technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union offered a favourable occasion to gauge the development reached in technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries. On the occasion of an exhibition of Soviet electro-technical machinery in Budapest the Hungarian capital was visited by A.K. Antonov, the Soviet Union's minister of electro-technology, who on April 28th was received by Deputy Prime Minister Antal Apró.

An exchange of views and experiences concerning matters of party organizational work was conducted in Moscow by Béla Biszku, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, who visited the Soviet Union between April 25th and 29th at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Béla Biszku had talks with A.N. Shelepin, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The standing committee for the chemical industry of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid held a session in Budapest from April 19th to 25th.

On April 14th, at the session of the Economic Commission for Europe of the UN, Deputy Foreign Minister Károly Szarka, the head of the Hungarian delegation, was unanimously elected again for the chairmanship of the session. His appointment was put forward by the French and Soviet delegations. In the general debate of the Commission's session Károly Szarka made a speech on April 22nd and emphasized that the

participation of the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Commission must be secured. He also referred to a Hungarian-Czechoslovak resolution put before the Commission's session on the basis of which concrete recommendations could be worked out for the development of East-West trade.

A European round table conference was held in Paris in the middle of April to discuss matters concerning East-West relations. Hungary was represented by former Foreign Minister Endre Sók. On April 18th, the round table conference decided to hold their next meeting in 1967 in Budapest, at the end of March.

At the spring session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which was opened on April 11th in Canberra, Hungary was represented by (the late) Erik Molnár, president of the Hungarian section of the Union, and Sándor Barcs, a member of the Council of the Union.

On the foreign relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party:

Franz Muhri, the president of the Austrian Communist Party, made a few days' visit to Hungary in April, during which he was received by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Economic agreements concluded during the month:

On April 25th a long-term trade and payments agreement was signed in Stockholm under which goods deliveries will increase in every year of the five-year period covered by the agreement. The great majority of the Hungarian goods will be imported into Sweden free of any restrictions as to quantity. Agreement was also reached regarding the promotion of industrial and commercial cooperation between factories and works in both countries.

On April 28th a Hungarian-Turkish trade agreement was signed in Budapest.

MAY

János Kádár and Sándor Gáspár in Yugoslavia

The Prime Minister of Singapore in Budapest

The Executive Council of Unesco Meets in the Hungarian Capital

At the end of May, János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Sándor Gáspár, general secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, left on a few days' unofficial, friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and General Secretary of the League of Yugoslav Communists (May 30th).

During his European tour, Lee Kuang Yew, the Prime Minister of the

Republic of Singapore, arrived in Budapest on May 21st at the invitation of the Hungarian government. Prime Minister Gyula Kállai received the head of the government of Singapore in the Parliament building and discussed with him the developing relations between the two countries. Participating in the talks were Foreign Minister János Péter of Hungary and Sinnathamby Radjarnam of Singapore.

Returning the visit made by a Hungarian military delegation to Yugoslavia, a Yugoslav military delegation arrived in Budapest on a friendly visit on May 4th. It was headed by Army General Ivan Gosnjak, defence minister of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav visitors were received on May 5th by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai. Present at the discussion held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere was Colonel General Lajos Czinege, Hungary's defence minister. The Yugoslav military group made several visits both in Budapest and in the countryside.

At the invitation of the Hungarian government the Executive Council of Unesco held the second part of its 72nd Session in Budapest on May 30th and 31st. This was the first occasion that a major agency of the UN had held deliberations in Hungary. René Maheu, director general of Unesco, also made the trip to Hungary for the occasion. The agenda of the Budapest session dealt with the conservation of historical monuments. The leaders of the world organization were received on May 31st by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai.

Several governments sent high-ranking government delegations to the Budapest International Fair. The visitors included Nikolai Fadeev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, who, on May 28th, was received by Deputy Prime Minister Antal Apró.

On May 17th, a Hungarian-Finnish trade protocol regulating the exchange of goods between the two countries until June 30th, 1967 was signed in Budapest. Under the agreement a part of the Hungarian export to Finland will be free of any restrictions as to quantity.

The deliberations between the French Section of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the East European Committee of CNPF ended in Paris on May 9th. One of the main questions discussed during the meeting was economic cooperation between Hungary and France.

The Hungarian-Polish domestic trade work group of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid held its statutory meeting in Budapest on May 24th. The ministers of domestic trade of both countries participated in the meeting which was convened due to the fact that the bilateral negotiations between the two countries regarding the exchange of domestic trade goods had been given a larger scope than that reached at Comecon level.

Enlarging their contacts, the Hungarian People's Republic and the

Republic of Tunisia signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement in Budapest on May 25th.

Meeting in Belgrade on May 11th, the heads of the tourist trade bodies of Hungary and Yugoslavia ended their negotiations concerning the development of tourism between the two countries. An agreement was signed on closer cooperation between the interested bodies.

The first round table conference of European journalists was organized by the Hungarian Journalists' Association on May 7th and 8th at Balatonszéplak. Some 63 journalists representing 18 European countries participated.

The month of May marked the beginning of the activities in Budapest of three newly appointed ambassadors: Abdol Ahad Dara, Iran's ambassador accredited to Hungary, presented his credentials on May 6th; on May 9th, István Dobi, the President of the Presidential Council, received Jagdish Chandra Kakar, the ambassador of the Republic of India accredited to Hungary, who presented his credentials; and on May 11th, Ousseynou Diop, the first ambassador of the Islam Republic of Mauritania appointed to Hungary, arrived in Budapest and presented his credentials.

JUNE

Hungarian Party and Government Delegation in the German Democratic Republic

Parliamentary Delegations in Hungary

The Session of the Danube Commission

Headed by János Kádár, a Hungarian party and government delegation paid a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic from June 13th to 17th. The delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic conducted fruitful negotiations with the representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and with the government of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, President of the State Council of the GDR.

The joint communiqué issued on June 19th pointed out that in addition to matters relating to the friendly relations between the two countries the delegations discussed the major issues of the international situation and of the international communist and working-class movement. The negotiations testified to the complete agreement and understanding between the parties and governments of the two countries. It was established that the European situation demands increased efforts for secur-

ing peace. It was also pointed out that the solution of the German question is only possible on the basis of the recognition of the existence of the two German states. The Hungarian side emphasized the German Democratic Republic's right to UN membership. The two parties expressed their conviction that fraternal bonds of friendship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with the USSR will remain the touchstone of proletarian internationalism. The two sides stressed in their joint communiqué that the efficiency of the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid must be enhanced, and the organization of the Warsaw Treaty, a major factor in guaranteeing European peace, must be strengthened.

In the section of the communiqué dealing with the necessity for economic cooperation between the two countries, the negotiating parties noted with satisfaction that the long-term trade agreement was securing a constant rise in trade between the two countries and that by 1970 the exchange of goods will increase to 143 per cent as compared to the 1964 level. The two delegations decided to conclude in the near future a new cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.

Finally, the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic was invited to pay a visit to Hungary; the German side gladly accepted the invitation.

Several countries sent parliamentary delegations or their speakers to Hungary during the month. A delegation from the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Dancho Dimitrov, first deputy speaker, visited Hungary from June 7th to 18th; on June 14th, Fridolf Thapper, the speaker of the Lower House of the Swedish Parliament, arrived in Budapest; and on the same day Hukam Singh, the speaker of the Indian Lower House of Parliament, began his visit to the Hungarian capital. The foreign parliamentary delegations, that is, speakers, were received by Mrs István Vass, speaker (president) of the Hungarian National Assembly.

The Danube Commission held its 24th session in Budapest from June 15th to 28th. In accordance with the stipulations of the 1948 agreement on Danube navigation, this time a new executive of the Commission was elected. Voted in as president, for a term of three years, was V. Bogdanov, the representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and as secretary, Tibor Lajti, the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian-Czechoslovak mixed committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation held its session in Prague from June 7th to 10th. Jozef Lenart, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, received on June 10th Miklós Ajtai, the chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

Headed by Pál Ilku, minister of education, a Hungarian cultural delegation left for Moscow on June 11th to hold talks on matters relating to cultural cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union, including the expansion of cooperation. The delegation took part in the conference which ended in Moscow on June 16th and in which representatives of nine socialist countries exchanged their experiences gained in the field of higher education and in the training of specialists.

The Hungarian-Vietnam cultural work plan for 1966 was signed in Budapest on June 9th; it expands the relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Hungarian People's Republic in the field of science and culture.

As a result of the negotiations held in Paris from June 15th to 28th, a Hungarian-French consular agreement was worked out which comprises 53 sections. The agreement was initialled on June 28th.

On June 28th, a Hungarian-Turkish air traffic agreement was signed in Ankara; under the agreement an air route will be established between Budapest and Istanbul.

A regional seminar of the UN—"Participation in Local Administration, as a Means of Promoting Human Rights"—was organized in Budapest from June 14th to 27th. Delegates from about 60 countries participated.

Headed by Nishizawa Tomio, secretary of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, a delegation from the Japanese Communist Party visited Budapest early in June.

Professor S.A. Gonard, president of the International Red Cross Committee, spent a week in Budapest as the guest of the Hungarian capital (June 22nd to 29th). Professor Gonard was also received by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai.

István Dobi, President of the Presidential Council, received on June 13th Abdel Azim Fahmy, the United Arab Republic's newly appointed ambassador to Hungary, who presented his credentials.

JULY

Hungarian Delegation at the Session of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty

János Péter in Moscow

The French Foreign Minister in Budapest

The most important events of the month were the session of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty (July 4th to 6th) and the subsequent meeting of the leaders of the states participating in the Coun-

cil for Mutual Economic Aid (July 7th). The Hungarian delegation taking part in the session of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty was headed by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and its members included Gyula Kállai, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Antal Apró, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lajos Czinege, Minister of Home Defence, János Péter, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Imre Párdi, head of department of the Central Committee of the HSWP. The communiqué issued after the July 28th session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party underlined the Central Committee's satisfaction that at the Bucharest deliberations of the representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty attention was mainly focussed on the problem of safeguarding peace, exposing imperialist moves, and strengthening unity among the member states. The declaration, passed in Bucharest on the question of European security, served as a serious warning to the western powers stating that any step on their part against the peace of the continent would incur a firm counterblow from the combined forces of the Warsaw Treaty. At the same time the consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty suggested realistic ways to ease tension and guarantee European security. The Central Committee of the HSWP also approved the fact that at the Bucharest talks full solidarity towards the people of Vietnam was expressed. Concerning the exchange of views that took place during the meeting of the leaders of the countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, the Central Committee noted that it served the further development of cooperation.

At the invitation of the government of the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister János Péter paid a friendly visit to the USSR from July 13th to 21st. During his visit he was received by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

János Péter also visited the Soviet Socialist Republics of Estonia and Byelorussia, where he met local party and government leaders. The Hungarian Foreign Minister had several talks with A.A. Gromyko, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union. The two statesmen discussed topical questions of Hungarian-Soviet relations and of the international situation. In the question of developing fraternal relations between their countries the two foreign ministers showed a full identity of views, and agreed that regular contacts and consultations between the two foreign ministries were found to have been very fruitful. The two ministers also discussed steps which might serve as the basis for European security and

cooperation. They also exchanged views on how to give more effective support to the people of Vietnam.

For the first time in the history of Hungarian-French relations France's foreign minister visited the Hungarian capital. Returning the visit paid by Foreign Minister János Péter to Paris, M. Couve de Murville arrived in Budapest on July 26th. During his stay he was received by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Gyula Kállai, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The visit of the French foreign minister offered the opportunity for signing a consular convention as well as cultural, technical and scientific cooperation agreements. The foreign ministers of the two countries held several discussions. During his visit to Budapest M. Couve de Murville repeatedly emphasized that fruitful work was accomplished in the promotion of political, economic, cultural and other relations between France and Hungary.

Among the many foreign guests who visited Budapest in July were Ludwig Weiss, Austrian Minister of Transport, who at the invitation of the Hungarian Minister of Transport and Post, György Csanádi, arrived on July 8th and spent a few days here. The Austrian minister and his Hungarian host exchanged views on matters of transport and communications of interest to both countries.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Waldeck Rochet, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, and his family paid a friendly visit to Hungary (July 4th to 14th). Waldeck Rochet was received by János Kádár. Present at the discussion was Lajos Cseterki, secretary of the Central Committee. The leaders of the two parties informed each other on the position and activities of their parties and discussed the most important problems of the present international situation. A full identity of views was shown in regard to the international matters discussed and the tasks devolving from them upon the communist and working-class parties.

Son Za Ryong, the newly appointed ambassador to Hungary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented his credentials on July 26th. In his speech made on the occasion the Korean ambassador stressed that although geographically Korea and Hungary are countries far apart from each other, the friendship and cooperation between them in the common struggle for socialism and against the aggressive policies of the US is growing.

AUGUST
The Danish Foreign Minister in Budapest
Hungary and the Third World
New Ambassadors

Denmark's foreign minister, Per Haekkerup, paid an official visit to Hungary from August 9th to 13th. He was the first foreign minister of a NATO country to visit Budapest; Mr Haekkerup is also the chairman of the Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Alliance in 1966/67. These facts gave added importance to the Budapest talks between Mr Haekkerup and the Hungarian foreign minister.

The two ministers agreed that the peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem should be sought on the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreements and that the right of the Vietnamese people to decide their own fate should be guaranteed. They also expressed their anxiety over the proliferation of nuclear weapons and stressed the importance of such partial measures for disarmament as would create the necessary preconditions for the realization of a general and complete disarmament under international supervision.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged their views on the problems of European security and emphasized the importance of intensifying co-operation among the nations of Europe regardless of the differences in their social and political systems.

The foreign minister of Denmark also had talks with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister József Biró on promoting trade between the two countries. Later the Danish foreign minister was received by Gyula Kállai, head of the Hungarian government. Mr Haekkerup invited János Péter to pay an official visit to Denmark, and the invitation was accepted by the Hungarian foreign minister.

Exchanges of views between Hungary and Poland were held on several occasions during the month of August. István Szirmai, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, paid a visit to Warsaw (August 15th), and Prime Minister Gyula Kállai spent his holidays in Poland, while Józef Cyrankiewicz, the head of the Polish government, was holidaying in Hungary. During the latter two occasions exchanges of views were held between the heads of the Hungarian and Polish governments.

Several events that took place in August reflected the development of relations between Hungary and the Third World. At the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Kumaraswami Kamaradj, the president of the Congress Party of India, and Ramaswami Venketaraman, minister of industry of the State of Madras, arrived in Budapest on

August 4th. The Indian guests were received by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai. In his statement on Hungarian-Indian relations, Kamaradj emphasized that there is a possibility for the fruitful development of trade relations between the two countries.

From August 18th to 22nd, Abdullah Al-Djabir Al-Sabah, minister of trade and industry of Kuwait, had talks in Budapest with Foreign Trade Minister József Biró. At the Hungary-Kuwait negotiations various forms of economic cooperation, including the establishment of joint industrial undertakings, were discussed.

Headed by Jenő Bacsoni, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, a Hungarian government delegation held negotiations between August 20th and 27th in Damascus on further developing economic relations between Hungary and Syria. A long-term trade and payments agreement was signed, which will regulate trade between the two countries up to December 31st, 1969. At the same time an agreement was concluded on technical and scientific cooperation. On the basis of the agreements Hungary will purchase mainly agricultural products, e.g., raw cotton and various fodders from Syria, whereas Syria intends to import a large number of Hungarian industrial products and capital goods.

On August 5th, it was disclosed that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Zambia had agreed to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level.

Two new ambassadors were added to the diplomatic corps of Budapest in August. They were the newly appointed ambassadors of the Rumanian Socialist Republic and the Argentine Republic, and the chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Bolivia. Rumanian ambassador Dumitru Turcus presented his credentials on August 9th. In his speech he stressed that the Rumanian Communist Party, the government and the Rumanian people, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of internationalism, will develop further fraternal and friendly relations and many-sided cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic.—Carlos Alberto Leguizamon, the ambassador of Argentina, who presented his credentials on the same day, emphasized in his speech that his government intends to develop trade, industrial and financial relations with Hungary.—Jorge Carvajal Pérez del Castillo, the permanent chargé d'affaires of Bolivia, began his official activities on August 4th.

SEPTEMBER

Friendly Visit of L.I. Brezhnev to Budapest The Shah of Iran and His Wife in Hungary Hungarian Vice-President in the UN General Assembly

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, paid a friendly visit to Budapest on September 25th and 26th. He was accompanied by Yuri Andropov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Brezhnev had a friendly talk with János Kádár. Present at the discussion were Andropov, F.Y. Titov, the USSR's ambassador to Hungary, as well as Béla Biszku and Zoltán Komócsin, members of the Political Committee of the HSWP. The meeting was characterized by cordial friendship and a complete identity of views. It was with satisfaction that the leaders of the two parties stated that Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing successfully; they expressed their intention to continue offering various kinds of assistance to the Vietnamese people fighting for their freedom. It was shown at the talks that the CPSU and the HSWP as well as the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic agree fully that peace in Europe should be guaranteed in accordance with the measures stipulated in the Bucharest declaration of the Warsaw Treaty. The two fraternal parties are constantly striving for the development of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement.

At the invitation of István Dobi, President of the Presidential Council, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, and his wife paid a state visit to Hungary from September 7th to 13th. Besides Budapest, the Iranian guests visited Dunaújváros, Székesfehérvár, Lake Balaton, as well as a number of industrial and agricultural workshops and cultural and scientific centres. István Dobi and Prime Minister Gyula Kállai conducted negotiations with the Shah of Iran on the relations between the two countries and current international questions. They agreed that there are favourable conditions for expanding relations between Hungary and Iran mainly in the fields of economy and culture. During the visit of the Iranian head of state a cultural agreement was initialled. It was decided to hold further negotiations for the conclusion of agreements on technical and scientific cooperation and air traffic. The Shah of Iran invited István Dobi to pay a state visit to Iran; the President of the Presidential Council accepted the invitation.

At the 21st Session of the UN General Assembly the Hungarian delegation led by Foreign Minister János Péter displayed considerable activity.

As an expression of the international prestige gained by the Hungarian People's Republic one of the vice presidencies of the General Assembly was given to Hungary; this post was occupied by Károly Csatorday, the permanent representative of Hungary at the UN. The head of the Hungarian UN delegation, János Péter, had talks on several occasions with foreign ministers taking part in the deliberations of the UN General Assembly, primarily with A.A. Gromyko, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

As a sign of expanding relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the fraternal communist parties, several foreign delegations visited Budapest in September. The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party was headed by Dolores Ibarruri, the president of the party. The delegation had talks with János Kádár, Zoltán Komócsin and members and representatives of the Central Committee. The leaders of the HSWP again expressed their solidarity with the Spanish people who are involved in a heroic struggle for their freedom and democracy (September 13th to 23rd).

A delegation of the Communist Party of the United States, headed by general secretary Gus Hall, arrived in Budapest for a few days' stay on September 10th. The delegation was also received by János Kádár. During the meeting a cordial comradely exchange of views took place about the situation of the two parties and the international communist movement.

On September 21st, a delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain arrived in Budapest headed by Sid Foster, a member of the Party's Political Committee. The British delegation was received by János Kádár.—Roger Garaudy, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party, also spent a few days in Hungary.

In mid-September, important economic negotiations were held in Budapest by the economic government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which was led by Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister.

Several events during the month signalled the livening up of trade relations between Hungary and Canada. In the first week of September a highly successful Hungarian Week was organized in Montreal. Early in the month a Hungarian delegation under László Darvas, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, left for Canada. On September 22nd, Robert H. Winters, the Trade Minister of Canada, arrived in Budapest on an official visit. Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister József Biró had talks with his Canadian counterpart on the trade relations between the two countries. The Canadian minister was also received by Prime Minister Gyula Kállai.

At the invitation of the Hungarian section of the Inter-Parliamentary

Union a nine-member delegation of the Norwegian parliament visited Hungary in the first half of September.

Some of the agreements concluded in September: on the 26th, a health agreement was signed in Budapest between Hungary and Yugoslavia; the Hungary-Sudan air traffic agreement was signed in Budapest on the 27th by Nasreddin Es Sayed, Transport and Tourist Trade Minister of Sudan and György Csanádi, Minister of Transport and Post of Hungary; also on the 27th, a Hungarian-Belgian cultural and scientific work plan for 1967 was signed in Budapest; the Hungarian Foreign Ministry served as the venue for the signing of a financial (property rights) agreement between Hungary and Sweden on the 12th.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic appointed a new ambassador to Belgrade. He is József Marjai, who succeeded Ambassador György Zágó (September 27th).

Sultan Ahmed Popal, the newly appointed ambassador to Hungary of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, presented his credentials on September 21st. In his speech the ambassador stressed that Afghanistan is pursuing a policy of peace, freedom and neutrality and intends to maintain friendly relations with Hungary.

OCTOBER

*Hungarian Leaders at the Moscow Meeting
Hungary's Foreign Minister Has Talks and Makes Speeches at the UN
A Series of Economic Negotiations in Budapest*

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the government of the Soviet Union, party and government leaders of eight socialist countries visited the USSR from October 17th to 22nd. Hungary was represented at the Moscow meeting by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Gyula Kállai, head of the government, and Lajos Czinege, Minister of Home Defence. The representatives of the fraternal parties were acquainted with the latest scientific and technological achievements of the Soviet Union and were shown, among other things, the latest weapons in the arsenal of the Soviet Army and Air Force. They visited a space aerodrome where they were shown the latest achievements in cosmic and military techniques; they were also present at launchings of rockets and other cosmic devices. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the eight socialist countries exchanged their views on a large number of problems of world politics.

At the 21st Session of the UN General Assembly Foreign Minister János Péter addressed the world organization in the general political

debate on October 18th. In his speech which aroused wide interest he pointed out that so far no real and valid peace offer had been made by the United States as regards Vietnam. The Hungarian foreign minister emphasized that he made this statement in full knowledge of the views of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front. In his address János Péter also stressed that in Europe contacts are growing in all fields of inter-state relations of countries of different social systems. He said that the problems of European security and the peaceful reunification of Germany can only be solved through the recognition of the two German states. The Hungarian Foreign Minister also spoke about the question of the representation of China in the UN and pointed out that the world organization cannot go far in the fulfilment of its task until this problem has been solved. The Hungarian foreign minister called attention to the problem of Korea and declared that the question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Korean people themselves. Finally, János Péter dealt with the necessity of disarmament and pointed out that it was imperative to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

During his stay in New York Foreign Minister János Péter had talks with the foreign ministers of a large number of countries. On October 6th, he met Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the headquarters of the United States UN delegation. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on topical international questions, problems of interest to their countries and the work of the world organization.

In October, several visits by parliamentary delegations took place. Headed by Sándor Gáspár, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Vice President of the Presidential Council, a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly visited the Soviet Union. Hungary was visited by a Mongolian parliamentary delegation led by Sandjin Bata, the vice president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural. A delegation of the Austrian Parliament headed by Pius Funk also visited Budapest.

Other delegations to visit Budapest included a forestry delegation of the Rumanian Socialist Republic headed by Mihail Suder, minister of forestry affairs, and an agricultural delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, as well as a group representing local administrative councils, led by Dumitru Holt. Headed by minister of agriculture Nikola Palagatshev, a Bulgarian agricultural delegation visited Hungary. Finally, Teuvo Aura, mayor of Helsinki, and a delegation of the Finnish capital spent a week in this country.

An eight-member trade delegation from the United States studied the possibilities of expanding trade relations between the two countries.

A large group of leading US businessmen and manufacturers also visited Hungary. The group included Henry Ford II. The American businessmen paid a visit to Antal Apró, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

To promote further expansion of trade relations between Hungary and Greece, a Greek delegation headed by E. Kothris, minister of trade, visited Budapest.—The governor of the Bank of Italy, Guido Carli, also visited the Hungarian capital.—Headed by José Osvaldo de Mera Penna, minister, a trade delegation from Brazil had talks in Hungary in the second half of October.

Events relating to the relations between Hungary and the Third World in October:

A delegation from the Republic of Mali, headed by justice minister Madeira Keita, visited Hungary; Foreign Trade Minister József Biró paid an official visit to Kuwait; Ahmed Bukhari Ali, the health minister of the Republic of the Sudan, visited Budapest.

Of the series of international agreements concluded during the month let us mention the Hungarian-Belgian and Hungarian-French road transport (haulage) agreement, the Hungarian-Swiss exchange of goods agreement, the Hungarian-Italian cultural and technical-scientific work plan for 1967/68, and the Hungarian-Tunisian technical-scientific cooperation agreement. On October 13th, an agreement was signed in Warsaw on expanding cooperation in the field of internal trade between Hungary and Poland, whereas two days later a goods and payments protocol was signed in Budapest between the two countries. On October 8th, a Hungarian-Mongolian exchange of goods protocol for 1967 was signed in the Hungarian capital. On October 27th Hungary and Bulgaria agreed upon the exchange of internal trade goods. Finally, on October 15th, Hungary and Cuba concluded a technical-scientific cooperation agreement in Havana.

At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of the German Communist Party, led by Josef Ledwohn, member of the Political Committee of the party, visited Hungary between October 19th and 27th. The delegation met Béla Biszku, Sándor Gáspár and Zoltán Komócsin, members of the Political Committee of the HSWP.

Upon an agreement reached between the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the diplomatic relations between the two countries were raised to ambassadorial level. The next day László Molnár, Hungary's first ambassador accredited to Luxembourg, presented his credentials to Grand Duke Jean, the head of state of Luxembourg.—István Roska, Hungary's newly appointed ambassador began his activities in Sofia on October 27th,

when he presented his credentials to Georgi Traykov, the president of the Presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly.—On October 20th, József Marjai, Hungary's newly appointed ambassador to Belgrade, presented his credentials to Koca Popovic, vice president of Yugoslavia.

José Matar Franyie was appointed ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Hungary. The ambassador presented his credentials on October 19th. In his speech ambassador Franyie declared he would do everything in his power to strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.—The first ambassador of the Republic of Iceland appointed to Hungary, Christian Gudmundsson, presented his credentials on October 15th.

NOVEMBER

The 9th Congress of the HSWP

L.I. Brezhnev in Budapest

Thousand-Million-Rouble Exchange of Goods between the Soviet Union and Hungary

The most important event in November was the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (November 28th to December 3rd). The communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries and the fraternal parties active in the European capitalist countries sent delegations to the Congress. The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was led by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU; the delegation of the Workers' Party of Vietnam was headed by Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee.

The report of the Central Committee of the HSWP delivered by János Kádár underlined the fact that the foreign political aims of the Hungarian People's Republic remained unchanged. The following principles serve as the basis for Hungary's activities in the field of foreign policy: (1) Defence of the national independence and sovereignty of the Hungarian People's Republic; (2) Struggle for the strengthening of unity and cohesion among the socialist countries for raising their political, economic and military prestige; (3) Solidarity with the struggles waged by our fellow-workers in the capitalist countries for democratic rights, peace and social progress; (4) Support for the struggles of the national liberation movements against old and new colonialism, imperialist oppression and aggression; (5) Greater cooperation with independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America; (6) Struggle for the implementation of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems; and (7) Our inter-

national activities as a whole are directed towards averting the outbreak of a world war by joining forces with peace-loving people all over the world.

The heads of the delegations representing the fraternal parties also delivered speeches at the Congress.

Dealing with the international situation and the foreign policy pursued by Hungary, the resolution passed by the Congress stated among other things: The expanding political, cultural, economic and military cooperation which is also acquiring richer forms enhances the strength and influence of the world socialist system. The temporary contradictions and differences in views between some of the socialist countries do not fundamentally change the trend of the international balance of forces, but obstruct a united stand against imperialist aggression. The great historical task of the socialist countries is the safeguarding of peace. In this an important role is played by the political power and military organization of the Warsaw Treaty.

In regard to the expanding economic cooperation among the socialist countries the resolution expressed the main principles of its position according to which the interests of the individual socialist countries can and must be brought into harmony with the common interests of the world socialist system as a whole.

The most blatant manifestation of the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist powers was defined by the Congress resolution in the dirty colonial war waged by the US in South Vietnam. The effectiveness of the assistance given to the heroic Vietnamese people could become greater by a coordinated stand taken by all the socialist countries; for this reason the Congress resolution stated that the HSWP is striving to bring about the unity of action of all the socialist countries.

Dealing with the question of European peace and security the resolution declared that this is threatened by the policy of the West German imperialists; in face of this it is necessary to rally all the progressive forces of Europe and to repel the revanchist aims of the West German monopolies and their demand for nuclear weapons.

The socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, are in solidarity with the countries that have achieved their national independence and are fighting against imperialism; they offer them all moral, political and economic assistance including support in their armed struggle. Between the socialist countries and the developing states a new type of relations is being brought about based on full sovereignty, regard for mutual interests and friendly assistance.

Concerning the ties existing between the Hungarian People's Republic and the countries belonging to the world socialist system, the Congress

resolutions stated among other things that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union are constantly developing and becoming ever more intimate and friendly. Between the two countries and their parties there is complete unanimity in the evaluation of the international situation and of the problems of the international communist movement. The HSWP adheres to the principle that even today the touchstone of internationalism is the attitude towards the Soviet Union, the first and mightiest socialist country of the world.

In the first half of November the Bulgarian Communist Party held its 9th Congress in Sofia. At the Congress was a Hungarian delegation headed by Zoltán Komócsin, member of the Political Committee and secretary to the Central Committee, who also delivered a speech during the deliberations (November 15th).

On November 8th in the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly the Hungarian delegation presented a draft resolution which classified as an international crime the application of chemical and bacterial weapons. On November 23rd the Hungarian delegation submitted a modified draft resolution on the same subject which took into consideration the points raised during the debate on the question, including primarily those voiced by the African states. Thus modified, the Hungarian draft resolution was supported by eight African countries: Burundi, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Guinea, Mauritania, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. A representative of Hungary, Ambassador Endre Ustor, was elected a member of the UN International Law Commission for the first time (November 12th).

In the general debate of the 14th General Conference of Unesco held in Paris, the head of the Hungarian delegation, Endre Rosta, acting president of the Institute for Cultural Relations, delivered a speech. He emphasized that Hungary, although the means at her disposal are comparatively modest, is ready to give full support, through its scientific and cultural inheritance and achievements, to the realization of the noble aims of Unesco (November 8th). In the debate of the Unesco Conference on the activities concerning the safeguarding of peace a speech was delivered by Magda Jóboru (November 21st), who was also re-elected as a vice-president of the Executive Council of Unesco.

The military representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty held a conference in Budapest from November 14th to 17th. At the Conference questions related to the strategic and tactical training and military preparedness of the troops under the Combined Armed Forces were discussed. Prime Minister Gyula Kállai received Marshal A. A. Grechko, the commander-in-chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty.

Early in November Mr George Thomson, minister of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain, had official talks in Budapest. Mr Thomson was received by Gyula Kállai, Prime Minister, and János Péter, Foreign Minister. The Hungarian delegation participating in the Hungarian-British talks was headed by Béla Szilágyi, Deputy Foreign Minister. Following the negotiations Mr Thomson gave a press conference and stressed the importance of expanding relations between Hungary and Great Britain. He stated with satisfaction that trade between the two countries has been expanding. Mr Thomson termed as useful his talks in Budapest which were held in an informal atmosphere.

A protocol on two-way goods deliveries between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Moscow on November 22nd by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, N. S. Patolichev and József Biró respectively. According to the protocol the volume of trade between the two countries in 1968 will top the 1,000 million rouble mark and will be over 16 per cent higher than in 1966. During the same month similar agreements aimed at expanding trade turnover were signed between Hungary on the one hand, and Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Rumania on the other. A Hungarian-Egyptian trade agreement for 1967 was signed in Budapest on November 21st, while in Conakry a trade protocol was initialled on the same day. The government of the Hungarian People's Republic concluded trade and payments agreements on November 11th with Cambodia and Burma. At the end of the month a foreign trade delegation left Budapest for Nigeria to open the Hungarian exhibition in Lagos and also to establish trade relations between the two countries. From November 10th to 17th trade talks were held in Madrid between Hungary and Spain; they resulted in the signing of a protocol which regulates the exchange of goods for 1967.

When referring to inter-state agreements mention should be made of the fact that a Hungarian government delegation headed by Gyula Horgos, Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, paid a visit on November 2nd to Houari Boumediene, president of the revolutionary council of Algeria. This meeting resulted in a Hungarian-Algerian technical-scientific cooperation agreement and a cultural work plan for 1966-67. During the month a Hungarian-Egyptian scientific work-plan for cooperation was signed in Cairo. A new cultural work-plan was prepared and signed in Oslo to promote cultural exchanges between Hungary and Norway. Finally, a Hungarian-Greek cultural agreement was signed in Athens.

On November 29th it was disclosed that following an agreement reached between the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the

United States of America diplomatic relations between the two countries were raised to embassy level.

Three newly appointed ambassadors took up their official functions in Budapest in November. On the 14th, Sujono Hadinoto, the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, presented his credentials. On the 22nd, Osman Abdalla Hamid, the first ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan, was received by István Dobi, President of the Presidential Council. On the 24th, Aksel Christiansen, the ambassador of Denmark, presented his credentials.

DECEMBER

Visit of a Vietnamese Party Delegation

The Activity of the Hungarian Delegation at the UN

Agreement on the Construction of an Atomic Power Plant

During the first days of December separate discussions were held between the heads of party delegations that visited Hungary on the occasion of the 9th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the leaders of the Hungarian party. On December 3rd János Kádár received L. I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the head of the Soviet party delegation. At the meeting which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the participants exchanged their views on matters of interest to the two fraternal parties.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Vietnam paid a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The Vietnamese guests who stayed in Hungary until December 10th were received by János Kádár. A communiqué issued on the following day stressed that the delegation ascertained the full solidarity of the Hungarian people with the Vietnamese people and that they actively support the Vietnamese struggle against the American imperialist aggression for the defence of their homeland. The delegation expressed the friendly feelings and deep gratitude of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people towards the HSWP and the fraternal Hungarian people for the great moral and material support they are giving them.

On December 17th the government of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a statement on the American air-raids against Hanoi. The government statement declared that the United States aggravates its war crimes on an unprecedented scale, has been blatantly violating the principles contained in the UN Charter, as well as international law and the international agreements concerning Vietnam. The government and the people of the Hungarian People's Republic demand that the United

States of America stop its aggression forthwith, withdraw its troops from Vietnam, and honour the right of the Vietnamese people to decide their own fate without any foreign interference whatsoever.

At the UN General Assembly the Hungarian delegation took further initiatives and, in a number of speeches, expressed Hungary's stand on the international matters that were brought before the forum of the world organization. In the debate on the realization of the measures contained in the anti-colonialization declaration passed in 1960, the head of the Hungarian UN delegation put forward the proposal that the activities of the international monopolies in the colonies as well as those of the "unholy alliance" formed in the southern part of Africa should be investigated and as a follow-up the Security Council adopt the necessary measures. During the debate of the so-called "Korea question" the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, Péter Mód, sharply criticized the Korea policy of the United States and pointed out that the UN is in no way authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Korean people. He termed it as condemnable that in South Korea atrocities have been committed under the flag of the United Nations and urged the dissolution of the UN Korea Commission and that the "Korea question" be taken off the UN agenda.

On December 5th, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic confirmed the amendment of the UN Charter which was passed by the General Assembly of the world organization in 1963.

The Christmas issue of the daily *Népszabadság* carried Foreign Minister János Péter's article entitled "Hungary and Europe" which received world-wide attention. In particular the idea that the cooperation among the countries in the Danube Valley, and primarily of those which are right on the borders of the two different social systems, could be an important factor in promoting the formation of an organization serving the aim of peace and security was widely commented upon in the world press.

The delegation of the World Council of Peace that visited Hungary issued a statement in Budapest on December 20th and disclosed that in the summer of 1967 a world conference will be held in support of the Vietnamese people.

The annual trade conference convened by the World Federation of Trade Unions held its session in Budapest from December 14th to 17th. At the deliberations of representatives from five continents the problems of East-West trade, of expanding economic relations and those of the developing countries were discussed.

Headed by Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, Minister of Home Defence, on December 12th a Hungarian military delegation left for a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. The delegation was also received

by Walter Ulbricht, the First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the GDR.

Outstanding among the international economic and trade agreements signed in the last month of the year was the one signed on December 28th in Budapest by Antal Apró, Deputy Prime Minister, and V. N. Novikov, deputy premier of the Soviet Union. According to the agreement an 800 megawatt atomic power plant will be built through Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. The power plant will meet 15-16 per cent of Hungary's electric energy requirements.

On December 17th an agreement was signed in Moscow on the exchange of home trade goods between Hungary and the Soviet Union. It was again in December that a Hungarian-Albanian trade and payments agreement was signed, and so was a Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade protocol. As a result of Hungarian-Korean talks in Pyongyang a trade and payments agreement between the two countries was concluded. A Hungarian-Yugoslav trade agreement was also concluded in December.

On December 2nd a new long-term Hungarian-Norwegian trade agreement was signed in Budapest. According to the agreement, in the future Hungarian export items can be delivered to Norway without any quota restrictions.

The two-way expansion of cultural relations is to be promoted by the cultural agreements for 1967-68 signed in December between Hungary on the one hand, and Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Rumania, on the other. The agreements in question were signed in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest respectively.

The Presidential Council, while commending their services rendered so far, relieved from their posts Győző Kárász and András Zalka, Hungary's ambassadors to Conakry and Tokyo respectively. Appointed to head the Hungarian embassy in Tokyo was Károly Szigeti, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Gusztáv Gogolyák, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was appointed to head the Hungarian embassy in Conakry and also to represent Hungary in the Republic of Mali and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (December 21st).

Zoltán Kovács, Hungary's newly appointed ambassador to Brazil, presented his credentials to Castelo Branco, the president of the United States of Brazil, on December 22nd. On December 29th, Lőrinc Soós, Hungary's new ambassador to Cuba, presented his credentials to Osvaldo Dorticos, president of the Republic of Cuba.

The diplomatic corps in Budapest was joined on December 19th by the newly appointed ambassador of the Union of Burma, U Ba Ni, who on that day presented his credentials to István Dobi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Scientific Life

Last year a celebration was held to mark the hundredth anniversary of the day on which the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Hungarian scientific life, moved into a new centre, in a fine neo-Renaissance palace on the Danube Embankment. In the years since the building was inaugurated, and particularly during the last decade, an extensive network of research institutes was set up under the auspices of government departments, e.g. the ministries in charge of industry, agriculture and health, etc., but the Academy and its corporation are still the citadel of Hungarian scientific life. To quote the relevant Act: the supreme scientific corporation of the Hungarian People's Republic fulfils a leading role in the national management of scientific life.

The functions of the Academy include the organization of basic research work and policy-making research within the framework of applied sciences, as well as their management and coordination. These functions are distributed among the ten sections and to what are termed presidential committees. At the annual general assembly, the sections report on the results of the academic work carried out and the problems that have occurred during the past year. Pursuant to established traditions, the scientific year does not coincide with the calendar year, and lasts from general assembly to general assembly.

Following this introduction, a brief description of the work of the individual sections of the Academy is outlined.

Language and Literary Sciences

This section of the Academy has been assigned linguistics and literature as its scope of activities. In the Institute of Linguistics the New Hungarian Etymological Dictionary is in progress, and the editorial work on the second volume of the Atlas of Hungarian Dialects has been completed. Work on the concise dictionary of the Hungarian language, the Diction-

ary of Hungarian Synonyms and the Code of Philology is being continued. The workers in this branch of science convened a highly interesting conference on the generative grammar of the Hungarian language. This is one of the underlying topics of modern stylistic, philological and didactic research work, together with automatic text-processing work for mechanical translations and mechanical documentation.

The Institute for Literary History has completed its greatest venture, viz. the six-volume synthesis of Hungarian literary history. In the work of the Institute research into comparative literary history has played a major role. Within the framework of this research a volume of studies in French discussing problems of principle has been completed.

The Bartók Archives in the Buda Castle district has attained world-wide fame, under the leadership of the well-known Bartók scholar from Belgium, Professor Denijs Dille, who is engaged in philological and musico-historical studies associated with Bartók. A major project of the Archives is the compilation of a complete edition of Bartók's work. Music-historical studies are mainly centred around the exploration of the music-historical traditions of 19th-century Hungarian music. Within these studies, a prominent position is occupied by the compilation of a complete edition of Erkel's works. According to the 1965 Report of the Institute, seven volumes of Erkel's material were ready for publication.

The rooms once occupied by Bartók in the Academy building now accommodate the Folk Music Research Group led until recently by Zoltán Kodály. The principal objective of the Group is to edit the volumes of the Thesaurus of Hungarian Folk Music, a systematic and unparalleled rich publication of Hungarian folk music so far collected. (Béla Bartók was the initiator of this work.) This year the volume of dirges and laments that was published proved to be very popular. Another outstanding venture of the Group was the compilation of a catalogue of European folk music together with its continual completion. The members of the Group took on new assignments during the year. After Europe and Asia, the research workers have extended the sphere of their work to the African continent, where they have started the exploration and documentation of the vast material of African folk music. The Group helped the local authorities of a number of countries to establish research work and provided theoretical assistance for them to embark on the exploration of folk music.

An outstanding event during the year was the special session convened to commemorate the seven hundredth anniversary of Dante's birth. According to Dante researchers, the conference ranked as one of the noteworthy events of the International Dante Year. The International Lenau Society also held its annual general assembly in Hungary, at

Mosonmagyaróvár, the former residence of the great Austrian poet. The reputation of Hungarian classical scholars was also enhanced by the Eighth Classical Philology Congress where 160 papers and lectures indicated the current position in the study of antiquity.

Philosophical and Historical Sciences

This department of the Academy coordinates the philosophical and historiographical studies and research. Of the work carried out by the Philosophical Institute, that dealing with the recent results of science, the philosophical aspects of the problems of physics, basic research in dialectical logic, and the compilation of an encyclopaedia of logic should be emphasized. In addition to general problems in aesthetics, those of the aesthetics of music have also come into prominence. Research work on a considerable scale is also being carried out into the problems of modern mathematics. An outstanding event in philosophy was the publication of the two-volume work of György Lukács dealing with the peculiarity of aesthetic quality by the Publishing House of the Academy.

In the Institute for Historical Science, in addition to the textbooks, a large summary of Hungary's history has been completed; this volume will be published in a number of foreign languages. A large-scale undertaking has been started which will extend over the coming years, viz. preparatory work on the history of Hungary in ten volumes. Within the sphere of universal history, the works will give prominence to the history of Austria in relation to European political history between the two world wars, French politics in Central and Eastern Europe and studies of agricultural development in Eastern Europe.

The members of the research group that deals with archaeological studies completed eleven excavations in 1965, in addition to the five large-scale excavations in the Danube Bend region, where operations are proceeding to salvage fossils, remnants from the period of the great migration, and medieval relics, etc. in the area which will be flooded once the Danube barrage is completed. The group is also responsible for two major research projects of international dimensions, viz. the compilation of a volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum consisting of the inscriptions found in Pannonia, and the design of Sheet L34 of Aquincum on the map of the Roman Empire (Tabula Imperii Romani) together with its index volume. In the natural science division of the group, a chemical laboratory has been established to enable a number of tests to be carried out, before the final analysis of ceramic materials.

Biochemical test methods have also been applied in the investigation of anthropological matters.

It should also be added that during the past year a noteworthy international conference was convened on Gothic and Renaissance art.

Mathematics and Physics

Although Hungarian mathematical schools first gained world fame many years ago, an Institute of Mathematics was established only fifteen years ago, and the members of the Institute celebrated the anniversary by holding a special scientific session. During the past year, 133 scientific papers were published by the members of the Institute (47 of them appeared in foreign periodicals). In addition, eight volumes were published. The members of the Institute gave 41 lectures in Hungary and 95 abroad. Noteworthy results were recorded in mathematical statistics, in the study of stochastic processes, the theory of the theorem of boundary distributions, the application of the calculus of probabilities, the graph theory, the theory of Abelian groups, and topology. The Institute tackled the problems which emerged in other spheres of research work and practice. For example, satisfactory results were achieved in the elaboration of the mathematical theory of testing ultrasonic material. The biometrical department of the Institute alone handled 117 commissions of other institutions.

In the sphere of physics, the research work was coordinated with the use of the latest technical aids. In the Central Research Institute of Physics remarkable results were achieved mainly in the study of mathematical methods of numeric analysis and digital technics and in this work a large number of electronic digital computers were used (mainly outside the Institute). Outstanding results were also achieved in drawing up programmes for processing the data of digitalized microscopes by using computers. The investigation of laser technics at the Institute also indicates that further achievements can be expected in this field, and also in the theses established by the Institute in the physics of high-energy particles, electronic research, and low-energy nuclear physics, as well as in the field of accelerators, reactors, nuclear chemistry, chemical analysis, instrument research, the physics of solids, radiations protection, and in a number of other branches. The Institute for Nuclear Research in Debrecen made some remarkable progress in the investigation of particles originating from nuclear reactions and radioactive disintegration, while the research group dealing with theoretical physics achieved some success in the investigation of the peculiarities of atomic shells and the study

of atomic models (using electronic computers). Significant results were also obtained in astronomy and the study of the theory of weak interactions, as well as in research work carried out in luminescence, semiconductors and crystals.

Agricultural Sciences

In agronomics, veterinary hygiene has gained prominence throughout the world.

Last year the general assembly of the Academy outlined some of the principal themes of scientific life, which should be studied, and within these, special stress was placed on the hygienic problems of large-scale live-stock breeding. The research work and studies carried out in this field cleared up the problem of the function of carotinoid dyes in the origin of the encephalomalacia of poultry, and the function of trypsin in the enteritis of pigs. A method was also developed for combatting microplasmosis. The functions of rhinotracheitis infections in the miscarriage of cows was also investigated.

The Animal Health Research Institute concentrated its efforts on research into the aetiology, pathogenesis and the prevention of diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. New theoretical results were achieved in connection with the aetiology of the enteritis of pigs, so that research work could be started on prevention and therapy. Considerable work was also carried out to clear up the problems of the pathogenesis of the disease of piglets caused by *E. coli* bacteria, and as the result of research work, preventive methods were developed which are now being extensively used. For the time being, merely for theoretical considerations, the immunological research work associated with the resorption of endotoxins and parasitic diseases is worth mentioning. Remarkable results were also achieved in the investigation of certain properties of the virus of swine-fever and its associated infections.

The Agricultural Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences has now been accommodated in the former Brunswick mansion, in Martonvásár, which is renowned for the fact that Beethoven stayed there on several occasions. The Institute is mainly engaged in genetic and biochemical basic research and in the study of the problems of plant-breeding and agrotechnics. As a result of the activities carried out by the Institute in this field in 1965, hybrid maize developed in Martonvásár was grown on two million hold (1 hold = 0.57 hectares), improved barley on 300,000 hold, and lucerne on 5,000 hold.

At the Institute of Soil Protection and Agrochemistry, by way of producing artificial precipitation, methods were developed to investi-

gate soil properties which are important for flow off. Utilizing the data acquired from a vast number of measurements, the members of the Institute analysed the effects of deep loosening on soil porosity and humidity conditions. The Institute also studied the problems of sandy soils. It investigated the salt balances of the soils in the region between the Danube and the Tisza rivers (by using radioactive measuring devices), and the effects of fertilization without the use of organic fertilizers or farmyard manure. On the basis of the methods developed by the Institute in 1965, a soil map was drawn up covering 200,000 hold. Several other institutes and university departments also made use of soil hygrometers with neutron scattering, developed as a branch of research work.

One example of the sphere of forestry research is also worth mentioning: by applying soil inoculations with microrhizofungi in the State Forestry of Kiskunság, the mass destruction of new plantations of micro-trophically nourished Scotch firs and black pines was effectively halted.

Medicine

Over the past few years, the sphere of research work in medicine has considerably expanded. The nine-storey building of the Experimental Medicinal Research Institute was completed. The Institute is engaged in the study of the theoretical problems of medical science and in basic research. In addition, organized scientific research work is carried out at a number of institutes and university departments, etc. Since highly favourable results were achieved during the past period, it is difficult to give a survey of all of them and appraise each particular item. Consequently, a few examples will be quoted here, from the vast amount of material in the annual report of the Institute, to demonstrate the principal trends of research work.

In the Institute's Department of Pharmacology it was demonstrated how the adrenergic neuron paralyzers with a tropane and granatane structure antagonize several of the effects of amphetamine (actedron). In the Department of Morphology, in connection with the study of the formation of erythrocytes, the research workers succeeded in tracing the phases of the differentiation of the erythrocytes and the commencement of the synthesis of haemoglobin with electron microscope. The studies of the Department of Pathology included the role of the lymphatic system in the transport of sebatic acid. A discovery of considerable interest was the presence of free sebatic acid in the lymph.

The Microbiological Research Group succeeded in demonstrating a new mycobacterium, the *M. simiae*, in monkeys and determine the prop-

erties of this bacterium. The new *Chlorella* branch isolated during the mass cultivation of algae justified the hope that by utilizing the thermal springs of Hungary alga albumins could be produced at considerably lower costs than in other countries.

In the sphere of physiology, in addition to the research work in renal functions, neurophysiological research was prominent. In pharmacological research work a compound was discovered that is capable of preventing the inflammatory effects of biogenetic polypeptides, e.g. bradychicine and kalladine. It was found that in rats accustomed to morphine the analgesic effects could be temporarily restored by using actedron or other phenilalkilamine derivatives assimilated into the central nervous system. After the passage of the compound, morphine resistance returned.

In morphology, successful experiments were carried out in connection with the study of the structure of structural proteins. Gerontological research demonstrated that the emphysema of old age was due to the extensions of the fibres and their loss of elasticity, and not the destruction of elastic fibres. During the oncological studies, it was observed that the inhibitory effect of the extract of red beet on inoculable animal tumours could also be seen in a diluted extract.

In virological research, extensive experiments were carried out into the isolation of the adenovirus using a variety of test materials, so that adenoviri could also be isolated from material derived from gynecological cases. Experiments were also made to identify the origin of interferon and the mechanism of its effects.

In internal pathology, the study of the pathomechanism of the shock-reins, and in pediatrics the study of the biological properties of atrophic and premature infants predominated.

During the past year, the lectures delivered by foreign experts were among the outstanding events of medical science activities. Lectures at the Academy were given by Väinö Pensala, the General Secretary of the Finnish Medical Society, Professor A. Haddow, the director of the London Institute of Cancer Research, Professor Harry E. Bacon (United States), Professor F. Kogoj, a dermatologist (Yugoslavia). Considerable interest was shown in the lecture on the theory of stress by the originator of the theory, Hungarian-born Professor J. Selye (Canada), and by Professor Albert B. Sabin, the discoverer of the vaccine against poliomyelitis (United States).

Technical Sciences

In the field of technical sciences, the general assembly of the Academy selected two topics in view of their particular importance, viz. automation and research in the physics of solids.

The construction of the new Automation Research Institute is now in progress and will shortly be completed. Developments in this field have been remarkable in Hungary particularly when it is considered that the Institute was organized only a few years ago, in 1960. At first, it operated as a laboratory, and it should be noted that Hungary has no traditions in this field. Research work into the marginal regions of automation and cybernetics are grouped around the following principal subjects: the theory of automation, optimal control, sets of logical basic circuits constructed of solid body circuits, the principles of counting technics, electric and pneumatic automation elements, and the study of the economic efficiency of electric drives and automation. In association with a Danish firm, the Institute is carrying out the automation of the Nitrogen Works at Pét, the first Hungarian computer-controlled plant. The experience gained at this plant will then serve as the basis for the development of automation techniques at other chemical plants of a similar character.

The Research Institute for Technical Physics is primarily concerned with the investigation of solid-state physics. In the past, this research work was carried out in a number of places and was continued with considerable difficulties. Today, this work is being pursued in far more favourable circumstances in the new headquarters of the Institute which was completed in 1965. The Institute is active in four research topics, viz. (1) semi-conductor materials; (2) the physics of light sources; (3) experimental physics of metals; (4) electron physics. Although this research is primarily of a theoretical character, the results achieved have since been utilized by industry. An outstanding result was the discovery that the light intensity of electroluminescence is related to the current flowing through a body and not to the strength of the electric field. The results obtained in connection with gallium impregnated tungsten wires enabled the experimental manufacture of several million lamps to be initiated. Some successful experiments were also associated with the classification of oxide cathodes by means of electronic measurements. Last year, the research workers of the Institute applied for patents for sixteen inventions.

Beyond the scope of this research work, the experiments in the sphere of power engineering, machine building, metallurgy, telecommunications, architecture and transportation should also be mentioned. In radio

telecommunications, the experimental work into colour television, and microwave telecommunications, developments in telephone exchanges were followed with interest.

Chemistry

In addition to mathematics and physics, the most rapidly developing branch of science today is chemistry. Tremendous developments are occurring throughout the world in the field of chemistry, which are resolving the problems that confront mankind in everyday life. In many spheres, Hungarian chemical research is on a par with world standards. This fact is confirmed by the many analytical conferences convened in Budapest, where Hungarian specialists have illustrated their high professional skill.

With regard to the research work undertaken in the sphere of organic chemistry, the prize of the Academy was awarded to the group which developed the theory of N-H-N kelate systems, a method of producing such systems by means of cyclodehydrogenation, and the discovery of the mechanism of cyclodehydrogenetic reaction. However, the result is of a theoretical nature, and it may be implemented in practice, if, for instance, a therapeutic value shows itself in any one of the compounds now made accessible by the new reaction.

The first complete synthesis of the johimbinalkaloid was carried out, and the method has since been extended to the synthesis of alkaloids of related types. The alkaloids and the alkaloid pattern compounds that are made accessible are of partial value in therapy.

Within the sphere of optical spectroscopic research, the relations of the oscillating frequencies and oscillating patterns of benzene derivatives were systematized. The New York Academic Press asked the investigator for a monograph summarizing the results.

The highly important Congress of the Comité International de Thermodynamique et de Cinétique Electrochimiques (CITCE) convened last year in Budapest was a welcome international appreciation of Hungarian results in chemical research. The Congress discussed the structure of electrolytes and electrolytic solutions and the transportation processes occurring in electrolytes. Eighty-nine papers were presented by the most outstanding experts in this field. Electrochemical research in Hungary was represented by eight lectures.

In the Central Chemical Research Institute, that was established a few years ago, investigations were made into the problems of the storage and transportation of the basic materials of plastics during the studies of inhibition of polymerization processes. An inhibitor type was developed

which permitted the free-from-loss storage and transport of certain monomers (styrol derivatives). In a similar manner, successful experimental work was carried out with regard to the application of foam columns in certain industrial processes.

For more than ten years, a group working in the Institute has been engaged in the study of the mechanism of hydrogenation which occurs on metal catalyzers in an aqueous phase. The first part of the work has now been completed. It was demonstrated from a number of angles that there is a duality of mechanism active in the process, viz. an ionic and an atomic. As a result of the application of the research to processes of oxidation a patent was applied for with regard to the oxidation of primary alcohols by electrochemical processes. It is probable that the process will be used for the synthesis of vitamin C.

Biology

In biology, results of outstanding importance were achieved in the Department of Anatomy of the Medical University, Budapest, in the investigation of the smallest system of neurons capable of performing the characteristic activities of the specific region of the brain. This minute system was called an integrative unit, and attempts were made to draw up the precise interunit circuitry of the elementary units constituting this system.

This new approach to the problem could be fully applied to the cortex of the small brain and notwithstanding the novelty of the results, biologists were able to confirm the theory in every respect.

Biochemical research work in progress at the Biochemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences and the Department of Medical Chemistry of the Medical University, Budapest, discovered a process showing how proteins (enzymes) change to structures of a higher order. At the same time, the research workers confirmed the mobility of the structural elements of proteins and its significance in the biological function of proteins (enzymes).

The Soil Zoological Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was engaged in the exploration of the fauna living in the soil. The members of this group are internationally acknowledged experts. As a result of the outcome of the soil zoological investigations, conclusions could be drawn relating to the conditions of the soil, and in the proliferation of certain species, the causes of soil degeneration could be explored. Material was collected by the expeditions of the Research Group, under the auspices of Unesco, in Africa and South America, from a vast range

of soils, covering jungles and deserts. The material enabled an over-all comparison to be made, which is of considerable significance on a world-wide scale.

The research workers of the Zoological Department of the Science Museum organized a system of light-traps to collect light-sensitive insects and butterflies. From the composition and bulk of the material collected, assessments could be reached regarding the pest and parasites of plants in a specific region. Based on the results of this research work, fortnightly predictions can be reached on the probable frequency of parasites.

The Duna Research Station of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences studied the changes of the chemical composition of the water of the Danube during the different seasons of the year. The marking of fish was also carried out on the carp of the Danube. Using this method, the sphere of the propagation of the carp and the direction of their migration could be established, which was of direct practical application in fishing.

The Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences decided to establish a new biological research centre in Szeged. Under this scheme, the construction of the following institutes will start in 1967: an Institute for Phytobiological Research, an Institute for Genetical Research, an Institute for Biochemical Research and an Institute for Biophysical Research. The principal function of the four institutes will be to create a modern basis for research work in molecular biology.

Economics, Jurisprudence, Sociology

An indication of the growing importance of these disciplines was the organization of a separate section for them within the Academy. Research work into economic problems was concentrated in the Institute for Economic Research, although a number of other institutes and university departments throughout the country took part in the investigations of specific research topics. The Institute also took a major share in preparatory work concerning the new system of economic management. A special research group was organized for this assignment, which collected and appraised the experience gained by the other socialist countries in the operation of similar schemes.

In the past year, the Institute completed the investigation of four major topics. A report on the economic efficacy of chemization in agricultural production was the first to provide a comprehensive discussion of the scheme and its economic and operative relations. A paper, "Contributions to the Marxist Solution of Problems Biased by Keynesism," assisted the study of the political economy of capitalism. A scientific con-

ference discussed the experiences gained in the investigations dealing with the mutually beneficial tendencies in the sectoral distribution of the ratios of production, in the countries which are members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. A highly interesting report was drawn up on the problem of the relation existing between employment and living standards.

The Industrial Economy Research Group successfully completed its studies of the potentialities of the introduction of continuous production.

An outstanding event in the field of research into jurisprudence was the publication of the volume "Rights and Duties of Citizens." A monograph was published on certain universal problems of society and law, and on the scientific problems of the sources of law and the principles of legislation. Studies were also completed into the topic of the general principles of law in international law, and research into the relations of foreign trade monopoly and private international law.

The Institute cooperated with the United Nations Organization in convening a seminar dealing with the participation of citizens in local administration in Budapest, and drew up a report on that topic. A summary was also made of the legal liability of citizens and other topics of criminal law.

The activities of the Sociological Research Group formed two years ago were focussed on problems of the sociology of labour and their relationship to the system of management and control. Research topics of major importance included the identification of spheres of activity and specialization, the sociological effects of wage systems, problems concerning the integration of small groups at work sites, the participation of the workers in the system of management and its present conditions, and the sociological conditions of economic decisions.

Last year the Afro-Asiatic Research Group was converted into an independent research division.

Earth Sciences and Mining Engineering

The tenth section of the Academy, dealing with earth sciences and mining engineering, is in charge of a duality of functions. It studies the shape of the earth, its superficial and internal structures and their changes, and it lays down the scientific basis for the discovery and exploration of utilizable mineral and power sources. Although research is not concentrated at a central institute of the Academy, research work of considerable significance is carried out in a number of places, and the concentration and coordination of this research is one of the main objectives of the section.

This is of major importance as the precondition for the development of the individual branches of geology is the inter-relation between the various earth sciences.

The section concentrates its efforts on a specific academic topic, viz. the exploration and investigation of the natural power sources of the country. Within this scheme the section examines the basic conditions for the exploration of stocks of mineral raw material, the prospects for the establishment of stocks of raw materials and the costs of the exploitation of the stocks. (Within the framework of this work the Geographical Research Group has compiled a 1:500,000 map of Hungary, which provides a survey of the natural geographical regions.) Topical research work is in progress in the following four subjects: (1) structural study of the Pannonian basin; (2) the regional facies conditions of the Mesozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary deposits of the country with a localization of the exploitable materials; (3) accumulation of carbon hydrogens and abyssal waters; (4) schematic elaboration of the design and theory of new or reconstructed mining structures with special regard to the raw material requirements of the national economy.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to provide a brief summary of the situation in the research work entrusted to the ten sections of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. This review has not been extended to cover such important topics as, for instance, the increasing importance of psychological or demographical research, for to coordinate this work the Academy has set up special presidential committees. The discussion of the activities of these committees would, therefore, have to be the subject-matter of separate papers or books.

Today, the direct influence of science and scientific research for practical application in all branches of social activities is making rapid headway. In keeping with this trend, the role, and at the same time, the responsibilities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences are increasing in the social and economic life of the country.

Hungary in International Organizations

I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IN THE INTERNATIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A The United Nations and Its Specialized Agencies

United Nations (UN)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)
International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

B Other Inter-Governmental Organizations

Warsaw Treaty Organization
Council for Mutual Economic Aid
Permanent Court of Arbitration
Danube Commission
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food (PIBAC)
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO)
International Organization of Legal Metrology
International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Exhibition Bureau
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)

International Commission for Agricultural Industries (ICAI)
International Office of Epizootics
International Sugar Council
Bank for International Settlement (BIS)
International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)
International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (ICMMP)
International Bureau of Education (IBE)
International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Vine and Wine Office (IWO)
Central Office for International Railway Transport
International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
Organization for the Collaboration of Railways

II. MEMBERSHIP OF HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES, ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTES, SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS IN INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A Political and Social Organizations

(Trade unions, welfare, religious and other organizations)

International Union against Alcoholism (IUA)
International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens
Baptist World Alliance (BWA)
Miners' Trade Unions International
World Council of Peace
World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
World Council of Churches (WCC)
Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverage Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers
International Federation of Resistance Movements
World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries (UIBWM)
International Union of Women Architects
Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers
World Esperantist Youth Organization

International Association of Esperantist Jurists
 World Association of Esperanto Journalists
 Universal Esperanto Association (UEA)
 European Baptist Federation
 Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries
 International Association of Philatelic Journalists
 International Federation of Cinematographic Press
 International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
 International Federation of Women Lawyers (IFWL)
 Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce
 International Association of Congress Centres
 Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees
 Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
 International Auschwitz Committee
 Dachau International Committee
 Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)
 International Union of Students (IUS)
 International Union for Health Education
 International Federation of Shorthand and Typewriting (INTERSTENO)
 International Law Association (ILA)
 International Mauthausen Committee
 International Sporting Press Association
 Union of International Associations (UIA)
 International Astronautical Federation (IAF)
 World Federation of Teachers' Unions
 International P.E.N.
 World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
 World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
 International Cooperative Alliance (ICA)
 United Towns Organisation
 Textil, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers Trade Unions International
 World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW)
 International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)
 World Organization for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB)
 International Federation of Esperantist Railwaymen
 Trade Unions International of Chemical, Petroleum and Allied Workers
 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
 League of Red Cross Societies

B *Economic Organizations*

(Industrial, agricultural, financial, commercial, transport, insurance and communication organizations)

International Association of State Lotteries
 Baltic and International Maritime Conference
 Cooperation Center for Scientific Research Relative to Tobacco
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO)
 European Association for Animal Production (EAAP)
 European Packing Federation (EPF)
 European Organization for Quality Control
 European Passenger Time-Table Conference
 European Goods Time-Table Conference
 Union of the European Locksmithing and Ironworking Industries
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (PIANC)
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)
 World Touring and Automobile Organization
 International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism
 International Federation of Kennel Clubs
 International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (APIMONDIA)
 International Institute of Public Finance
 International Automobiles Federation
 International Federation of Camping and Caravanning
 International Commission of Sugar Technology
 International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
 International Committee of Food Science and Technology
 International Council for Building, Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB)
 International Confederation of the Hairdressing Trade
 International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC)
 International Gas Union
 International Wool Secretariat (IWS)
 International Institute of Welding (IIW)
 International Association for Shell Structures (IASS)
 International Touring Alliance
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)

International Road Transport Union (IRU)
 International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)
 International Union of Aviation Insurers (IUAI)
 International Air Transport Association (IATA)
 International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)
 International Fiscal Association (IFA)
 International Statistical Institute (ISI)
 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
 World Ploughing Organization (WPO)
 Union of International Fairs
 International Carriage and Van Union (RIC)
 International (Railway) Wagon Union (RIV)
 International Railway Congress Association (IRCA)
 International Union of Railways
 International Railway Transport Committee
 Office for Research and Experiments of the International Union of Railways (ORE)
 International Federation of Seed Trade
 International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
 International Water Supply Association (IWSA)
 International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (ICFTA)
 International Federation of Travel Agencies
 Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC)
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Office of Railway Documentation
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
 International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE)

C *Scientific Organizations*

(Organizations of social sciences and natural—medical—sciences)

International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE)
 World Association of Veterinary Anatomists
 World Veterinary Association (WVA)
 International Association on Quaternary Research (INQUA)
 International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
 International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)
 International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)
 International Association for Byzantine Studies

International League of Dermatological Societies
 International Union of Leather Chemists Societies (IULCS)
 Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams (CBAT)
 International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology
 International Committee of Electro-Chemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics
 International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (IFSEM)
 International Association of Veterinary Food Hygienists (IAVFH)
 International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS)
 Association of European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-Enterology
 European Society for Rural Sociology (ESRS)
 European Society of Haematology (ESH)
 European Federation of Corrosion (EFC)
 European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA)
 European League against Rheumatism
 International Association of Wood Anatomists (IAWA)
 European Organization for Research on Fluorine and Dental Caries Prevention (ORCA)
 World Organization of Gastro-Enterology
 International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS)
 European Association against Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases
 International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR)
 World Federation of Neurology
 International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
 International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies
 European Association of Exploration Geophysicists (EAEG)
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Federation for Modern Languages and Literature
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Brain Research Organization (IBRO)
 International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)
 International Union of Angiology
 International Society of Internal Medicine (ISIM)
 International Union of Biochemistry (IUB)
 International Society of Biometeorology (ISB)
 International Association of Penal Law
 International Astronomical Union (IAU)
 International Organization for Pure and Applied Biophysics (IUPAB)

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP)
 International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)
 International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (IAL)
 International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics
 International Institute of Philosophy (IIP)
 International Phonetic Association (IPA)
 International Society for Photogrammetry (ISP)
 International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism
 International Institute for Production Engineering Research
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)
 International Federation of Surveyors (IFS)
 International Pediatric Association
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (IABSE)
 International Economic Association (IEA)
 International Cartographic Association (ICA)
 International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)
 International Association for Cybernetics
 International Association for Classical Archeology
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS)
 International Society for Criminology
 International Union of Crystallography (IUCr)
 International Society for Research on Moors
 International Mathematical Union
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Association for Plant Taxonomy
 International Commission for Optics (ICO)
 International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology
 International Society of History of Medicine
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
 International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences
 International Association of Papyrologists
 International Union against Cancer
 International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences (ICAS)
 International Society of Surgery
 International Society for Cell Biology (ISCB)
 International Institute of Sociology (IIS)
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)
 International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (ISSMFE)

International Association of Soil Science (IASS)
 International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS)
 International Organization against Trachoma (IOAT)
 International Society of Tropical Dermatology (ISTD)
 International Association of Scientific Hydrology (IASH)
 International Scientific Radio Union (URSI)
 International Union of the History and Philosophy of Sciences (IUHPS)
 International Society of Urology
 Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)
 International Union for Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications (IUVSTA)
 International Association for the History of Religions
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Union for Electroheat (UIE)
 International Society for Fat Research (ISF)
 International Organization for Medical Physics (IOMP)
 Econometric Society
 International Political Science Association (IPSA)
 International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies
 International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA)
 International Union of Academies
 International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness
 International Union of Railway Medical Services
 World Power Conference (WPC)

D *Cultural Organizations*

(Arts, literature, education, teaching , library, documentation, etc.)

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD)
 International Association of University Professors of English
 International Association of Universities (IAU)
 International Union of Architecture
 European Community of Writers
 European Cultural Centre (ECC)
 International Federation of Film Archives (IFFA)
 International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools
 International Centre of Films for Children (ICFC)

International Federation of Children's Communities (IFCC)
 International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY)
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education
 International Federation of Musical Youth
 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)
 International Council on Archives (ICA)
 International Council of Museums (ICOM)
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Technical Libraries (IATUL)
 International Union of Puppets
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Newsreel Association (INA)
 International Federation of Translators
 International Federation of Photographic Art
 International Association of Plastic Arts
 International Academy of Ceramics
 International Society for Contemporary Music (ISCM)
 International Commission for Folk Arts and Folklore
 International Folk Music Council (IFMC)
 International Typographic Association
 International Comparative Literature Association (ICLA)
 International Radio and Television Organization
 International Theatre Institute (ITI)
 International Music Council (IMC)
 International Musicological Society (IMS)
 International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
 International Federation for Theatre Research
 International Scientific Film Association (ISFA)
 European Association of Music Conservatoires, Academies and High Schools
 European Association for Music Festivals (EAMF)
 International Association of Music Libraries (IAML)
 International Society for Music Education

E Sport Organizations

International Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies
 International Table Tennis Federation
 International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)
 International Philatelic Federation

International Amateur Wrestling Federation
 International Judo Federation
 International University Sports Federation
 International Rowing Federation (IRF)
 International Lawn Hockey Federation (IHF)
 International Federation for Archery
 International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU)
 International Ice Hockey Federation
 International Canoe Federation
 International Cyclists' Union
 International Handball Federation
 International Skating Union
 International Amateur Basketball Federation
 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)
 International Correspondence Chess Federation
 International Equestrian Federation
 International Union for Motorboating
 International Motorcycle Federation (IMF)
 International Amateur Boxing Association
 International Olympic Committee (IOC)
 International Pentathlon Union
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Volley-Ball Federation (IVBF)
 International Ski Federation
 International Shooting Union
 International Federation of Sporting Medicine
 International Weightlifting and Physical Culture Federation
 International Lawn Tennis Federation
 International Gymnastic Federation
 International Amateur Swimming Federation
 International Fencing Federation
 International Sports Union of Post, Telephone and Telecommunications Services
 World Chess Federation
 International Federation of Anglers

In addition to the above organizations Hungarian scientists and specialists hold individual and honorary memberships in 38 regional and 107 national associations.

Diplomatic Representations of the Hungarian People's Republic Abroad

<i>Albania</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Perlat Rexhepi No. 3, Tirana
<i>Algeria</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 18, Avenue Maréchal Lyautey, le Golf la Redoute, Algiers
<i>Argentina</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Calle Coronel Diaz 1874, Buenos Aires
<i>Austria</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Bankgasse 4-6, Vienna 1
<i>Belgium</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 41, rue Edmond Picard, Brussels
<i>Bolivia</i>	Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic Calle Pedro Garcia, Sopocachi, La Paz
<i>Brazil</i>	Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic Rua Marechal Pires Ferreira 95, Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Ulica 6 Septemvri 57, Sofia
<i>Burma</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 84, Inya Road, Rangoon

<i>Canada</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 7, Delaware Avenue, Ottawa 4, Ontario
<i>Chile</i>	Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic Calle Magdalena 050, El Golf, Santiago de Chile
<i>China</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 2, T'ou T'iao Hutung, T'hai Chi Ch'ang, Tung, Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking
<i>Cuba</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Calle G. 452, Esquina 19, Havana
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Ulica Miourinova 1, Prague 6-Hradcany
<i>Denmark</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Gammel Vartovvej 20, Hellerup, Copenhagen
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Addis Ababa
<i>Finland</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Pohjoisranta 4, Helsinki
<i>France</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 5bis, Square de l'Avenue Foch, Paris 16 ^e Permanent Representation of the Hungarian People's Republic at the Unesco 26, Avenue de Ségur, Paris 7 ^e
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin
<i>Ghana</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic F. 5821, Salem Road, Christiansborg, Accra
<i>Greece</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic

Guinea Psychiko Odos Kifissias Marat Honodromou 61, Athens
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Bp. 1008bis, Conakry

India Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Jor Bagh 15, New Delhi

Indonesia Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Djalan Diponegoro 36, Djakarta

Iran Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
3, Rue Nassir-Zadeh, Teheran

Iraq Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
4/2/35 Masbah, Bagdad

Israel Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
18, Pinkas St., Tel-Aviv

Italy Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Via dei Villini 12-16, Rome

Japan Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
No. 25, 1-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo

Kenya Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Arboretum Road, Nairobi

Korea Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Pyongyang

Mongolia Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Ulan-Bator

Morocco Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
12, Rue de Tadla, Rabat

Netherlands Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Oranjestraat 8, The Hague

Nigeria Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Victoria Island, Louis Solomon Street 9, Lagos

Norway Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Sophus Lies gt. 3, Oslo

Poland Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Ul. Szopena 2, Warsaw

Rumania Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Str. Alexandru Sahia 65, Bucharest

Sudan Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
Khartoum

Sweden Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Torstenssonsgatan 4, II. tr., Stockholm

Switzerland Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Muristrasse 31, Bern

Syria Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
13, Rue Ibrahim Hannano, Abou Roumani, Damascus

Tanzania Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
P.O.B. 672, Dar es Salaam

Turkey Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
Yenisehir, Gazi Mustafa Kemal bulvar 8, Ankara

United Arab Republic Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
29, Mohammed Mazhar Street, Zamalek, Cairo

United Kingdom Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
35, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1.

<i>Uruguay</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Larranaga 2820-26, Montevideo
<i>U.S.A.</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 2437, Fifteenth Street, N.W. Washington 9, D.C. Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic at the U.N. 10, East 75th Street, N.E. New York 21
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Ulica Vorovskogo 21, Moscow
<i>Vietnam</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic 47, Rue Cot co, Hanoi
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Proletarski Brigada ul. 72, Belgrade

Hungarian Trade Representations Abroad

<i>Albania</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Commercial Counsellor's Office Skander beg ul. 9 Tirana
<i>Algeria</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Commercial Counsellor's Office 29, Rue Charles Gounod Algiers Letters: P.O.B. 28, Mouradia
<i>Argentina</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Commercial Counsellor's Office Paraná 768 Buenos Aires
<i>Australia</i>	Hungarian Trade Representation 59, Elizabeth Bay Road Elizabeth Bay Sydney
<i>Austria</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Commercial Counsellor Parkring 12, Staircase No. 3 Vienna 1
<i>Belgium</i>	Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic Commercial Counsellor's Office 79, Avenue Winston Churchill Brussels

Brazil
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
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Avenida Rui Barbosa 460, Apt. 602
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Praca D. José Gaspar 134, Ext. 164
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Ulica Aksakov 16
Sofia

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Trade Representation of the Hungarian People's Republic
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48, Vajra Road
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Huerfanos 886, Oficina 1203
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China
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Tung Ciao Ming Sian 43
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21 y 23 Vedado, Apartado 6629
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Stepanska 49
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Commercial Counsellor
Valkendorfsgrade 16
Copenhagen

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German Democratic Republic
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Representative of the Hungarian Trade Bureau
Jungfernstieg 38
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Bombay 1
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Calcutta 19

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Rome
Trade Representation of the Hungarian People's Republic
Via Leopardi 21
Milan

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Pyongyang

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Rabat
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
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1, Avenue Moussa ben Noussair (ex Jules Ferry)
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Mongolia Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
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Commercial Section
Ul. Warszawska 3
Katowice

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Spain Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Spain
Sr. Jenő Wahlberg, Manager
Avenida General Perón 22/VI
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Sudan Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
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Turkey Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
Commercial Counsellor's Office
Mim Kemal Caddesi 23
Istanbul-Nisantasi
Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic
Commercial Counsellor
Kavaklidere Caddesi 38/4
Ankara-Kavak Lipere

*Union of Soviet Socialist
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Yugoslavia

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Zmaj Jovina 32
Belgrade

State Distinctions, 1966

In 1966

Grade I of the State Prize

was awarded to:

Zoltán Gyulai, academician, Kossuth Prize holder, retired university professor, head of the Research Group for Crystal Growth functioning under the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for several decades of work in the field of solid-state physics.

Dr Antal Tárczi-Hornoch, academician, Kossuth Prize holder, director of the Geodesical and Geophysical Research Laboratory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for his theoretical and practical contributions to the sciences of geodesy, geophysics, and mine surveying, and to the manufacture of instruments.

Grade II of the State Prize

was awarded to:

Imre Bódi, chairman of the "Lenin" Cooperative Farm at Tiszaöldvár,
Béla Szabó, chief-agronomist of the "Lenin" Cooperative Farm at Tiszaöldvár, and

György Tóth, party secretary of the "Lenin" Cooperative Farm at Tiszaöldvár, for their outstanding economic results achieved by the application of the production and organization methods of modern cooperative farming, the three of them sharing the prize.

József Fleischer, mechanical engineer, and

István Lajtai, technician, both heads of department at the Csepel Machine-tool Factory, for designing up-to-date machines for the Hungarian machine-tool industry, the two of them sharing the prize.

Dr György Fodor, chemical engineer, director of the Petrol-Chemistry Investment Enterprise, and

Dr Mátyás Keresztes, chemical engineer, master of chemical sciences, honorary assistant professor, and deputy director general of the Chemical

Industry Trust, for the novel technical solutions they employed in the Nitrogen Fertilizers Factory of the Tisza Chemical Works, the two of them sharing the prize.

Dr Béla Kellner, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of Oncopathological Research, for his contributions in cancer research.

Dr Árpád Kézdi, doctor of engineering sciences, professor and department head at the Technical University of the Building Industry and Transport, for his theoretical and practical research in soil mechanics.

Sándor Lajkó, telecommunications engineer at the Telephone Factory, and

Pál Gaszton, mechanical engineer, department head at the Telephone Factory, for their contributions to the improvement of multi-channel transmission equipment, the two of them sharing the prize.

Grade III of the State Prize

was awarded to:

József Bán, coal miner, face foreman and shift leader at the Jókai Pits of the Central Transdanubian Coal Mining Trust,

Tamás Bege, coal miner, face foreman and team leader at the Jókai Pits of the Central Transdanubian Coal Mining Trust, and

Kálmán Tornavölgyi, coal miner, face master and shift leader at the Jókai Pits of the Central Transdanubian Coal Mining Trust, for their work in the large-scale employment of modern safety equipment and mining machines and their contributions to the education of young miners, the three of them sharing the prize.

Géza Dobrányi, chemical engineer, chief engineer of the Hungarian Film Laboratory Enterprise, for the introduction of colour-film techniques in Hungary, and for raising the technology of this type of work in Hungary to an up-to-date international level.

Tibor Farkas, Miklós Ybl Prize holding architect, regional chief engineer of the Lake Balaton and the Danube Bend regions, for his plans for the development of the Lake Balaton area and for preparing the execution of the plan.

János Hofecker, mechanic and combine driver, section head at the State Agricultural Machine Station at Kozármiszlény, for the outstanding results he has been producing for several years in grain harvesting.

István Juhász, mechanical engineer, head of the Power Plant and Boiler Designing Bureau of the Hungarian Ship Building and Crane Manufacturing Factory, for his boiler designs for power plants and for his contributions to technical development and the education of new experts.

Bernát Kellner, director of the Somogy County Library, for new methods

and achievements in developing the library movement for popular education.

Zoltán Kovács, principal of the grammar-school and specialized vocational school at Csepreg, and

Sándor Zátanyi, teacher at the general primary school of Szakony, mathematics and physics inspector for the Győr-Sopron County School Board, for writing up-to-date physics textbooks and manuals for use in general primary schools, the two of them sharing the prize.

György Matejka, machine-tool maker, socialist brigade leader at the National Rubber Industries Enterprise, for innovations he made in machines for the rubber industry.

Sándor Nagy, horticultural inspector for the department of agriculture of the Szabolcs-Szatmár County Council, and

Vilmos Teichmann, master of agricultural sciences, retired scientific department head of the Nyírség District Agricultural Research Station, for their life-long contributions in developing intensive agricultural production in the Nyírség region, and particularly their achievements in raising winter apples and potatoes, the two of them sharing the prize.

Dr Frigyes Pogány, Miklós Ybl Prize holding director general of the College of Industrial Art, master of technical sciences, for his outstanding work in education and for popularizing general information on art.

Dömötör Racsics, machine-tool maker and socialist brigade leader at the Danuvia Central Machine-tool and Appliances Factory, for his achievements in the manufacture of die-casting machine-tools.

Károly Sarkadi, master of mathematical sciences, deputy head of department at the Mathematics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and

István Vincze, master of mathematical sciences, head of department at the Mathematics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for their contributions in the field of mathematical statistics, the two of them sharing the prize.

Kossuth Prizes, 1966

Grade III of the Kossuth Prize

was awarded to:

Gábor Goda, writer, Attila József Prize winner, for his work as a novelist.

György Kohán, painter, Mihály Munkácsy Prize winner, for his life-work, with special consideration for the works presented at his one-man show at the National Gallery in 1965.

László Nagy, poet, Attila József Prize winner, for his poetry and for his outstanding translations of verse.

Emil Petrovics, composer, Ferenc Erkel Prize winner, for his work as a composer and especially for his opera *C'est la guerre*.

Irén Psota, Mari Jászai Prize winning actress of the Madách Theatre, for her interpretations of various dramatic roles.

Imre Sinkovits, Mari Jászai Prize winning actor of the National Theatre, for his interpretations of various dramatic roles.

Sándor Szokolay, composer, Ferenc Erkel Prize winner, for his work as a composer, and especially for his opera *Blood Wedding*.

Dr József Újfalussy, master of musical sciences, Ferenc Erkel Prize winner, professor at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music, for his contributions to musical science and his monograph on Béla Bartók published in 1965.

The title of "Outstanding Artist of the Hungarian People's Republic" was conferred on:

Barnabás Hegyi, Kossuth Prize holding cameraman of the Hungarian Film Studios, Artist Emeritus of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Jenő Kerényi, Kossuth Prize holding sculptor, Artist Emeritus of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Oszkár Maleczky, Kossuth Prize holding soloist of the Hungarian State Opera, Artist Emeritus of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Endre Marton, Kossuth Prize winning director of the National Theatre, Artist Emeritus of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The title of "Artist Emeritus of the Hungarian People's Republic" has been conferred on:

Sári Feleki, Mari Jászai Prizewinning artist of the Madame Déry Theatre.

György Ferenczi, professor at the Academy of Music.

Zoltán Jeney, Ferenc Liszt Prize winning flutist of the Hungarian State Opera.

László Kazal, actor of the Gaiety Stage.

Ferenc Kállai, Mari Jászai Prize winning actor of the National Theatre.

György Kálmán, Mari Jászai Prize winning actor of the National Theatre.

Gabriella Lakatos, Kossuth Prize holding prima ballerina of the Hungarian State Opera.

Agamemnon Makrisz, sculptor.

Ferenc Némethy, Mari Jászai Prize winning actor of the National Theatre, Miskolc.

Éva Ruttkai, Mari Jászai and Kossuth Prize holding actress of the Comedy Theatre.

Annie Soltész, actress of the Madách Theatre.

Bertalan Solti, Kossuth Prize holding actor of the Kisfaludy Theatre, Győr.

József Somogyi, sculptor, Mihály Munkácsy Prize and Kossuth Prize holder, professor at the School of Art.

Margit Szilvássy, soloist of the Hungarian State Opera.

Vilmos Tátrai, concert violinist, Ferenc Liszt Prize and Kossuth Prize holder, professor at the Academy of Music.

Livia Varga, soloist of the Hungarian State Opera.

Attila József Prize, 1966

First Grade

Géza Féja, writer
Anna Hajnal, poet
György Somlyó, poet

Second Grade

Béla Vihar, poet
György Nemes, writer

Third Grade

Bulcsú Bertha, writer
Sándor Bihari, poet

Mari Jászai Prize, 1966

First Grade

Zoltán Latinovics, actor, Comedy Theatre
Vilmos Dobay, Director of the National Theatre, Pécs

Second Grade

István Sztankay, actor, National Theatre
Attila Nagy, actor, Thália Theatre
Nándor Tomanek, actor, Comedy Theatre
János Horkai, actor, National Theatre
Tibor Gerbár, actor, Csokonai Theatre, Debrecen
László Hadics, member of the Budapest Municipal Operetta Theatre

Zsuzsa Lehoczky, member of the Budapest Municipal Operetta Theatre
Gertrud Havas, actress, State Puppet Theatre
László Kabos, actor, Gaiety Stage

Third Grade

Géza Polgár, actor, National Theatre, Miskolc
György Oláh, actor, Csokonai Theatre, Debrecen
Endre Hajdú, actor, Madame Déry Theatre
Mária Medgyesi, actress, Kisfaludy Theatre, Győr
László György, actor, Thália Theatre
Margit Andaházy, Szigligeti Theatre, Szolnok
Gellért Raksányi, actor, National Theatre
János Körmendi, actor, Madách Theatre
János Donnert, artiste

Béla Balázs Prize, 1966

First Grade

Miklós Jancsó, film director
Tamás Rényi, film director

Second Grade

Otto Forgách, cameraman
Márta Kende, television director

Third Grade

László Bánk, assistant film director
Károly Widermann, television director

Ferenc Liszt Prize, 1966

First Grade

György Antal, conductor and director of the Pécs Conservatory

Second Grade

Zsolt Bende, soloist of the Hungarian State Opera
Imre Pálos, soloist of the Hungarian State Opera
Imre Dózsa, solo dancer of the Hungarian State Opera
József Maklári, conductor

Third Grade

Péter Mura, conductor, director of the Municipal Symphony Orchestra, Miskolc
Éva Illés, soloist of the National Theatre, Pécs
György Sinkó, soloist of the National Theatre, Szeged
Valéria Botka, chorus master, and

László Csányi, chorus master, both of the Children's Choir of the Hungarian Radio, sharing the prize.

Ferenc Erkel Prize, 1966

First Grade

Béla Tardos, composer

Second Grade

Zoltán Horváth, opera director
Zdenkó Tamássy, composer

Mihály Munkácsy Prize, 1966

First Grade

Ignác Kokas, painter
István Martsa, sculptor
Károly Raszler, graphic artist
Gyula Feledi, graphic artist
Ferenc Chiovini, painter

Second Grade

László Marosán, sculptor
János Majoros, industrial artist
Ádám Würtz, graphic artist
József Simó, industrial artist
Mária Tury, painter

Third Grade

Gábor Gacs, graphic artist
Béla Stettner, graphic artist
Dezso Mészáros, sculptor
József Vati, painter
Katalin Steindl Garányi, industrial artist
György Fekete, interior decorator
Imre Schrammel, industrial artist

APPENDIX

Members of the Presidential Council*

<i>President:</i>	Pál Losonczi
<i>Vice Presidents:</i>	Sándor Gáspár Ödön Kisházi
<i>Secretary:</i>	Lajos Cseterki
<i>Members:</i>	Sándor Barcs Tibor Bartha Valéria Benke István Dobi Ferenc Erdei Richárd Horváth János Kádár Gyula Kállai Ernő Mihályfi Dániel Nagy László Nánási Károly Németh Gyula Ortutay Kálmán Pongrácz István Sályi István Szabó Gyula Uszta

* Elected by the National Assembly on April 14th, 1967.

Composition of the Government*

Prime Minister:

Jenő Fock

Deputy Prime Ministers:

Antal Apró
Miklós Ajtai
Lajos Fehér
Mátyás Timár

Minister of Agriculture and Food:

Imre Dimény

Minister of Building:

Rezső Trautmann

Minister of Education:

Pál Ilku

Minister of Finance:

Péter Vályi

Minister of Foreign Affairs:

János Péter

Minister of Foreign Trade:

József Biró

Minister of Health:

Zoltán Szabó, M.D.

Minister of Heavy Industry:

Ferenc Lévárdi

Minister of Home Defence:

Lajos Czinege

Minister of Internal Trade:

István Szurdi

Minister of the Interior:

András Benkei

Minister of Justice:

Mihály Korom, LL. D.

Minister of Labour:

József Veres

Minister of Light Industry:

Mrs József Nagy

Minister of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry:

Gyula Horgos

Minister of Transport and Post:

György Csanádi

Chairman of the National Planning Office:

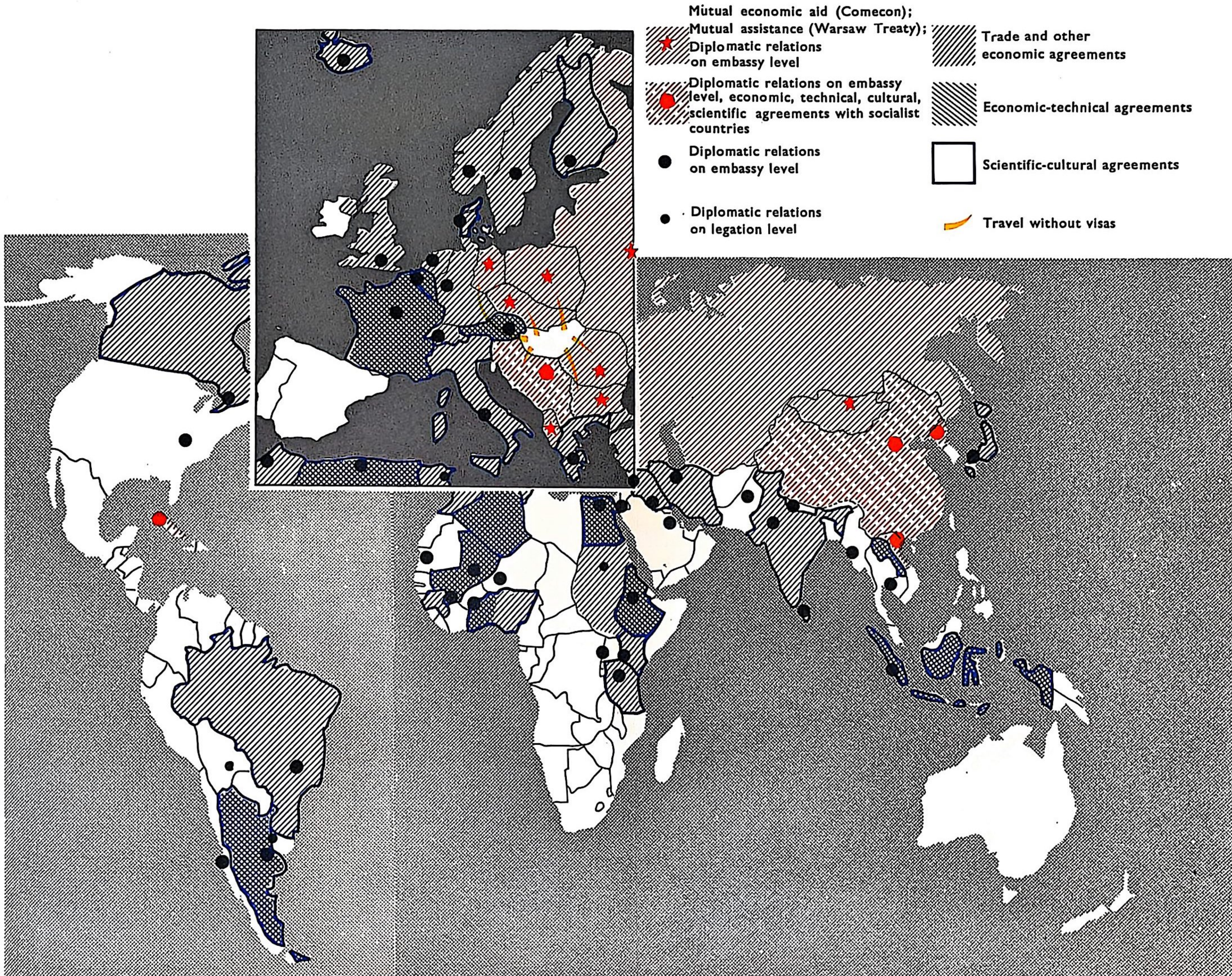
Imre Párdi

Chairman of the National Commission of Technical Development:

Árpád Kiss

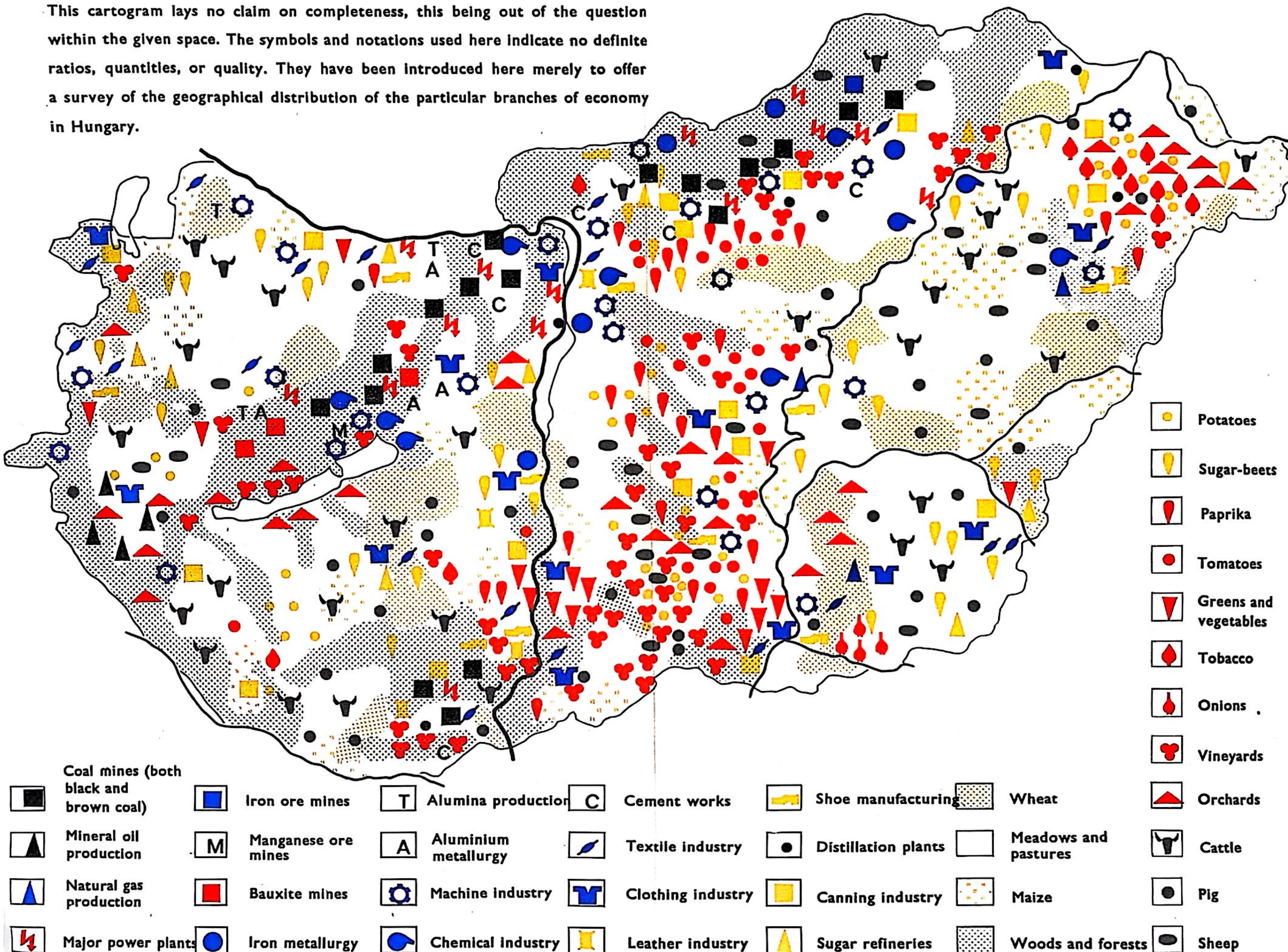
* Elected by the National Assembly on April 14th, 1967.

HUNGARY'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

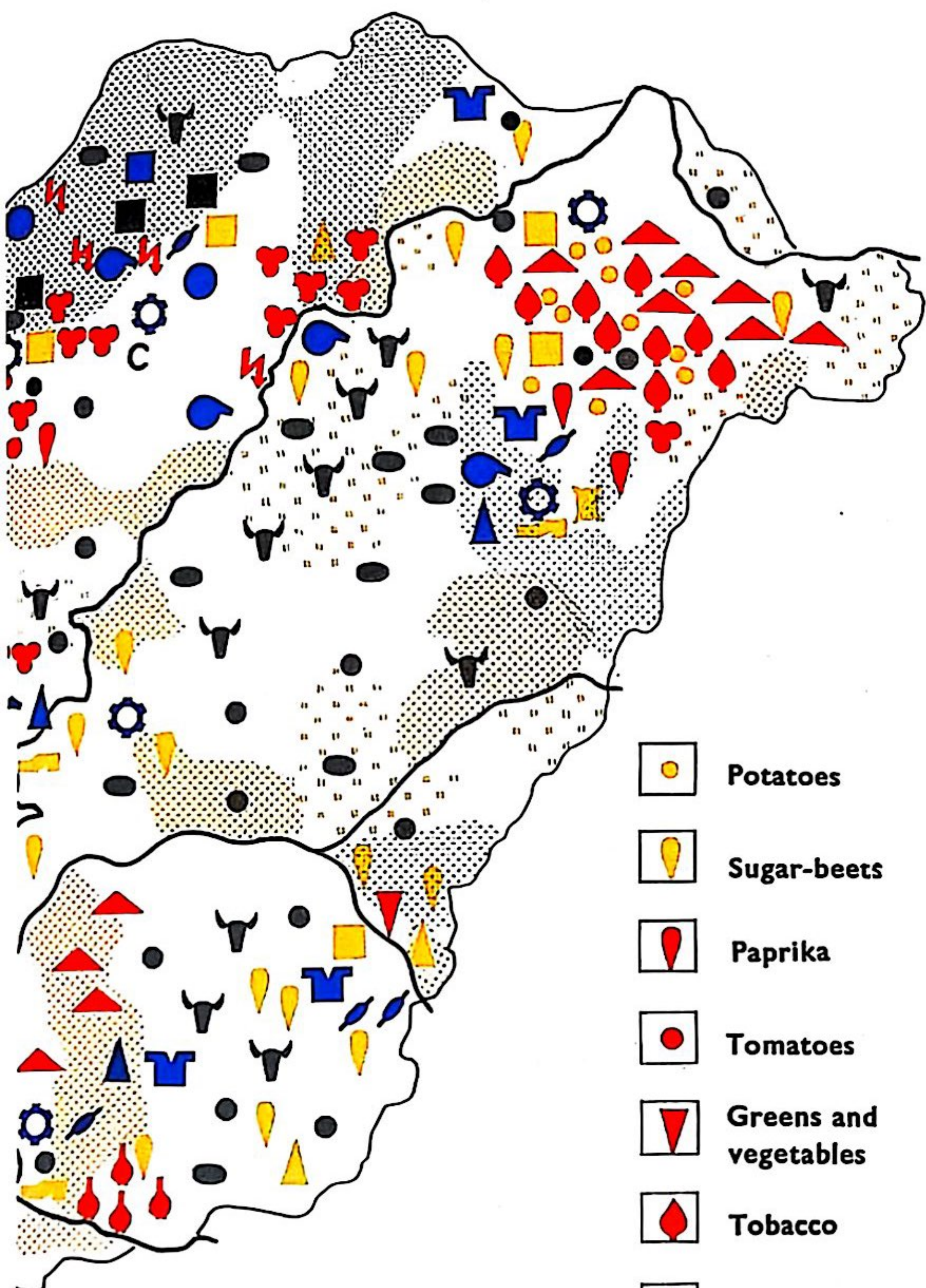


II GEOGRAPHICAL DIAGRAM OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMY

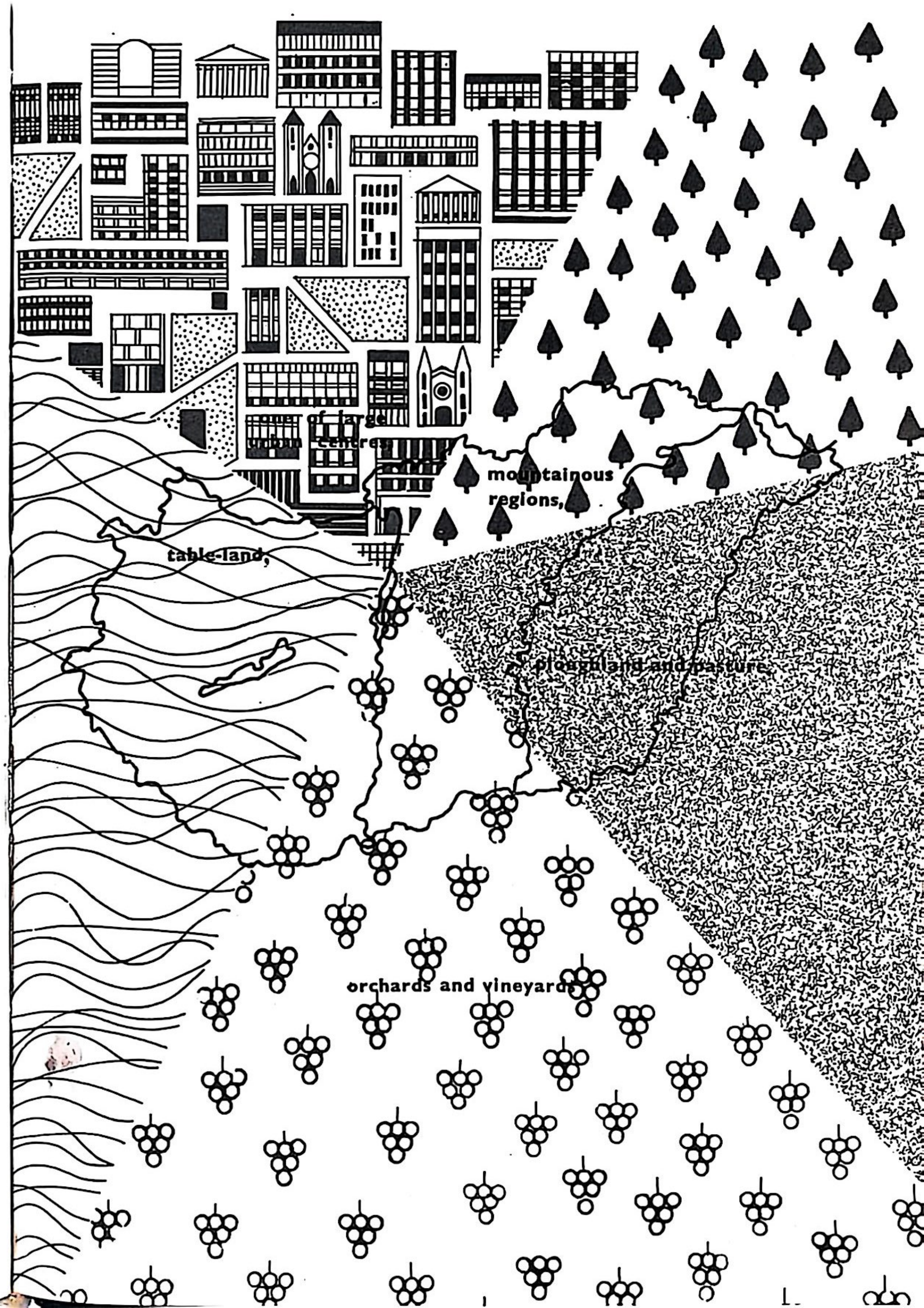
This cartogram lays no claim on completeness, this being out of the question within the given space. The symbols and notations used here indicate no definite ratios, quantities, or quality. They have been introduced here merely to offer a survey of the geographical distribution of the particular branches of economy in Hungary.



CONTRARY TO A WIDESPREAD BELIEF HUNGARY
IS A COUNTRY NOT ONLY OF PLAINS AND STEPPES, BUT ALSO



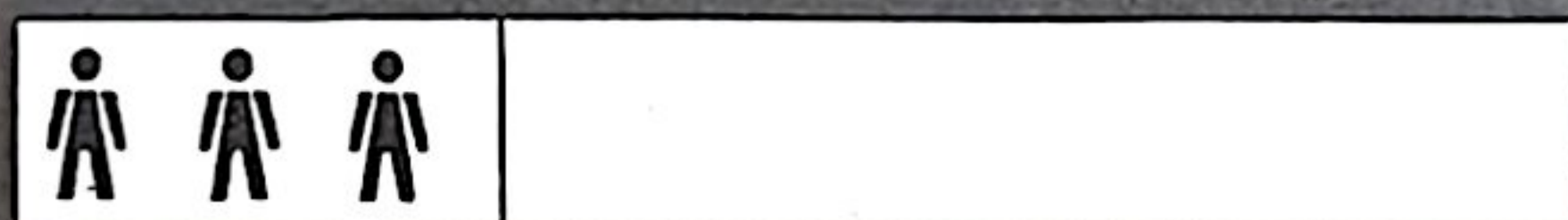
- Potatoes
- Sugar-beets
- Paprika
- Tomatoes
- Greens and vegetables
- Tobacco
- Onions
- Vineyards
- Orchards
- Shoe manufacturing
- Distillation plants
- Canning industry
- Sugar refineries
- Wheat
- Meadows and pastures
- Maize
- Woods and forests
- Cattle
- Pig
- Sheep



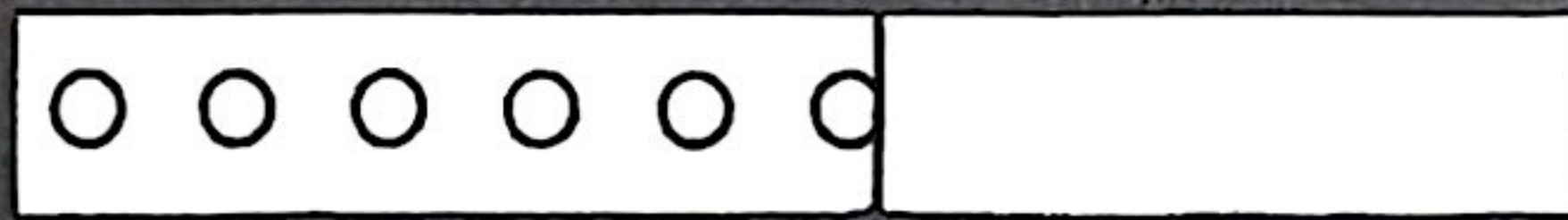
IV CONTRARY TO WHAT IS OFTEN BELIEVED

HUNGARY

IS AN INDUSTRIAL AND NOT AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY



Industry employs 32.2 per cent of the occupied population,



It yields 58 per cent of the national income,

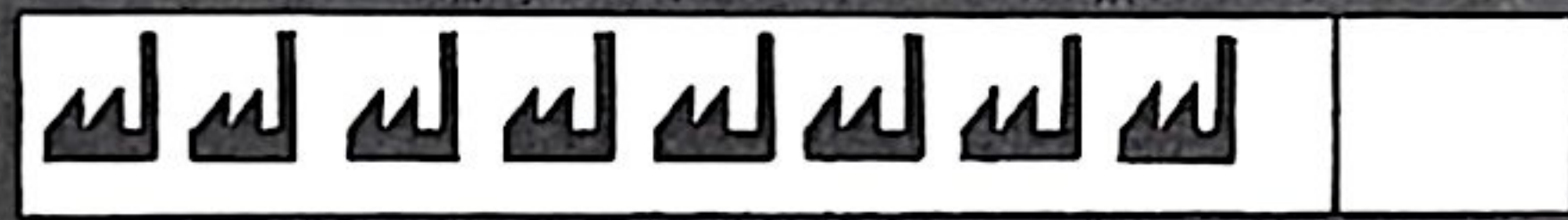


and 72.3 per cent of Hungary's exports

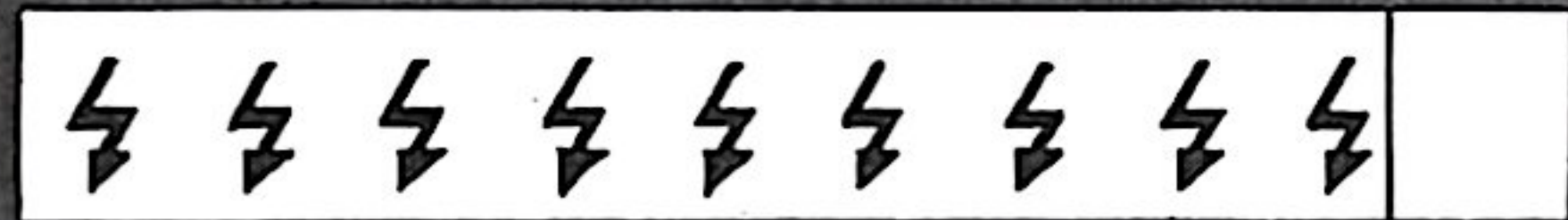
but Hungary is a relatively young industrial country. The last twenty years saw the accumulation of



52 per cent of the manpower of industry,



85 per cent of the fixed assets of industry,

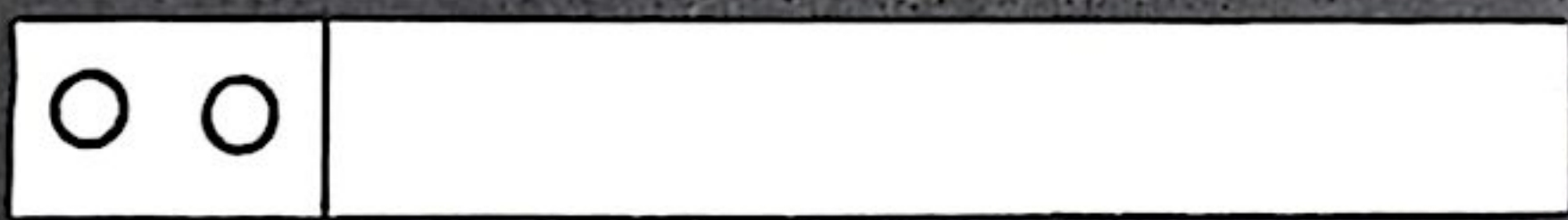


89 per cent of the capacity of electrical power plants

Agriculture still employs



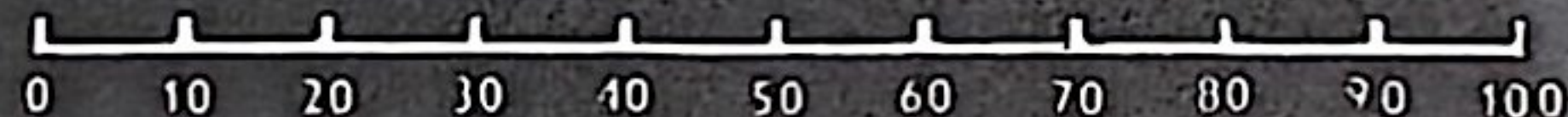
31.9 per cent of the occupied population,



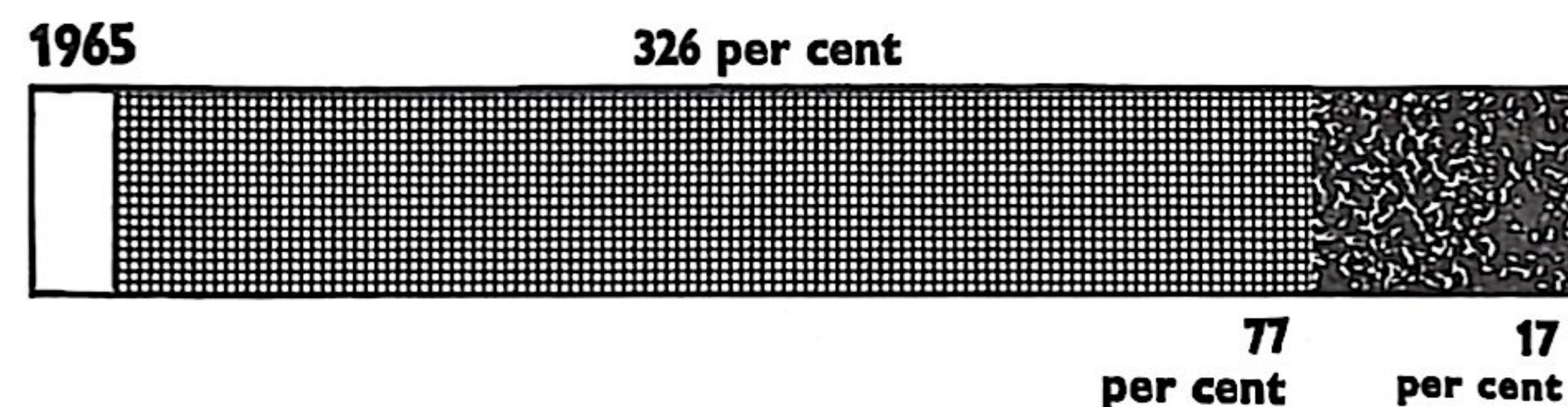
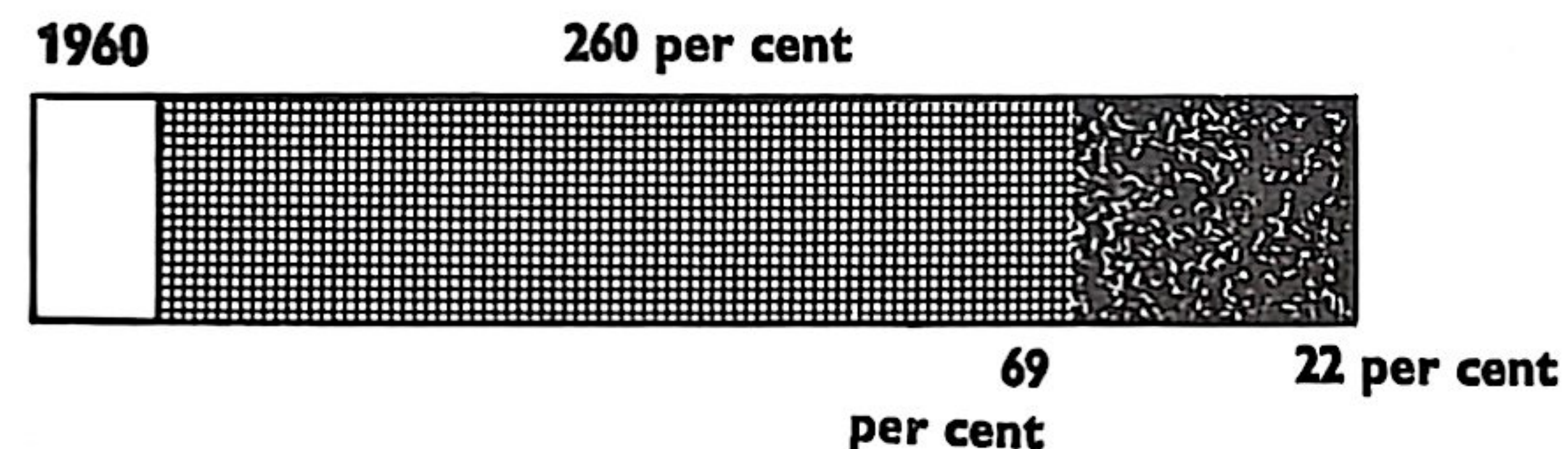
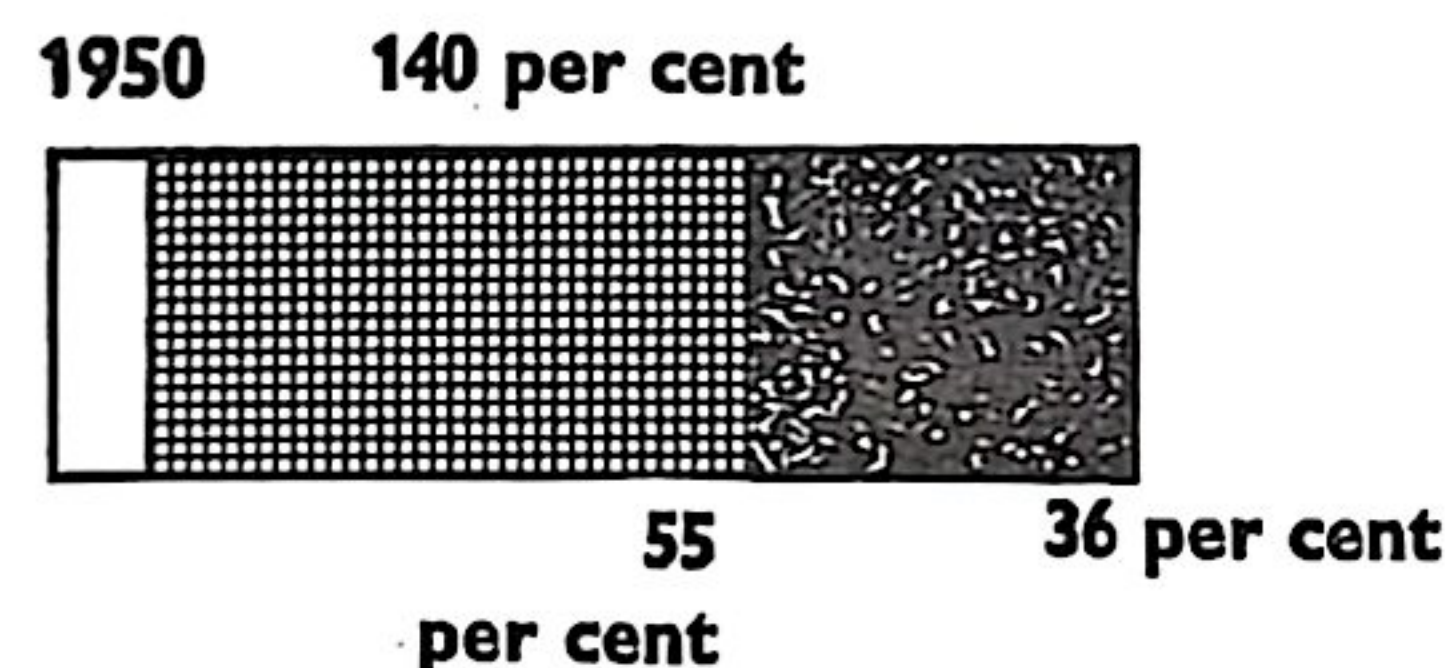
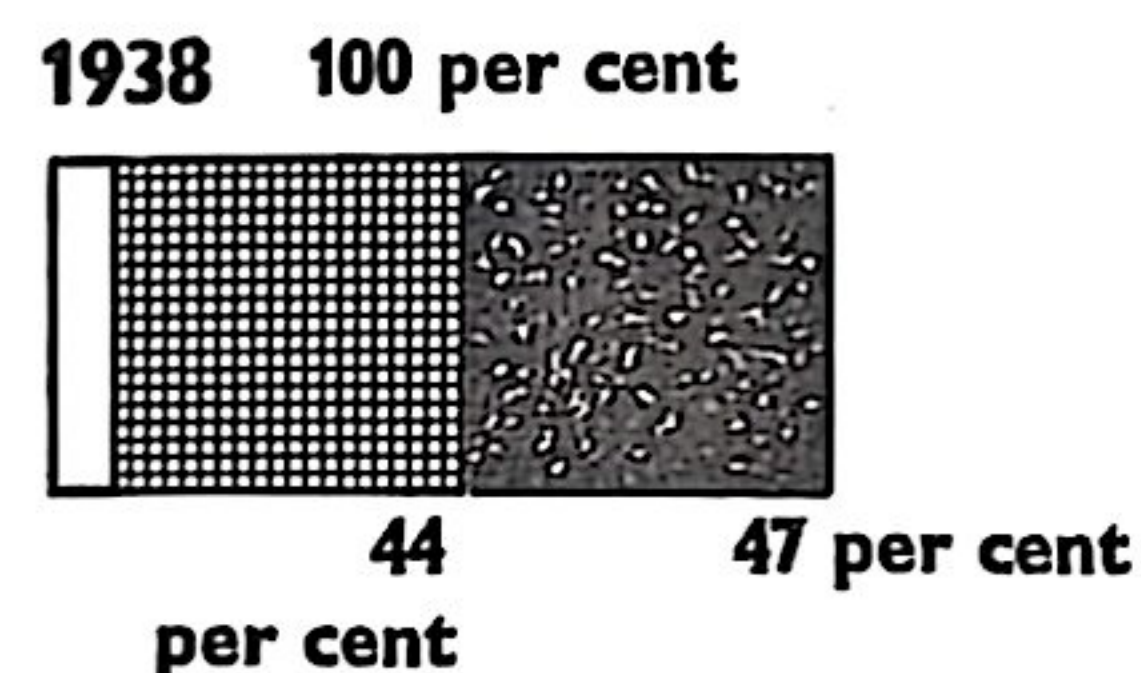
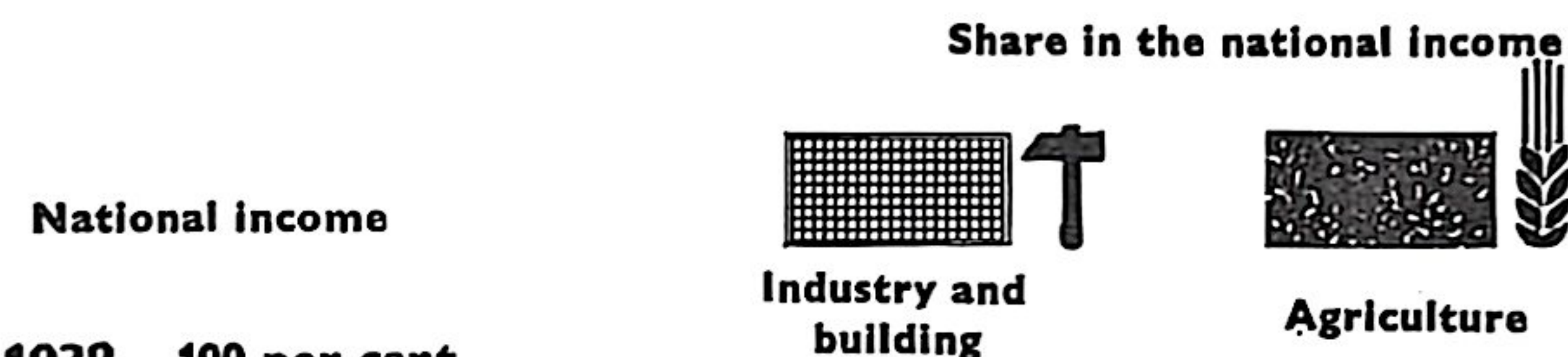
produces 20.5 per cent of the national income,



and 27.2 per cent of the country's exports

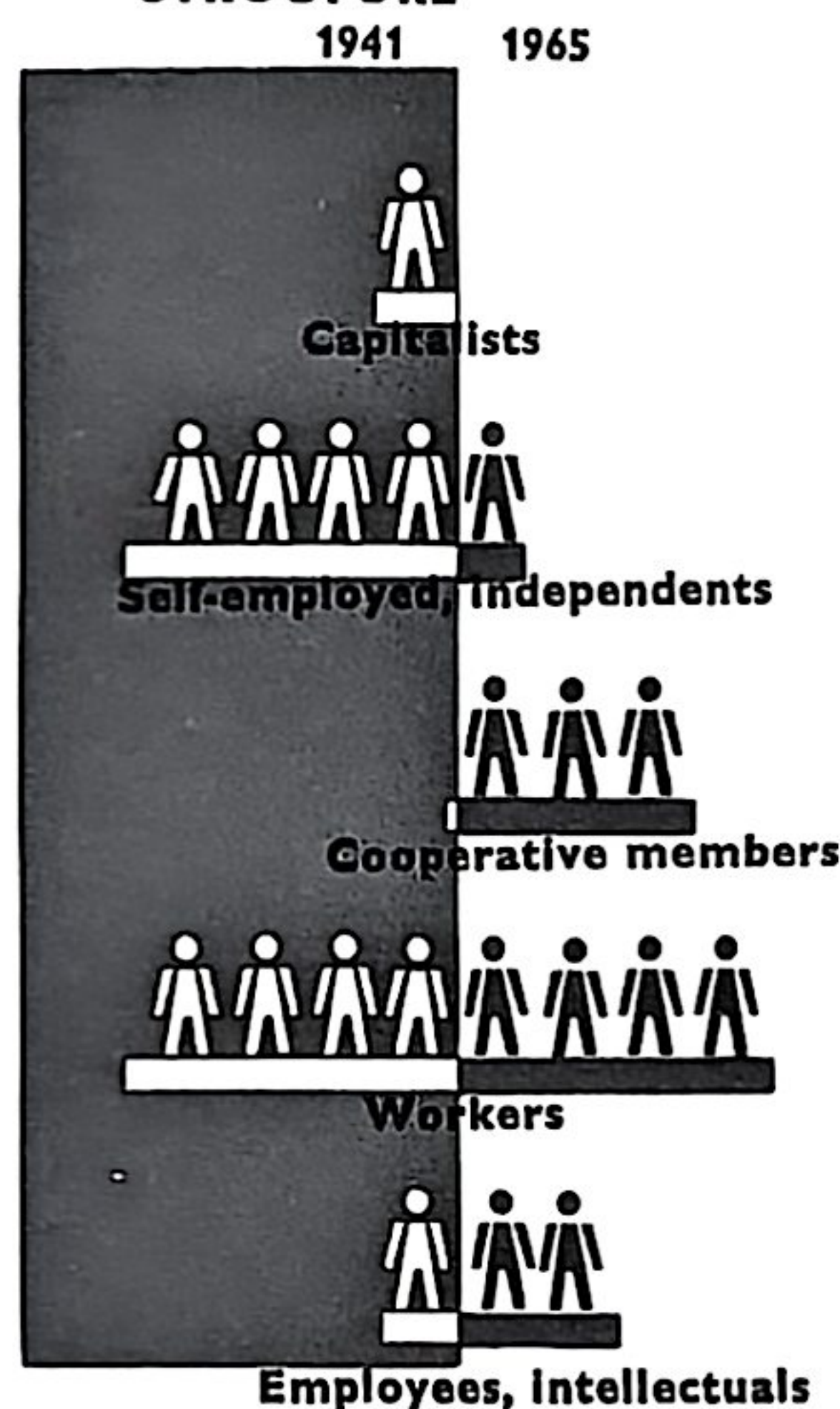


V GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL INCOME AND CHANGES IN ITS DISTRIBUTION

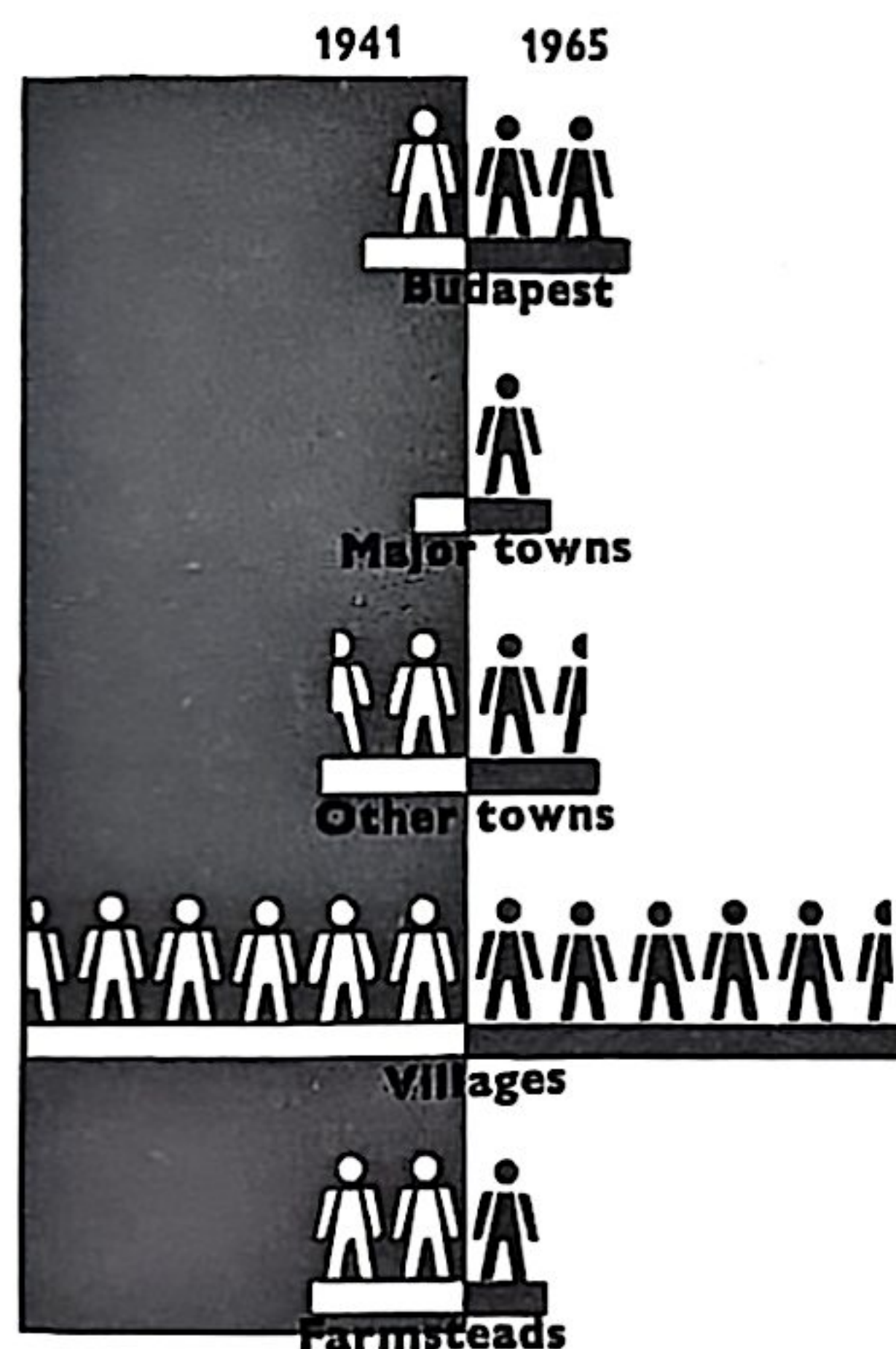


VI CHANGES IN ECONOMY—CHANGES IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

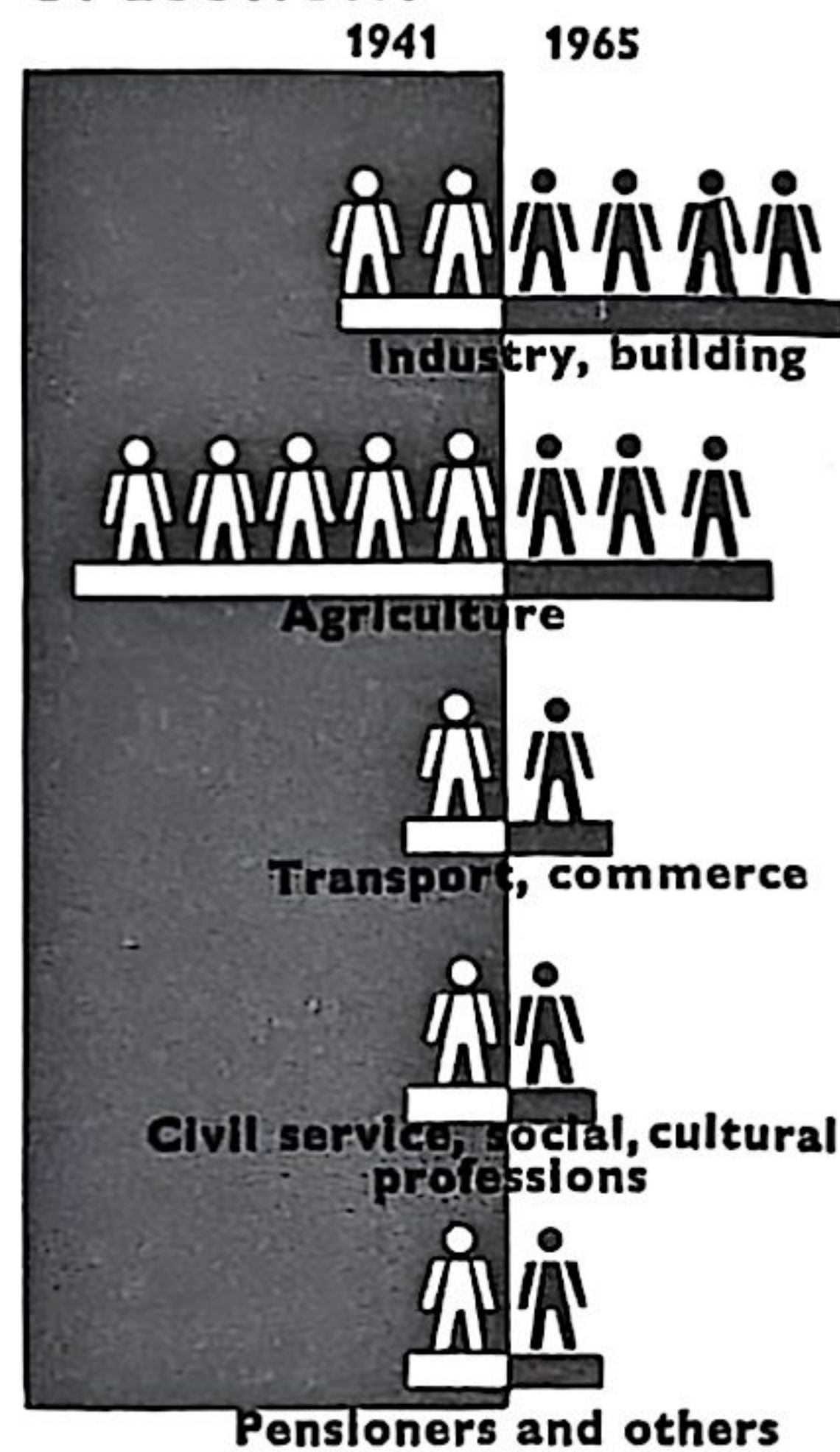
CHANGES IN CLASS STRUCTURE



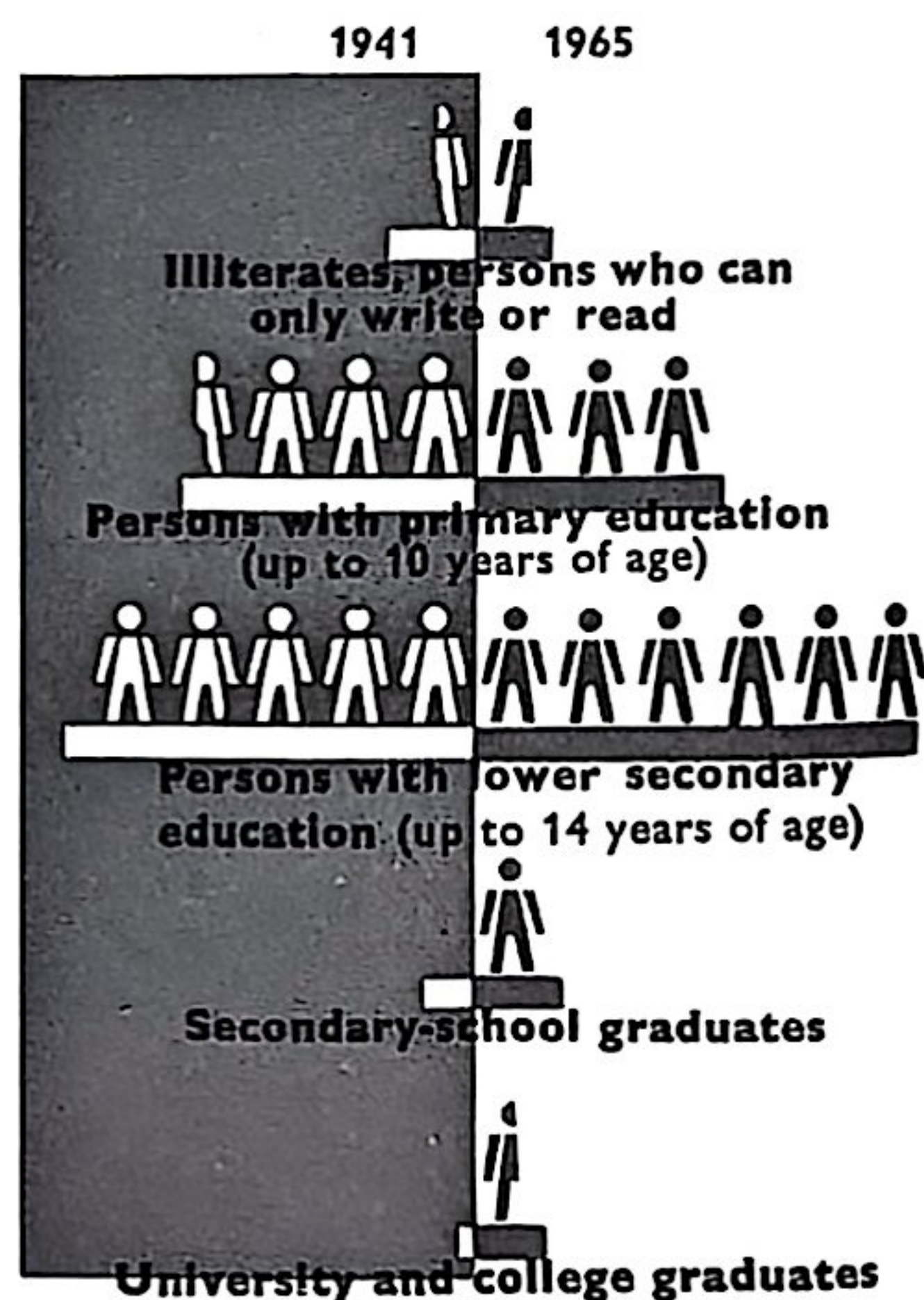
TOWNS, VILLAGES, FARMSTEADS



CHANGES IN BRANCHES OF ECONOMY



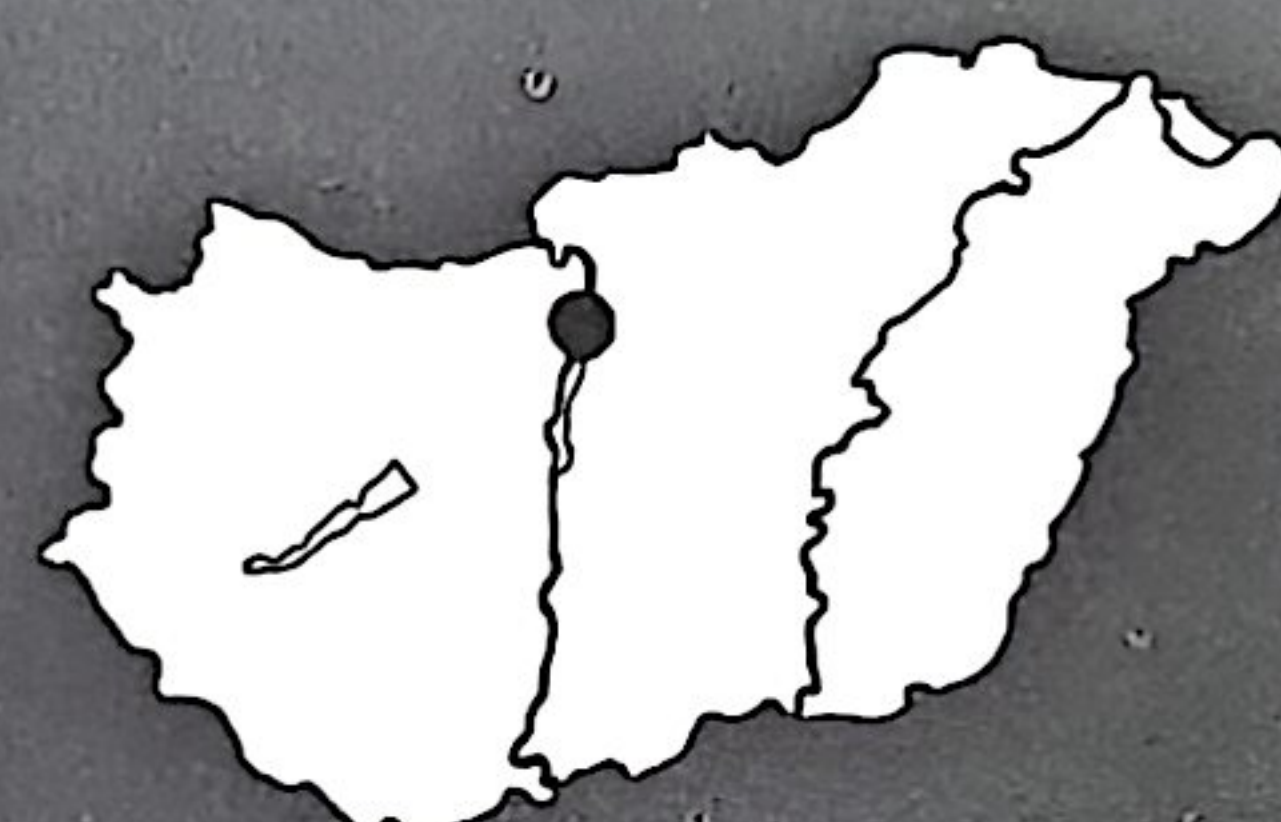
EDUCATION



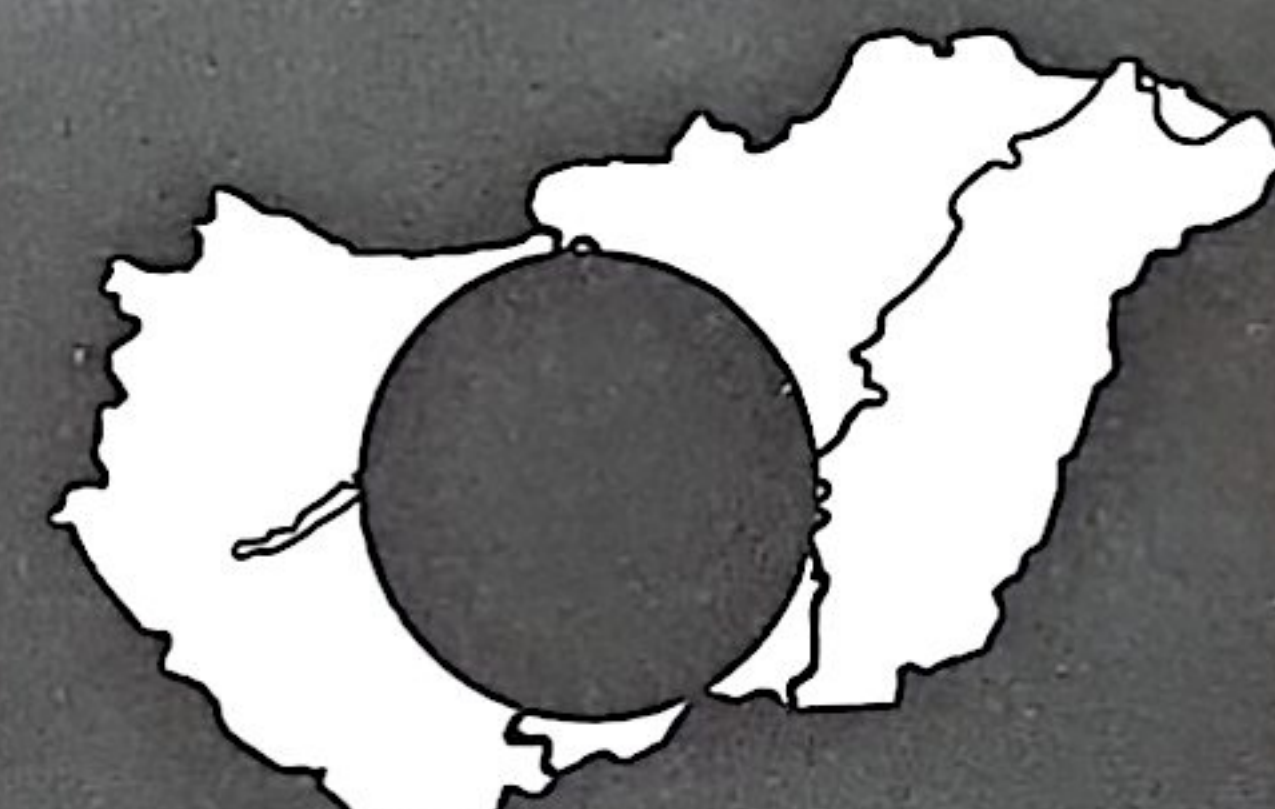
(Each figure represents 10 per cent of the population)

VII BUDAPEST AS CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF THE COUNTRY

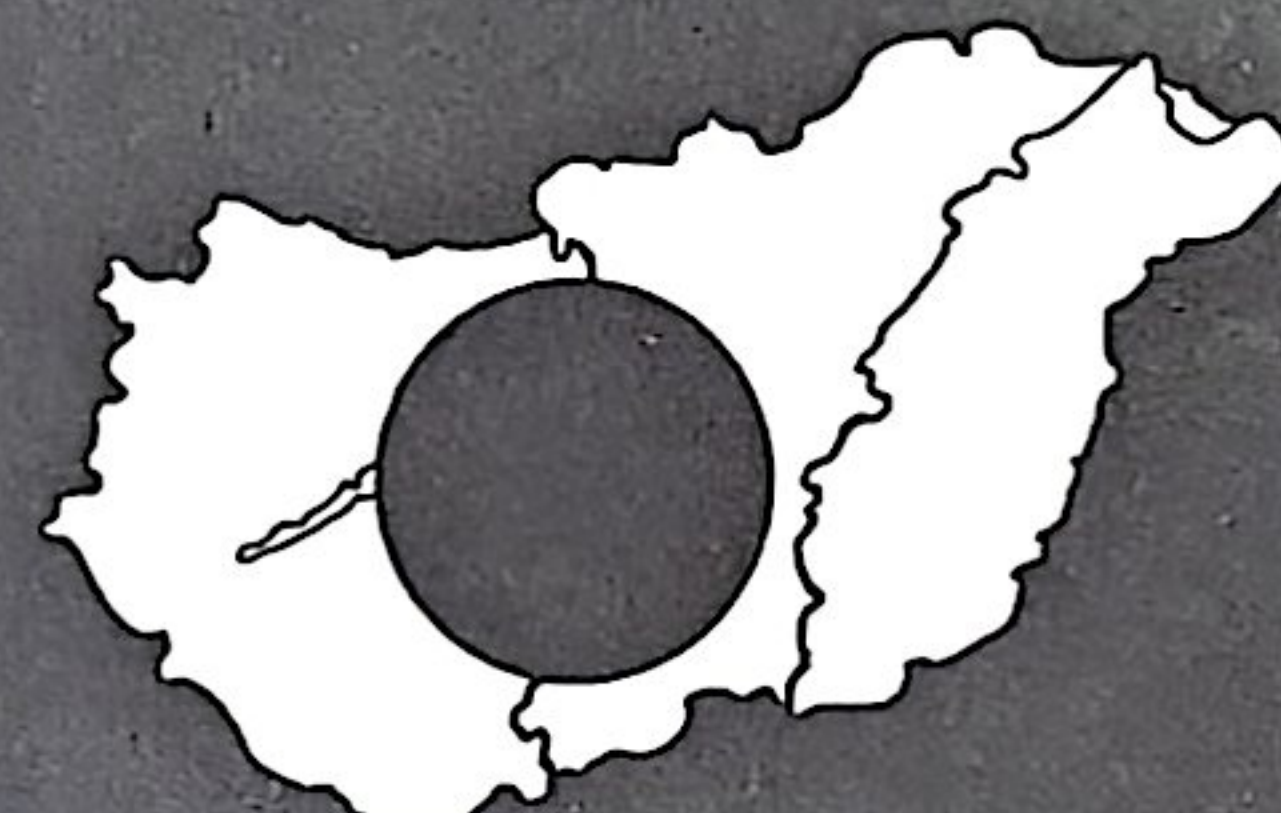
BUDAPEST REPRESENTS (1965)



0.6 per cent of the area of the country,



It consumes 28.5 per cent of the total electrical power,



19.2 per cent of the total population,



houses 40.6 per cent of all industrial workers,



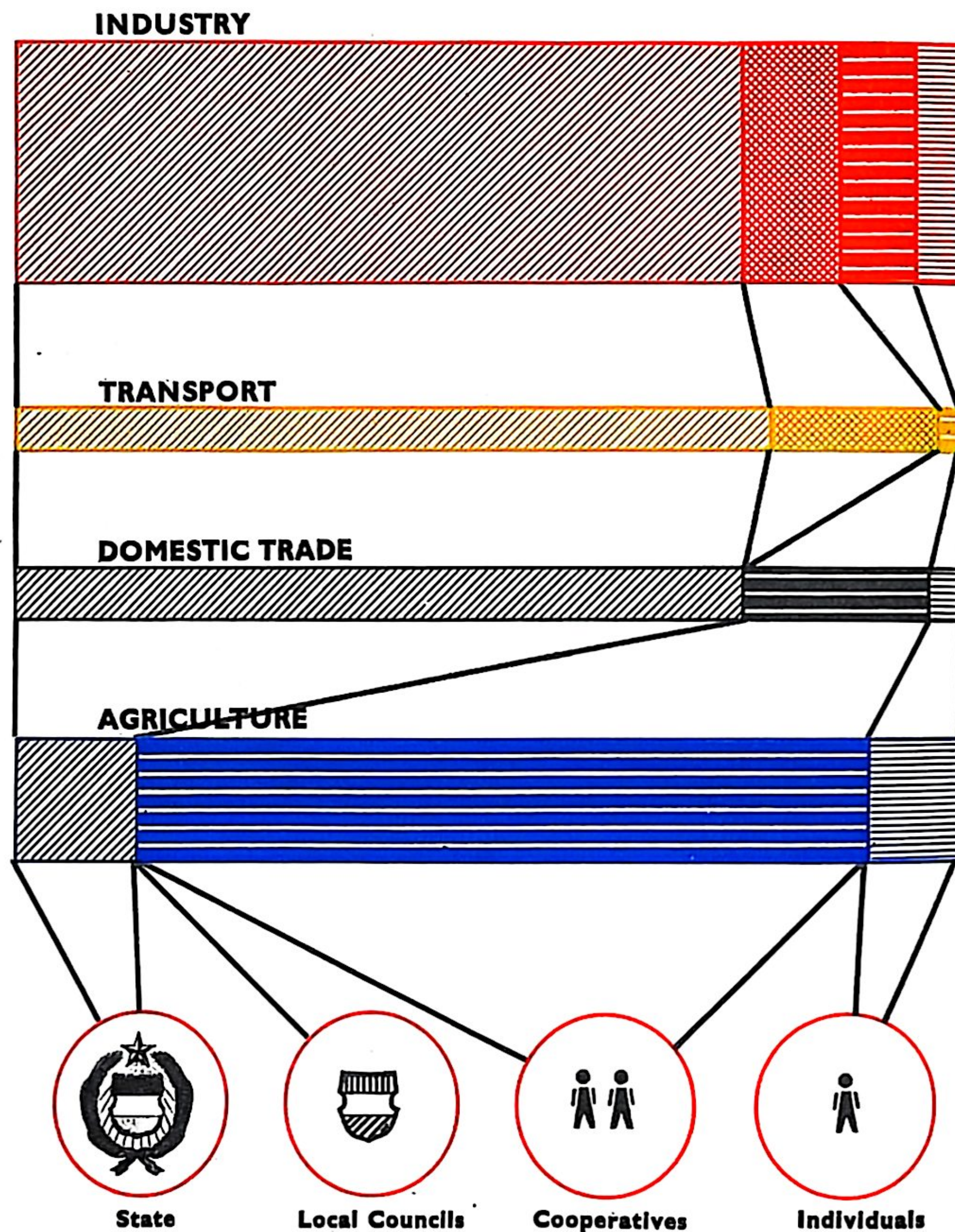
58 per cent of all university and college students (1965/66).



and puts out 61 per cent of the overall production of the machine industry.

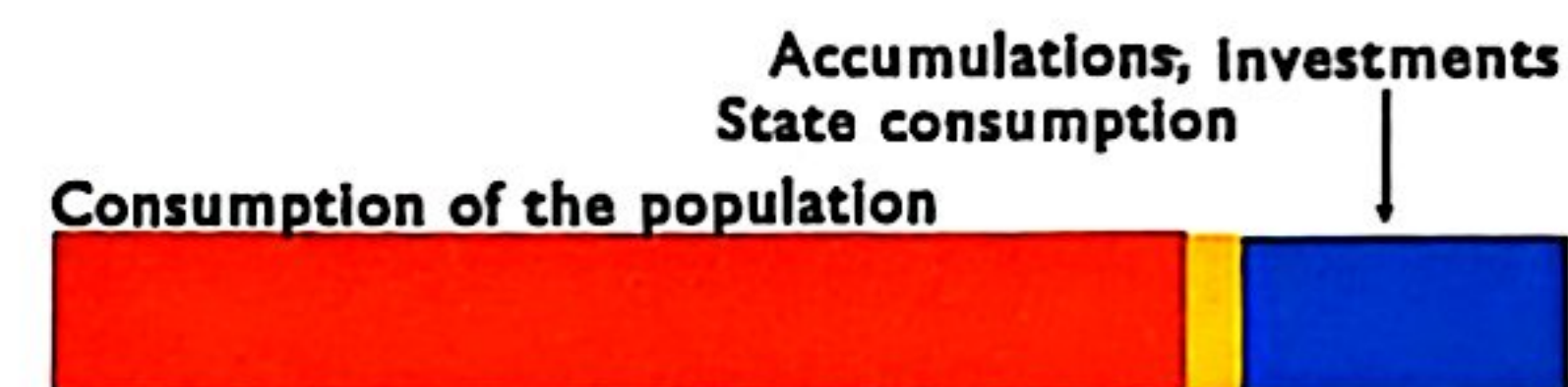
VII WHO MANAGES THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY?

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME BY BRANCHES OF ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SECTORS

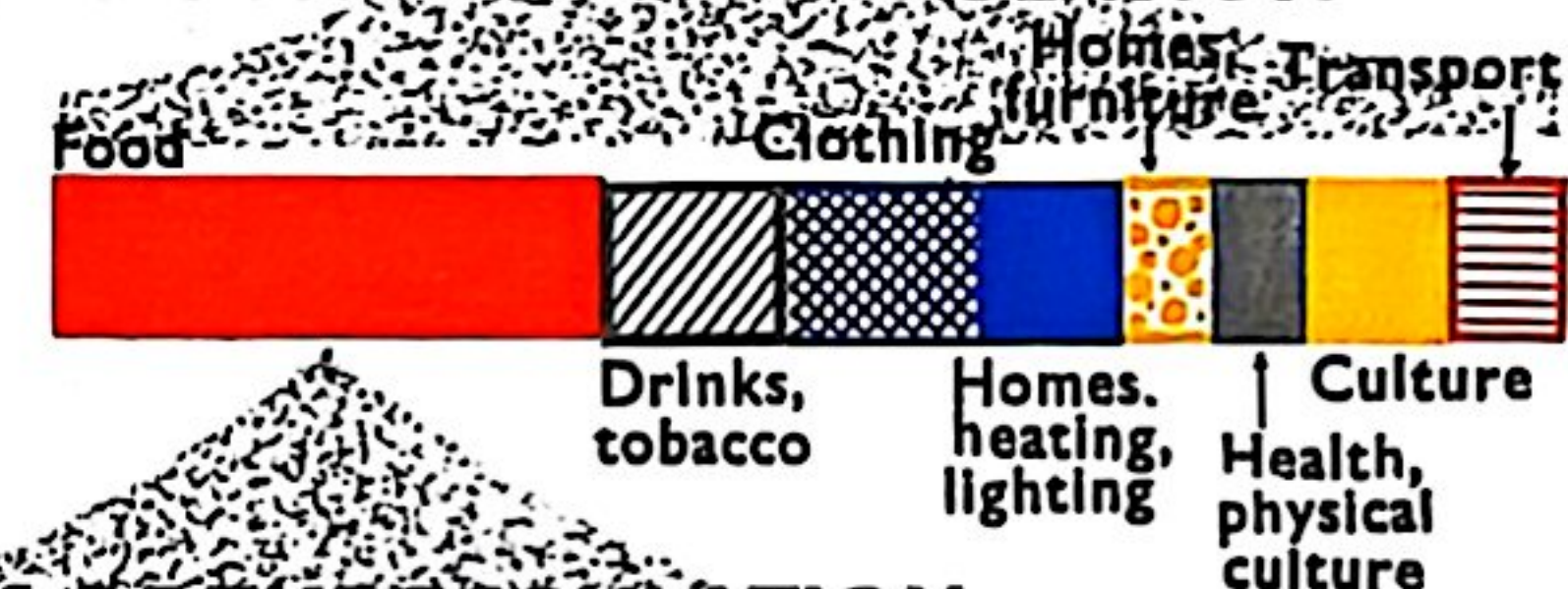


The columns, and the hatched areas in them, are comparable as they are proportionate to the contribution made by the particular branch of the economy to the national income.

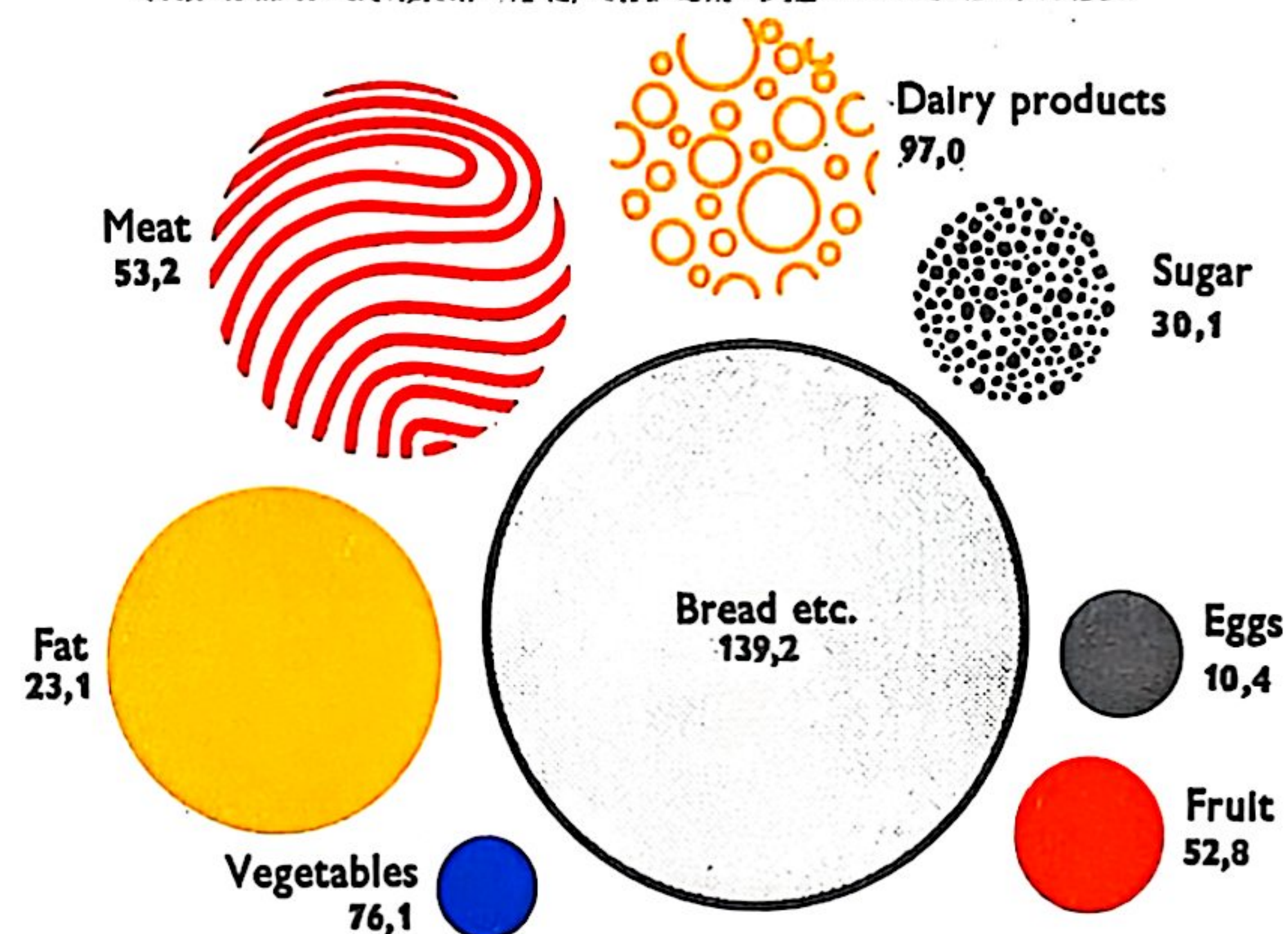
IX EXPENDITURE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME



EXPENDITURE OF THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION



FOOD CONSUMPTION OF THE POPULATION

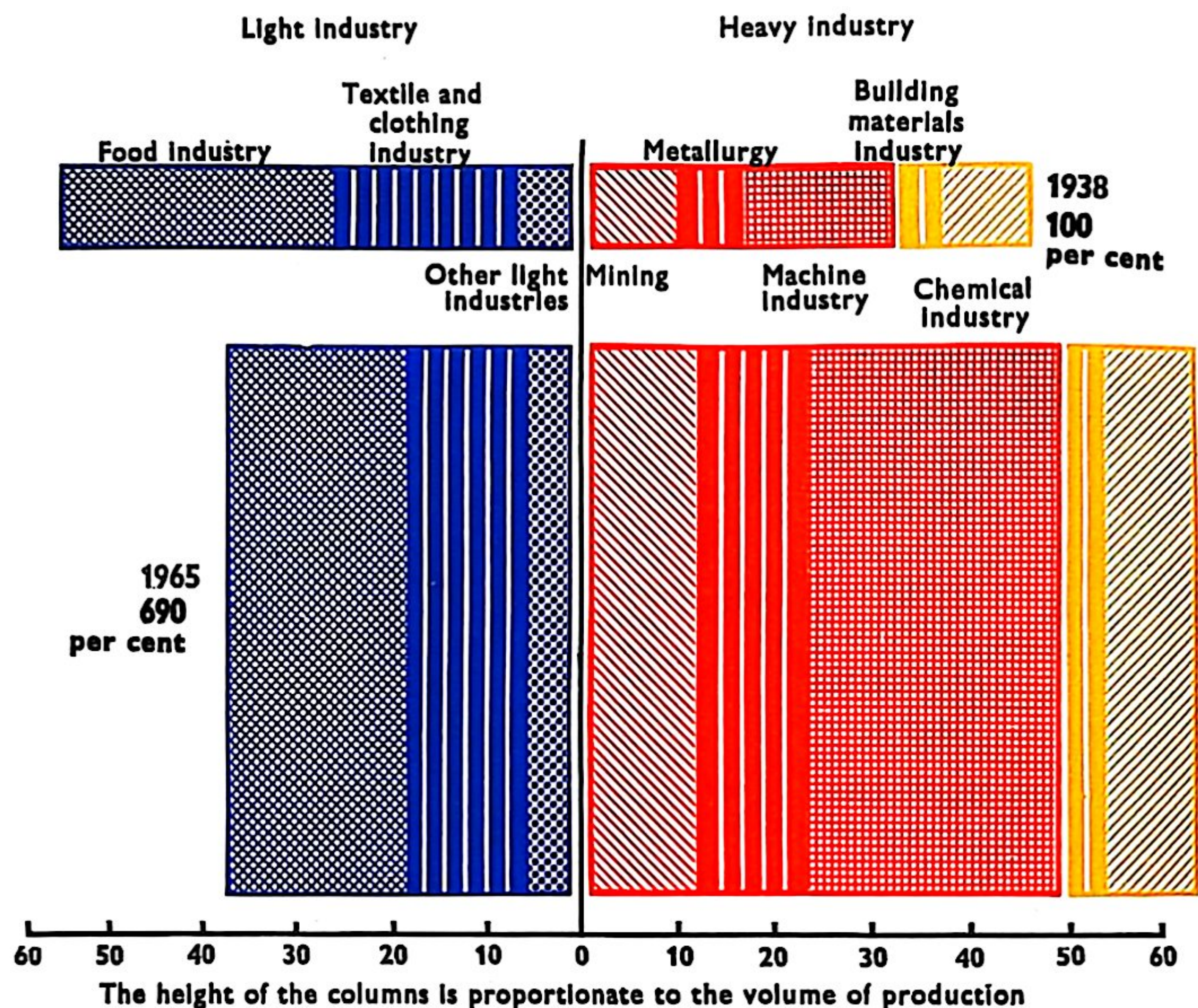


The figures stand for the yearly consumption per capita, in kilogrammes.
The circles are equal to the calorie value

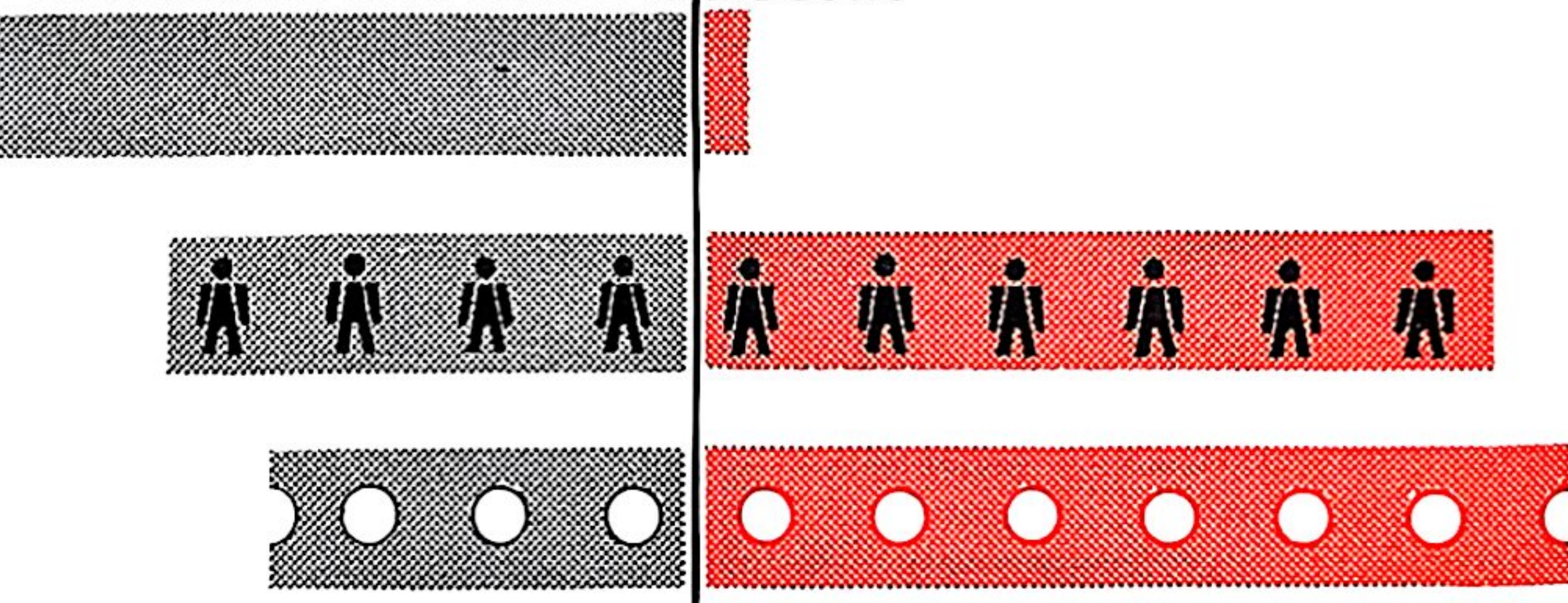
Daily consumption of calories, per capita

ITALY	2 780	HUNGARY	3 063
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC	2 920	GREAT BRITAIN	3 250
FRANCE	2 990	DENMARK	3 365

AS A RESULT OF THE LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY THE PATTERN OF INDUSTRY HAS CHANGED

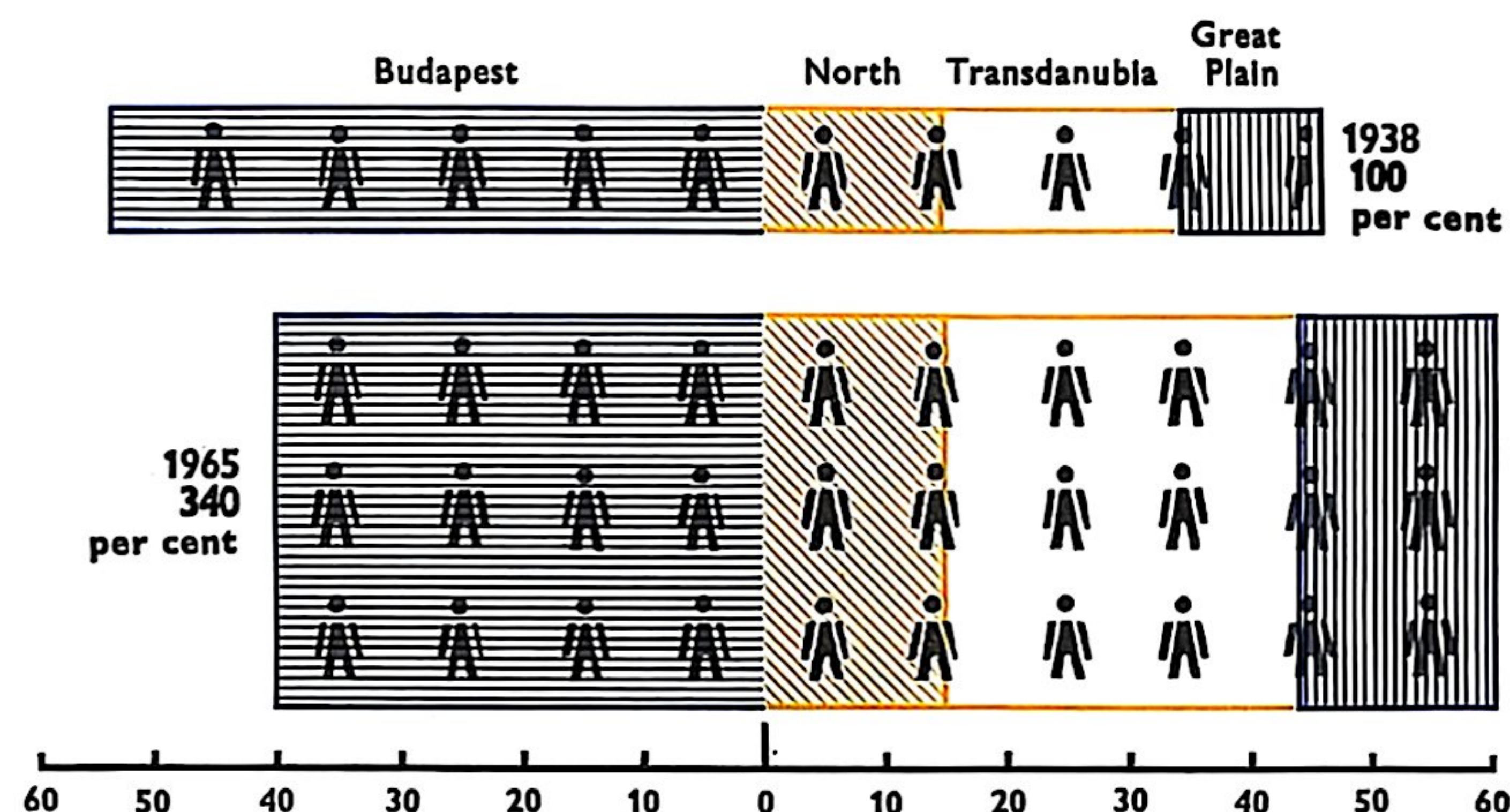


CONCENTRATED LARGE INDUSTRY

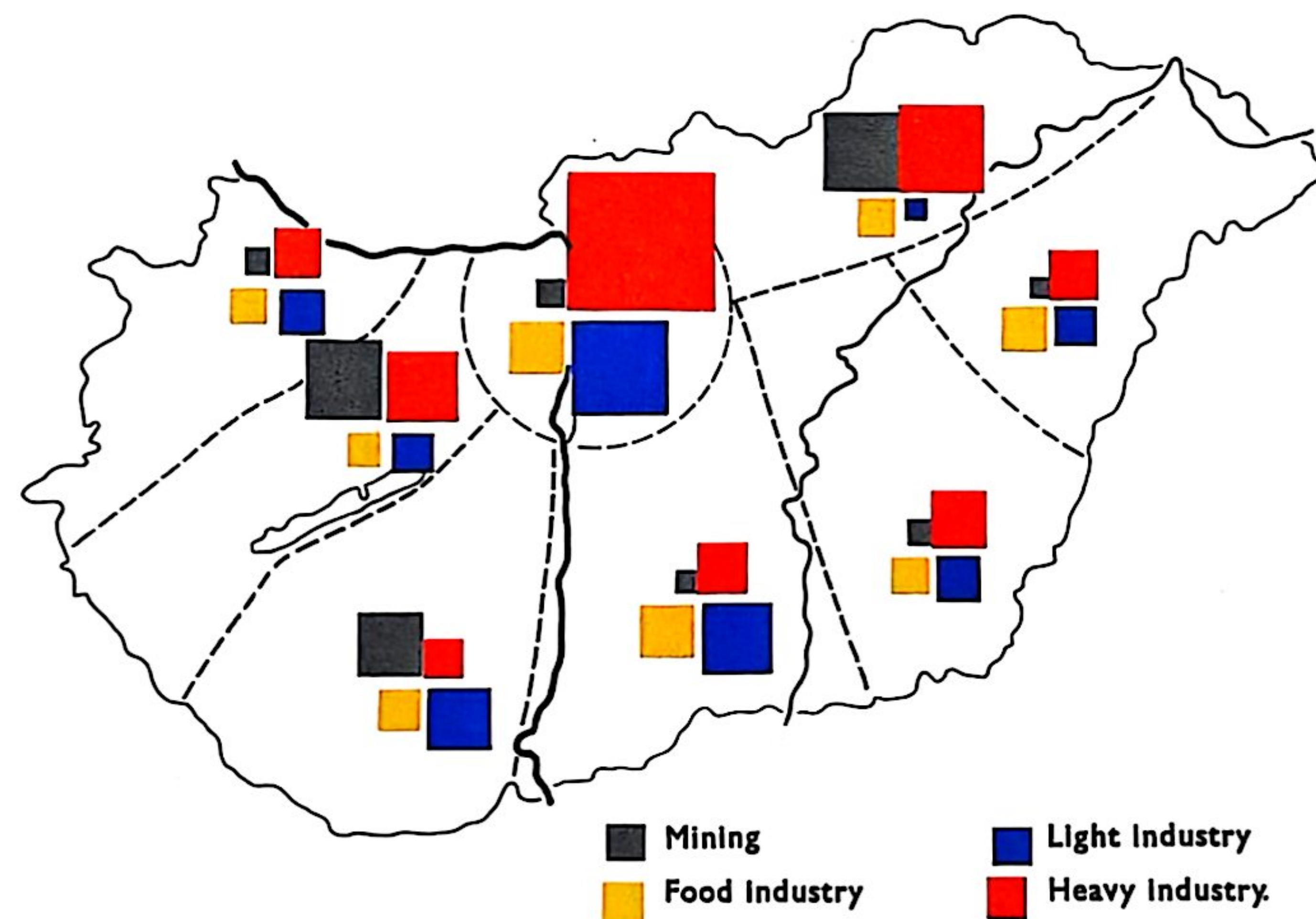


THE GEOGRAPHICAL SHIFT OF INDUSTRY IS RELATED TO ITS STRUCTURAL CHANGES

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BETWEEN 1938 AND 1965



STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY BY ECONOMIC REGIONS



XII PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF POWER

Notwithstanding the rapid growth of industry the output of basic energy carriers and electric power is still unsatisfactory

Coal output
in 1938

in 1965

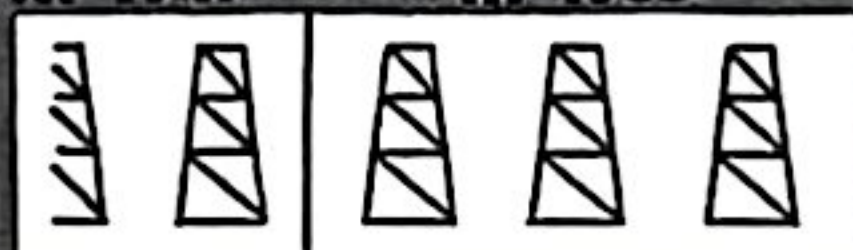


Import
in 1965



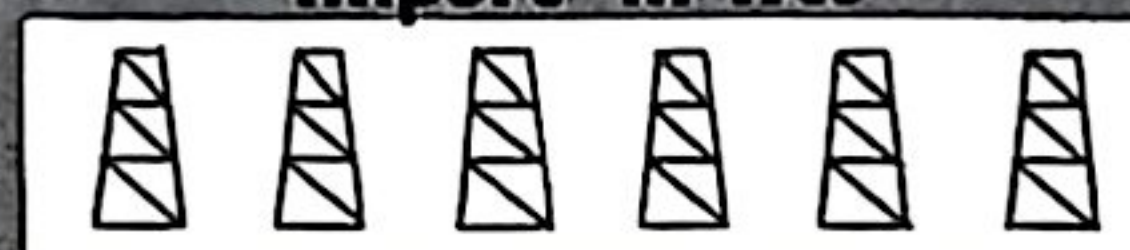
Mineral oil output
in 1947

in 1965



One boring tower = 400,000 tons

Import in 1965



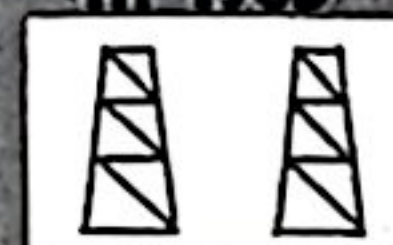
Natural gas output
in 1947

in 1965

Import
in 1965



One boring tower = 100,000 cu. metres



Electric power output
in 1938

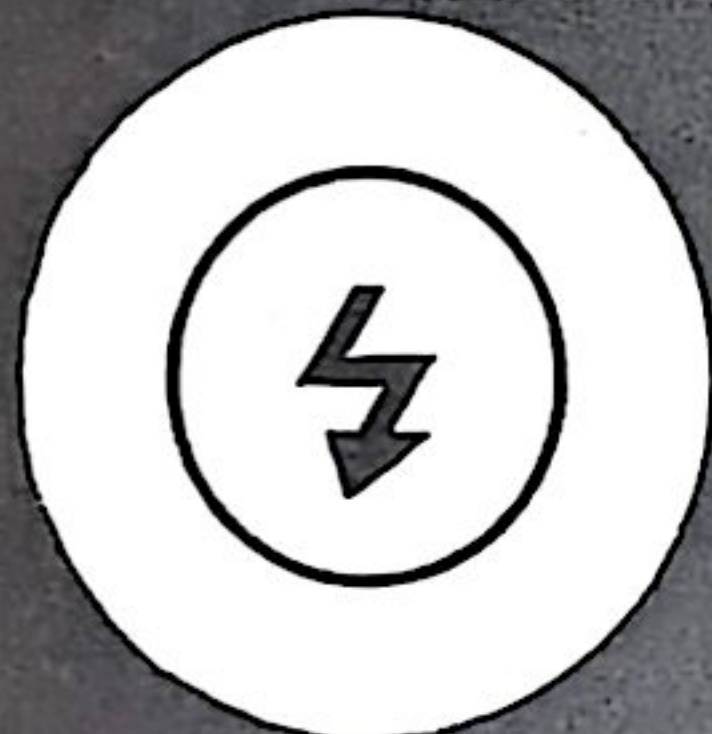
in 1965



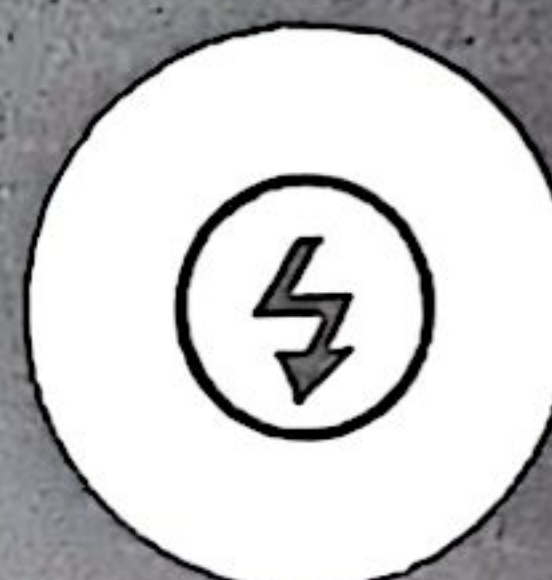
One pylon = 1,000 million KWH

Overall consumption of energy and electric power per capita

in the average of ten
European industrial countries



and in Hungary



The ten countries: Belgium Great Britain France Austria
Netherlands German Federal Republic German Democratic Republic
Italy Czechoslovakia Poland

XIII IRON, STEEL AND BAUXITE

Iron ore production



One mine car = 200,000 tons

Import



Steel production



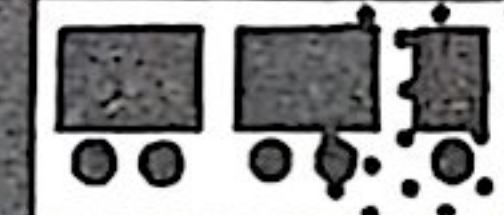
One symbol = 500,000 tons

Bauxite output and export



One symbol = 250,000 tons

Alum earth production
and export



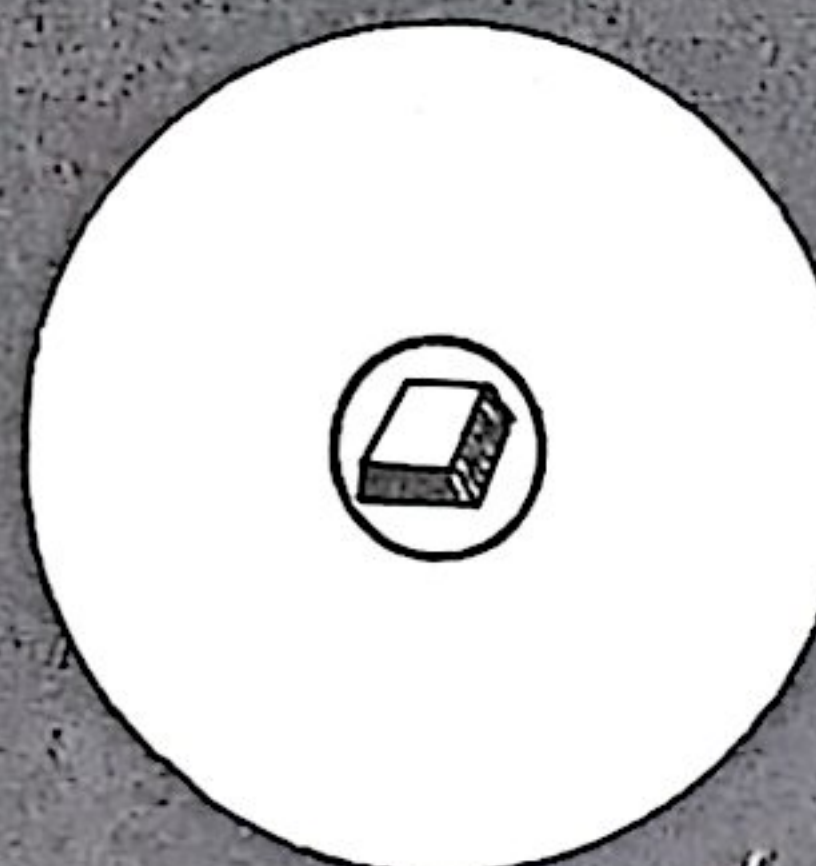
One symbol = 100,000 tons

Aluminium production
and export



One symbol = 50,000 tons

Per capita steel and aluminium output
in the average of ten
European industrial countries



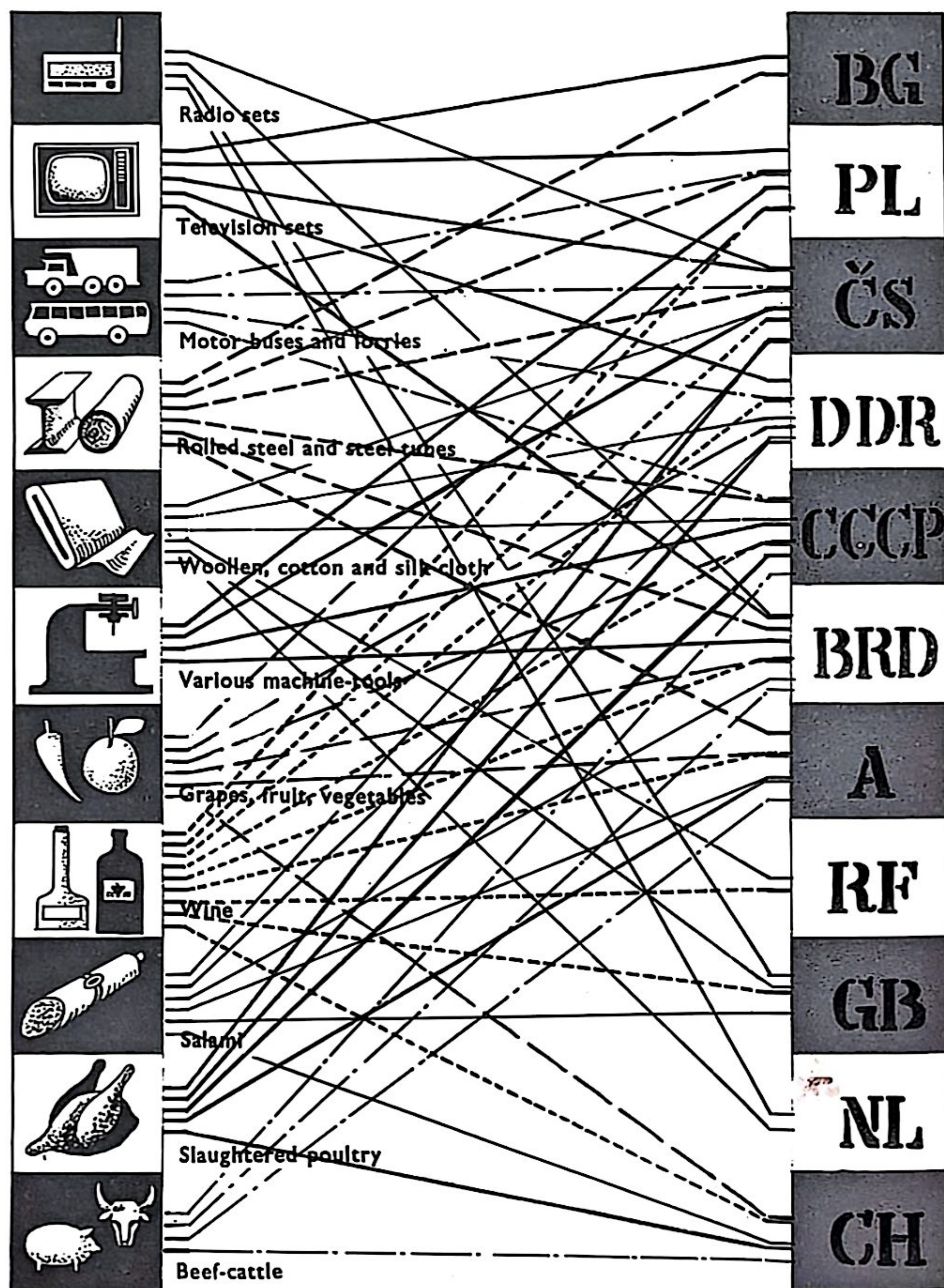
and in Hungary



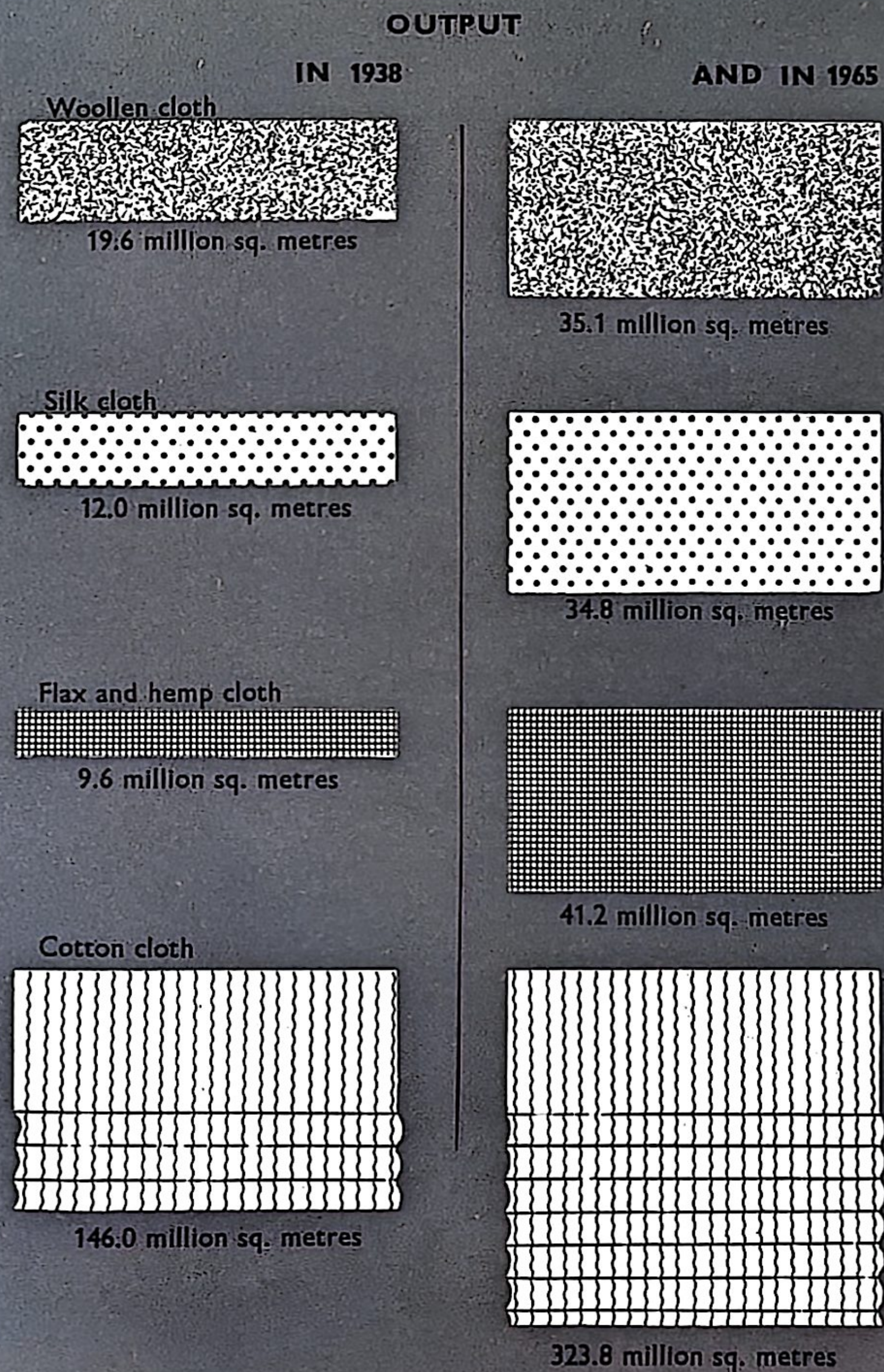
Since the output of the electric power generating plants is lagging behind actual needs, a greater part of Hungarian alum earth output will be processed to crude aluminium in the Soviet Union on a jobbing basis.

XIV WHAT IS EXPORTED AND WHERE?

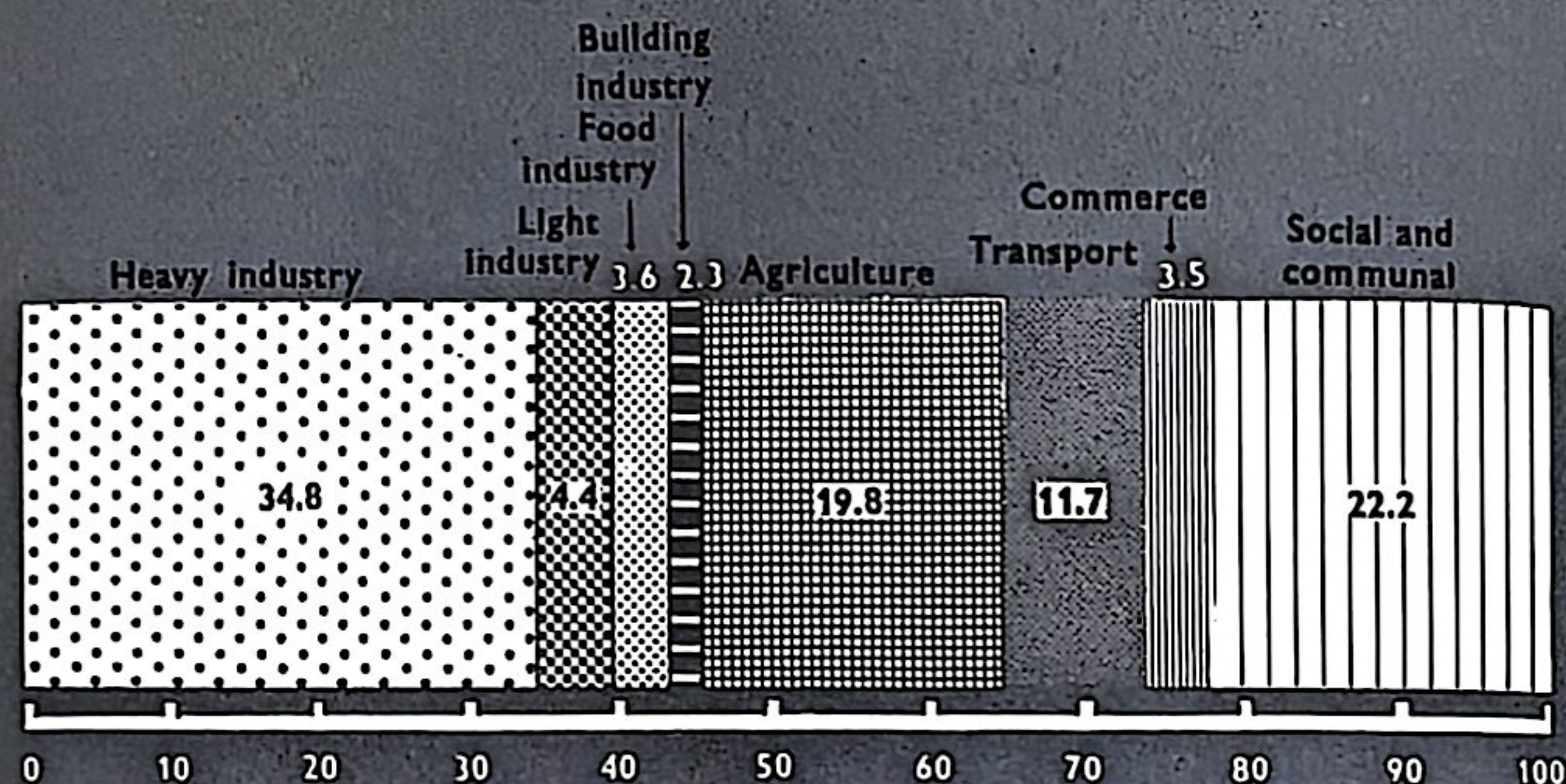
A FEW OF THE EXPORT ITEMS AND THEIR BUYERS



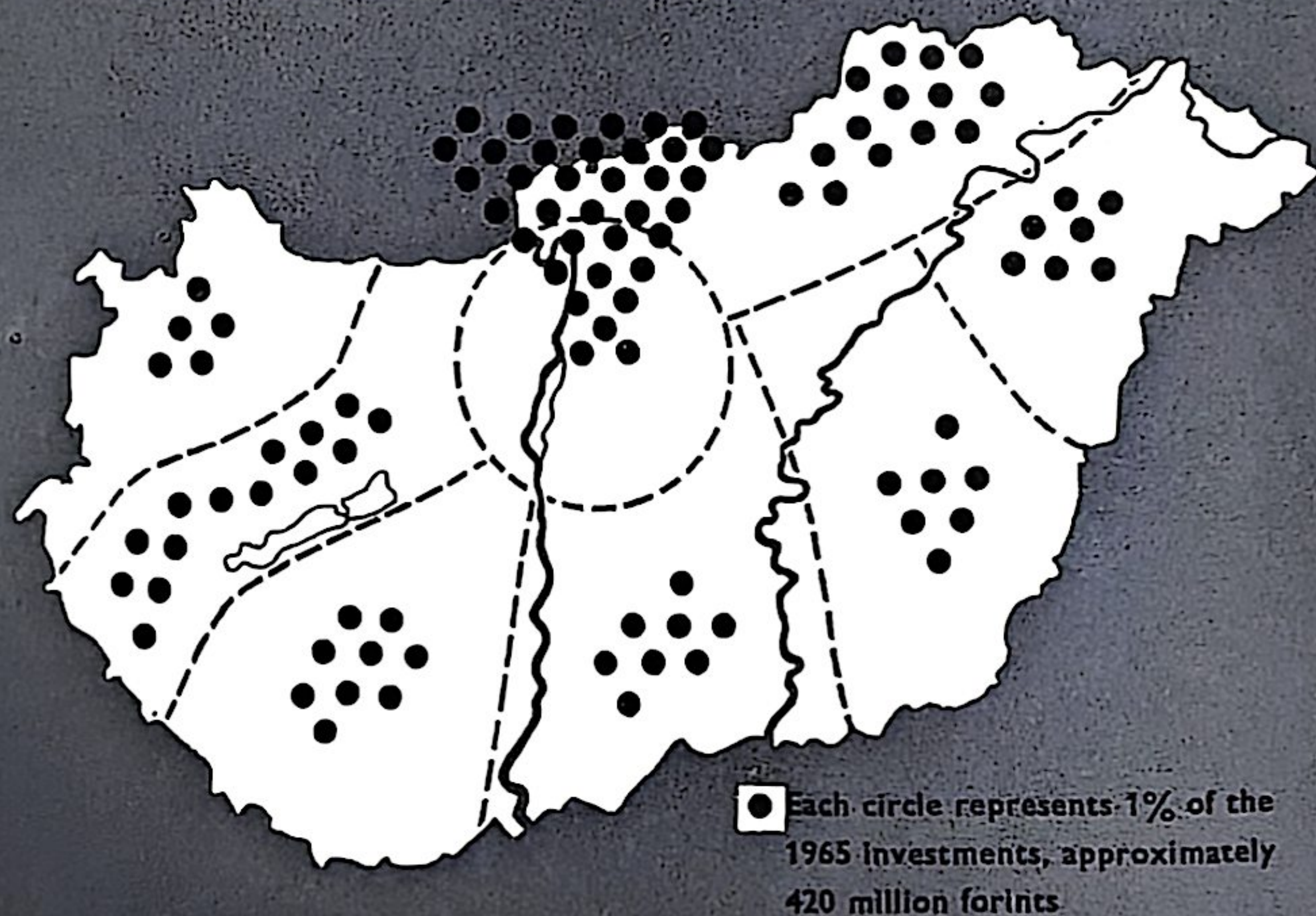
XV THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



XVI INVESTMENTS BY BRANCHES IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN



... AND BY ECONOMIC REGIONS IN 1965

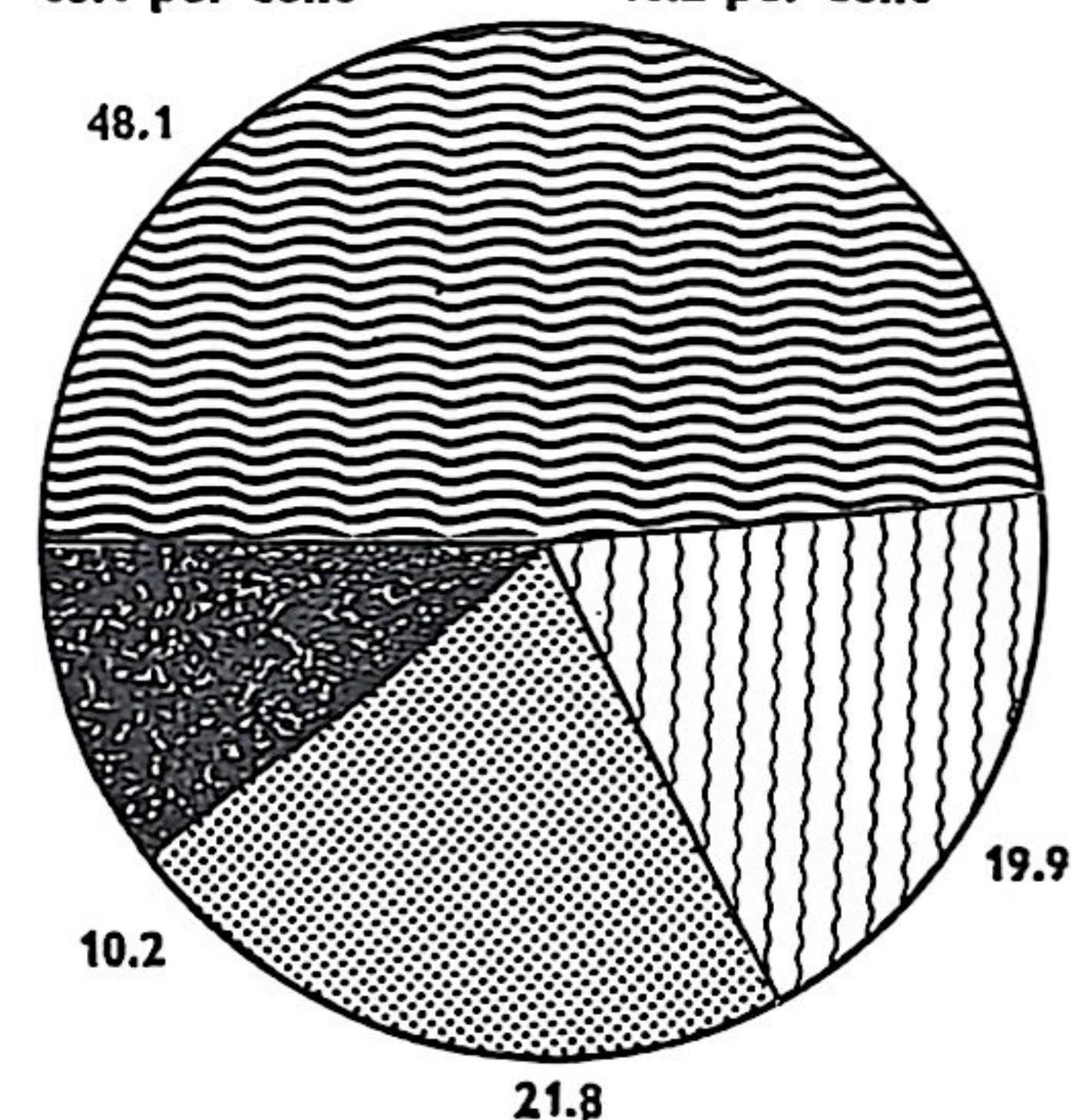


XVII DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

farms over 100 hold*
20—100 hold
5—20 hold
0—5 hold

Share in number of farms	Share in total agricultural area
1 per cent	48.1 per cent
7.3 per cent	19.9 per cent
28.6 per cent	21.8 per cent
63.1 per cent	10.2 per cent

1935



* 1 hold = 0.57 hectare

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ACCORDING TO FORMS OF PROPERTY

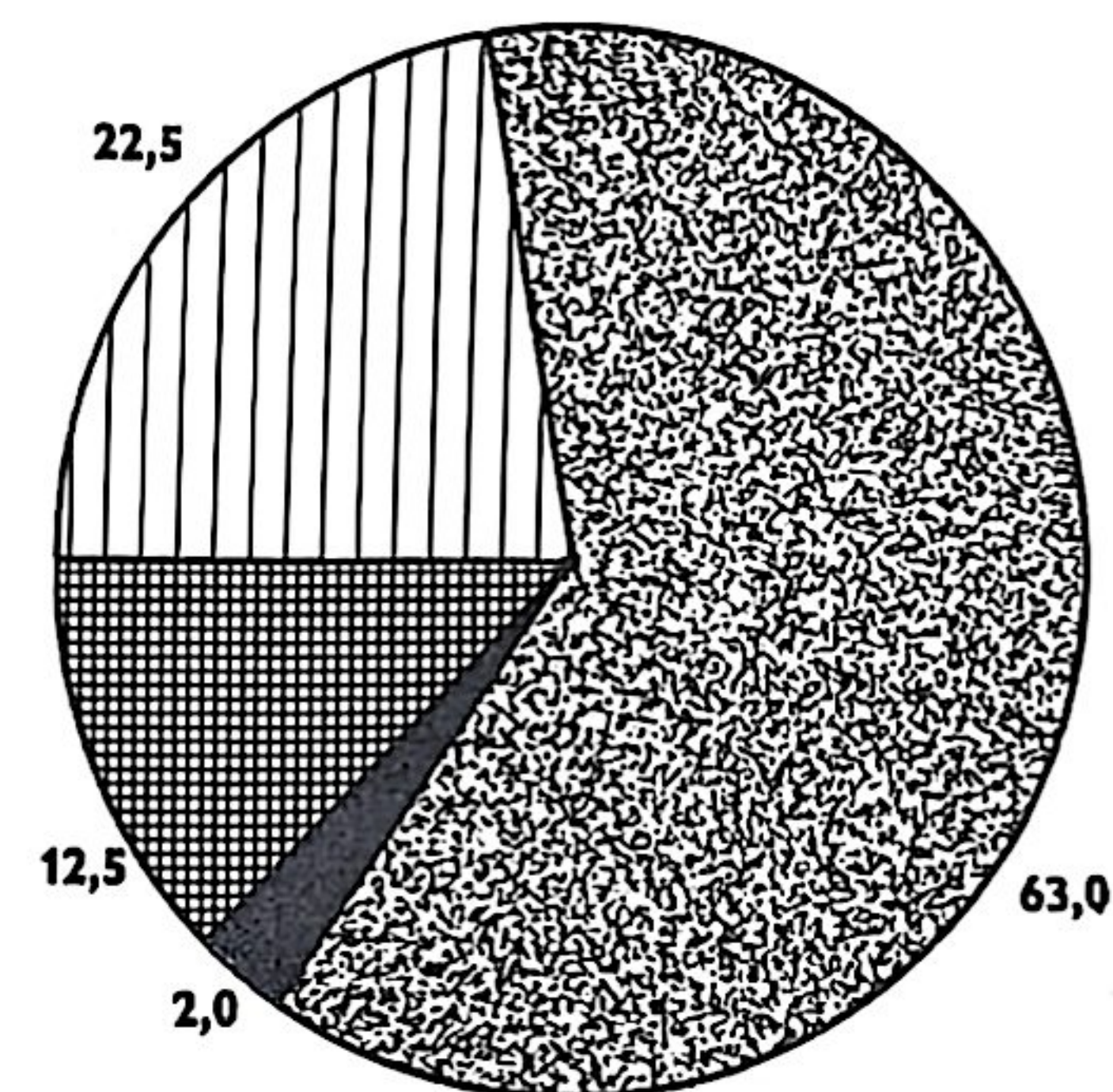
1965

State farms
22.5 per cent

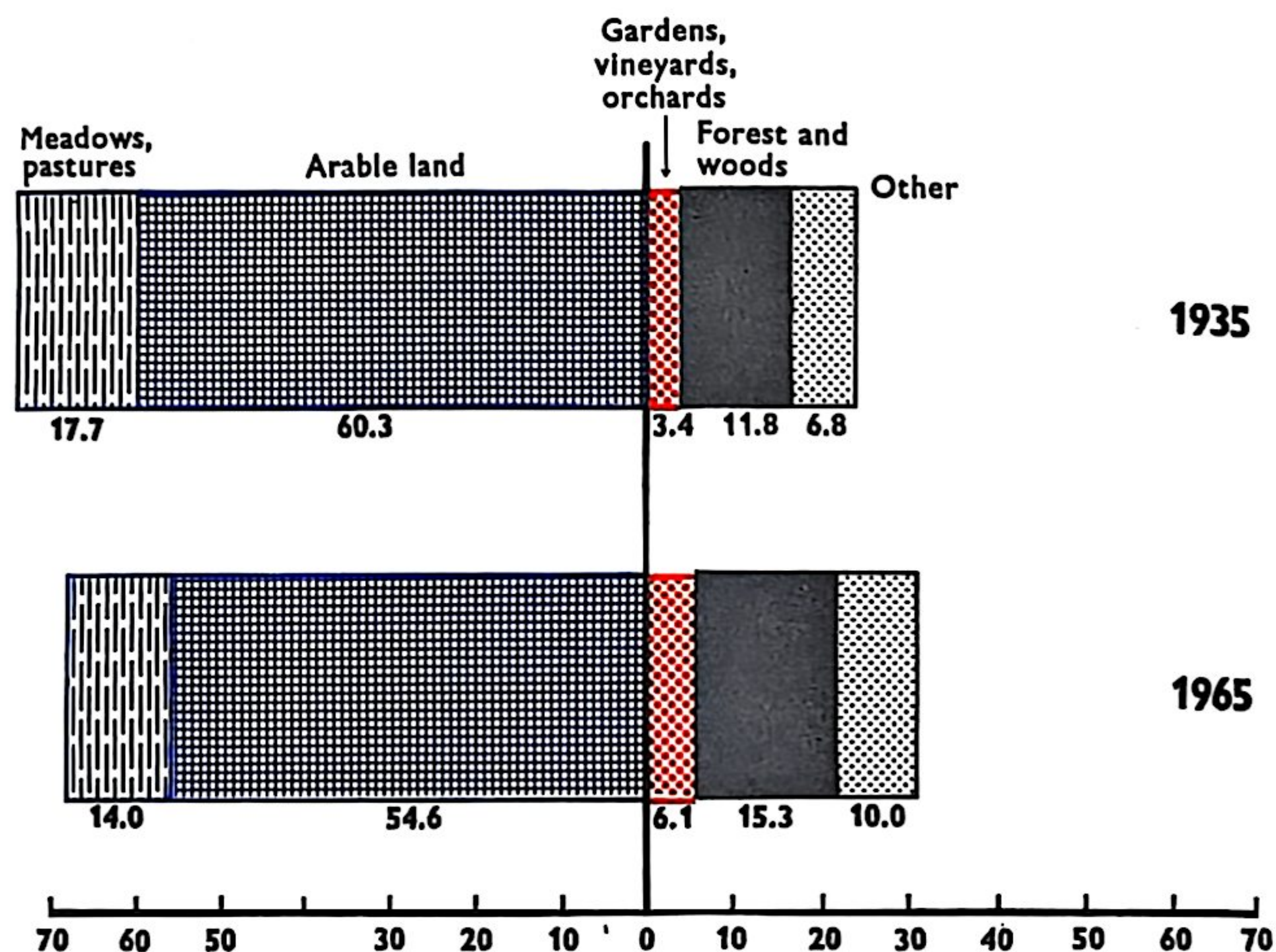
Collective farms
63.0 per cent

Private farmers
2.0 per cent

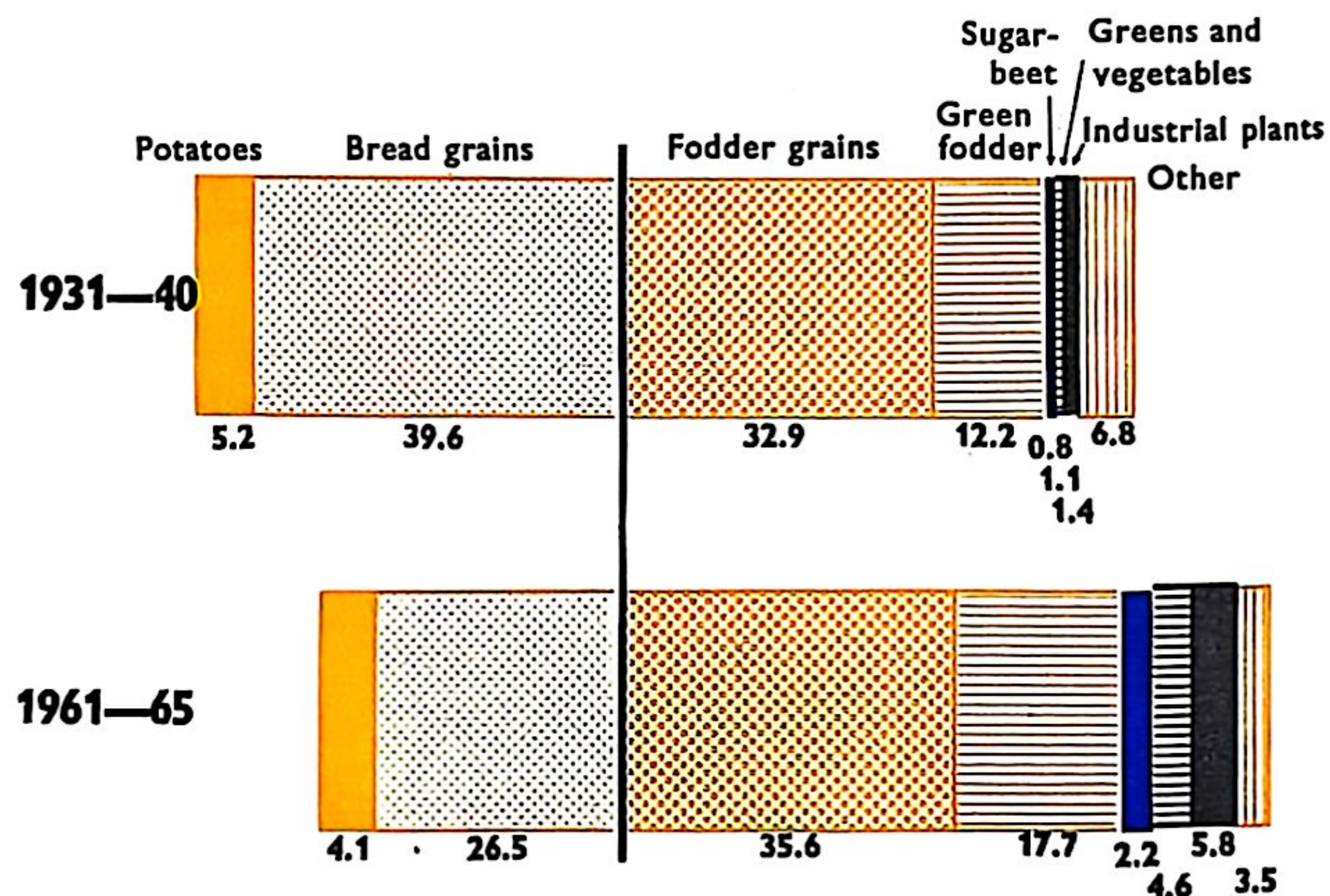
State enterprises and local administration
12.5 per cent



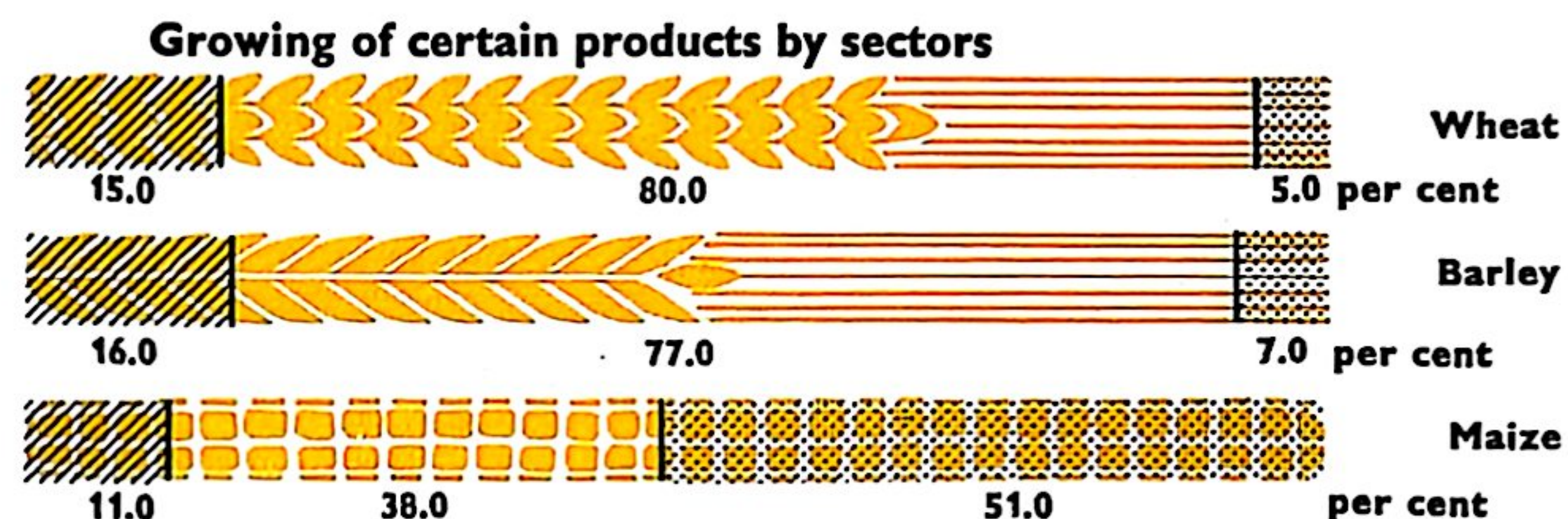
XVIII THE CHANGED STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE



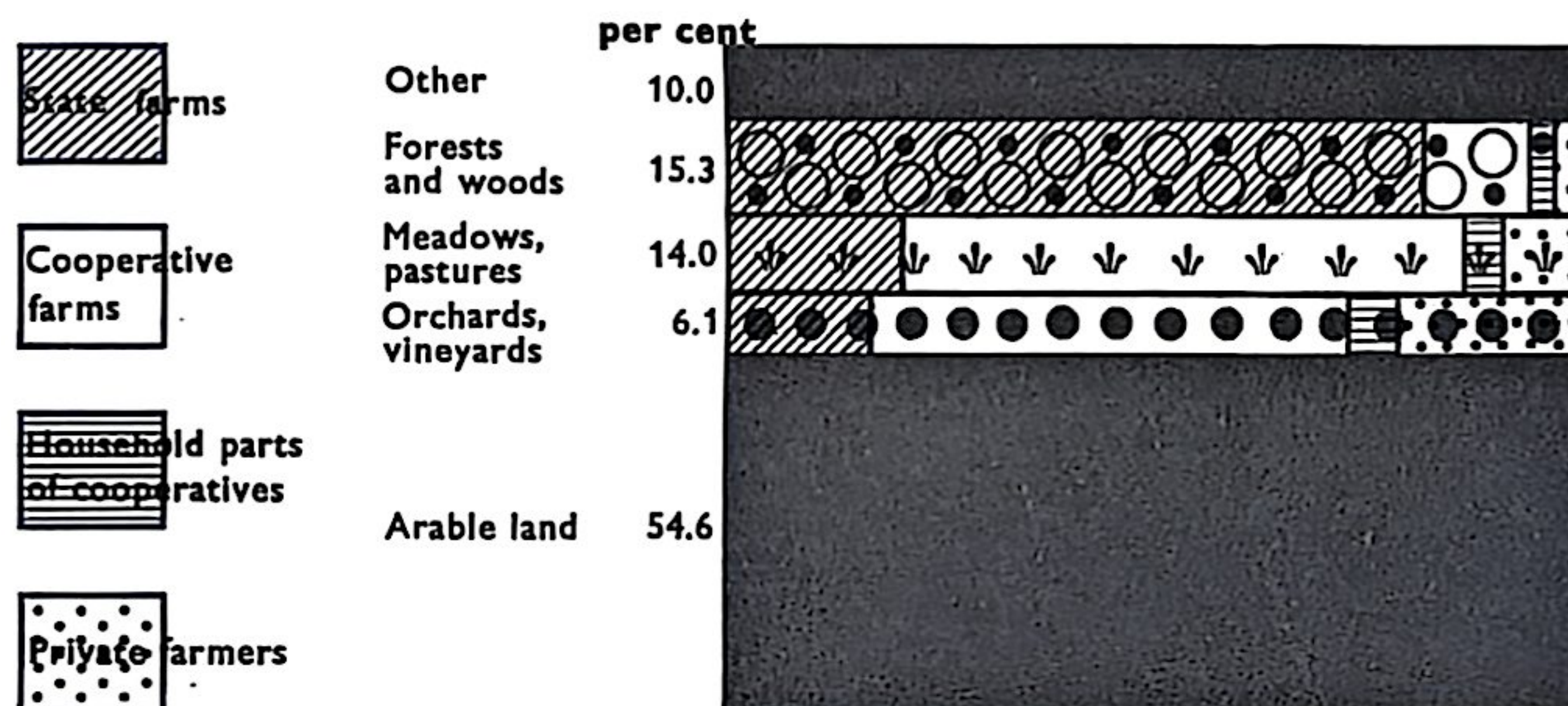
...AND THE STRUCTURE OF PLANT GROWING WHICH HAS ALSO CHANGED



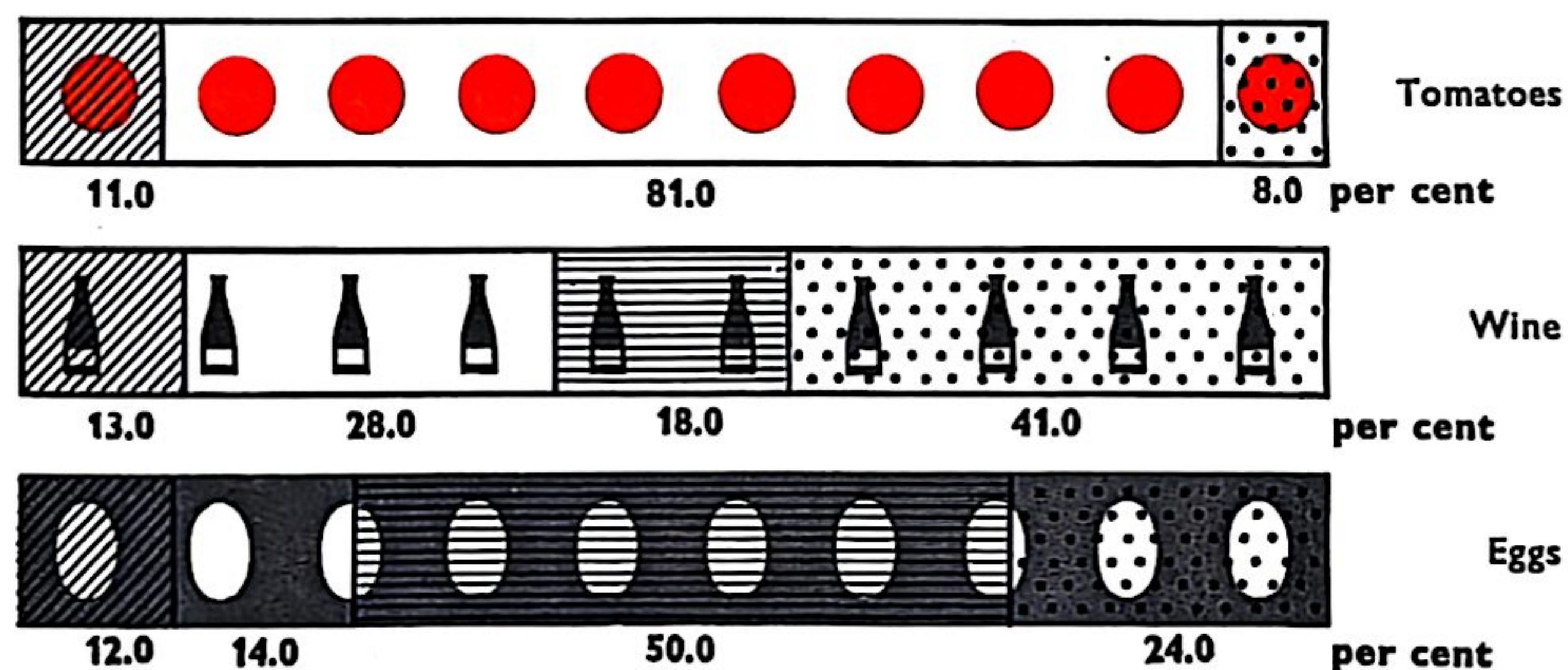
XIX DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT BY SOCIAL SECTORS



Distribution of the land by branch of cultivation and sector

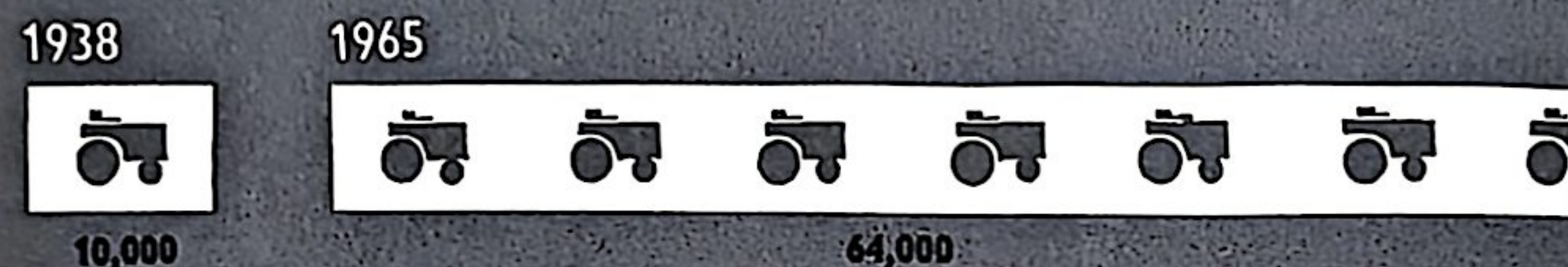


Percentage distribution of certain products by sectors

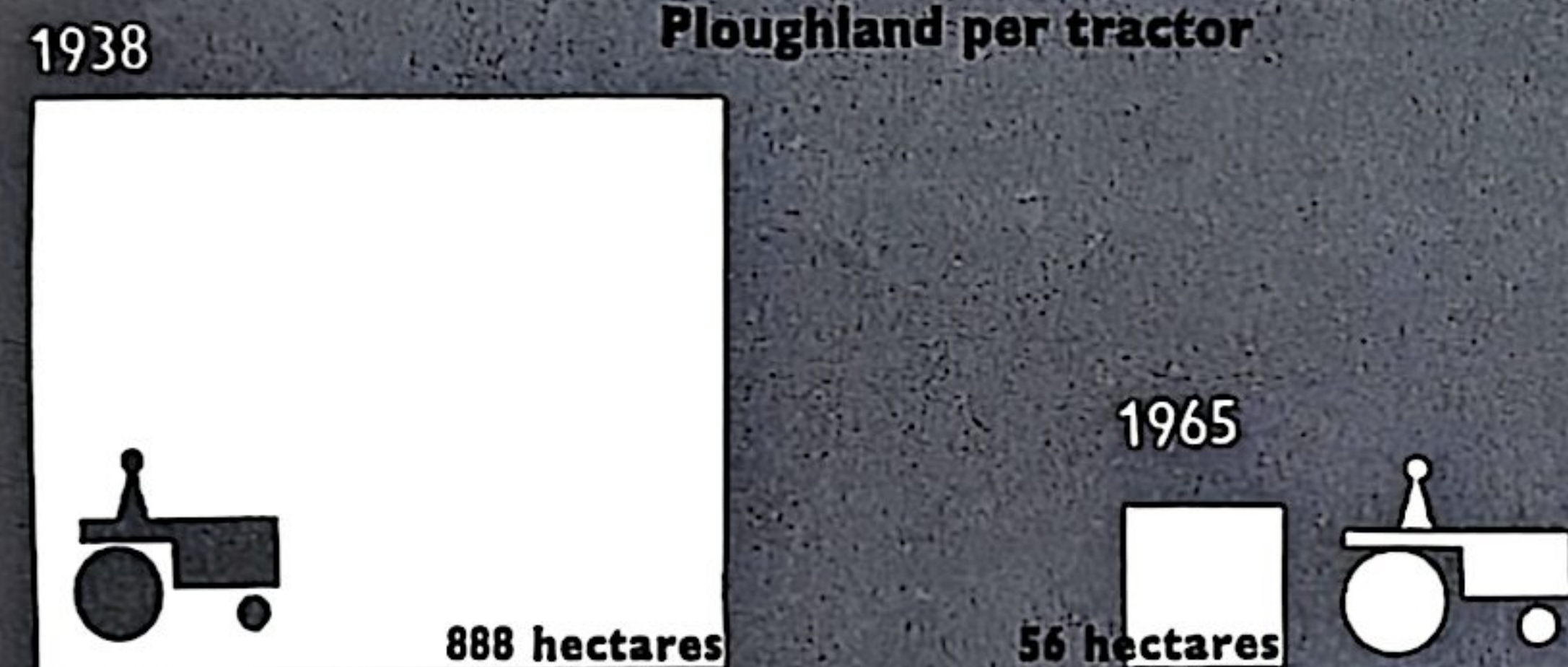


XX MECHANIZATION AND CHEMIZATION IN AGRICULTURE

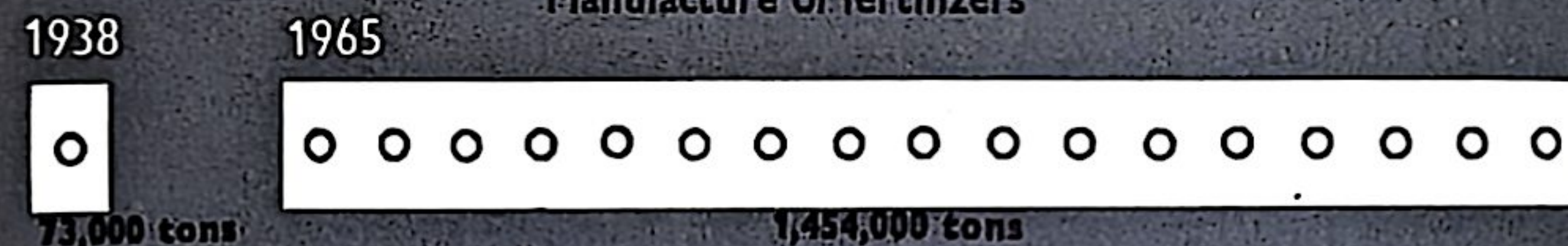
Number of tractors in agriculture



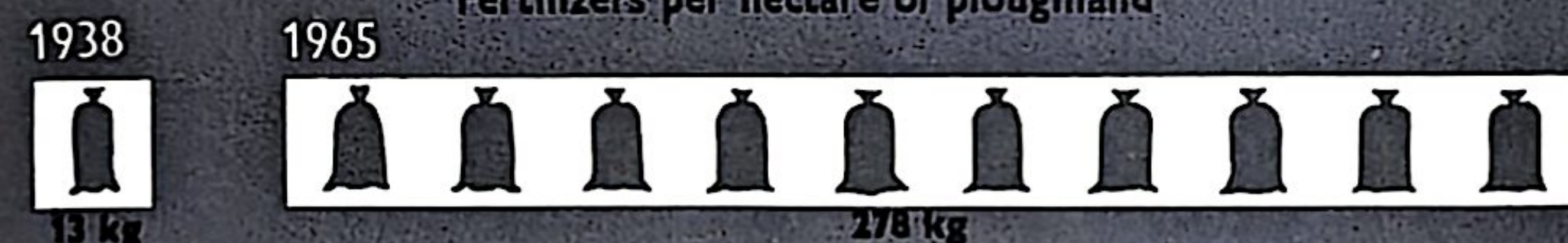
Ploughland per tractor



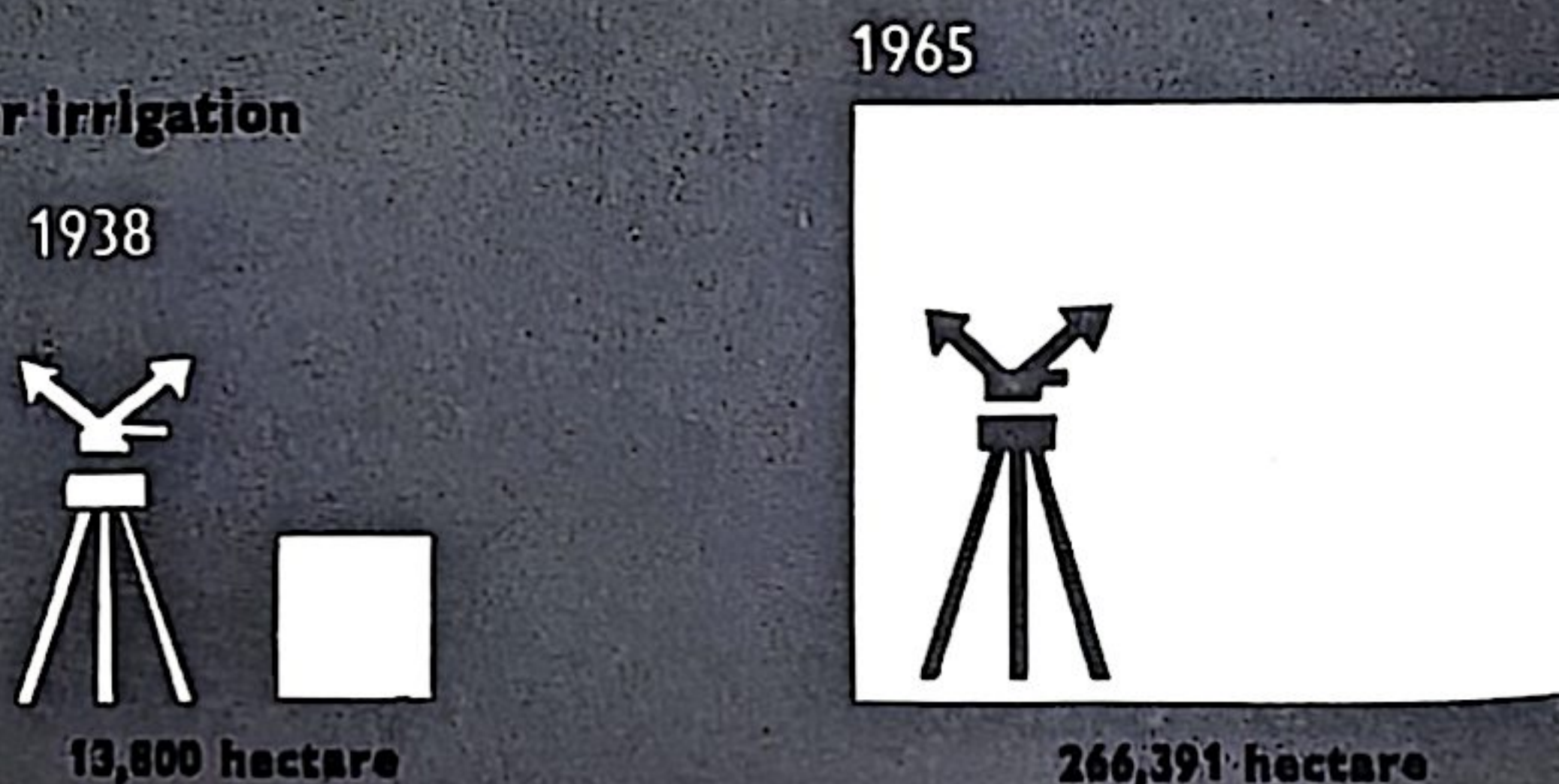
Manufacture of fertilizers



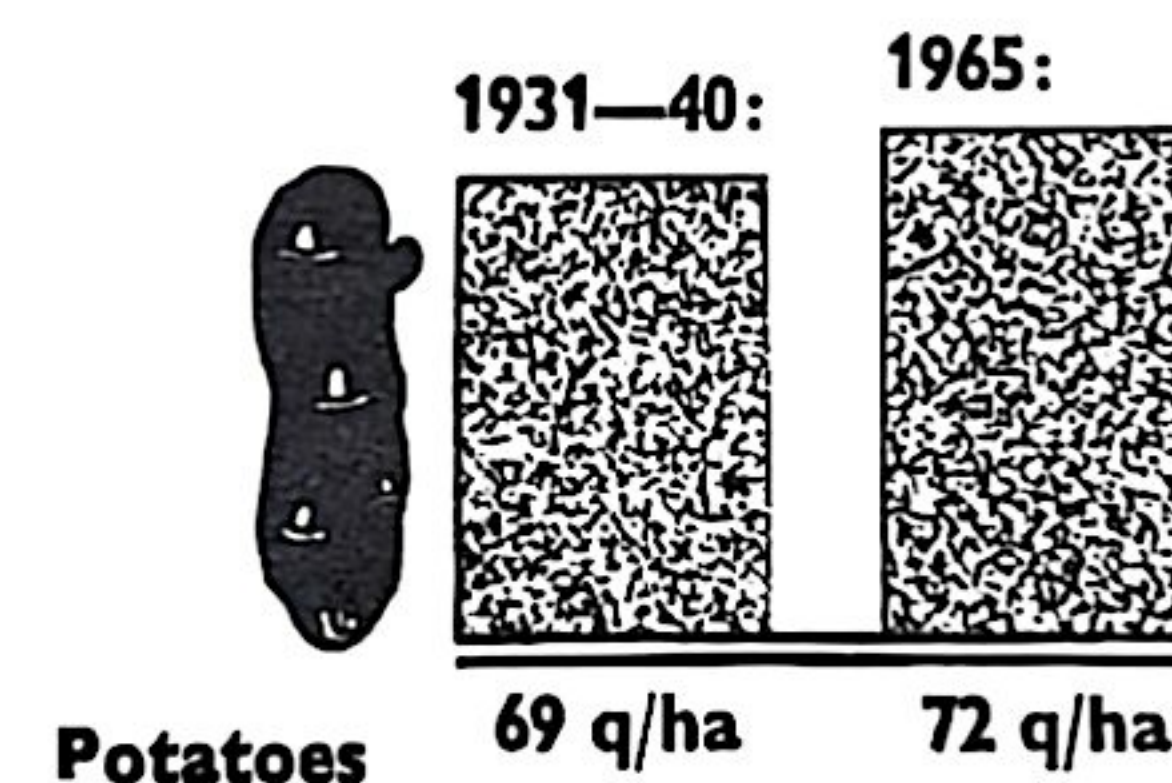
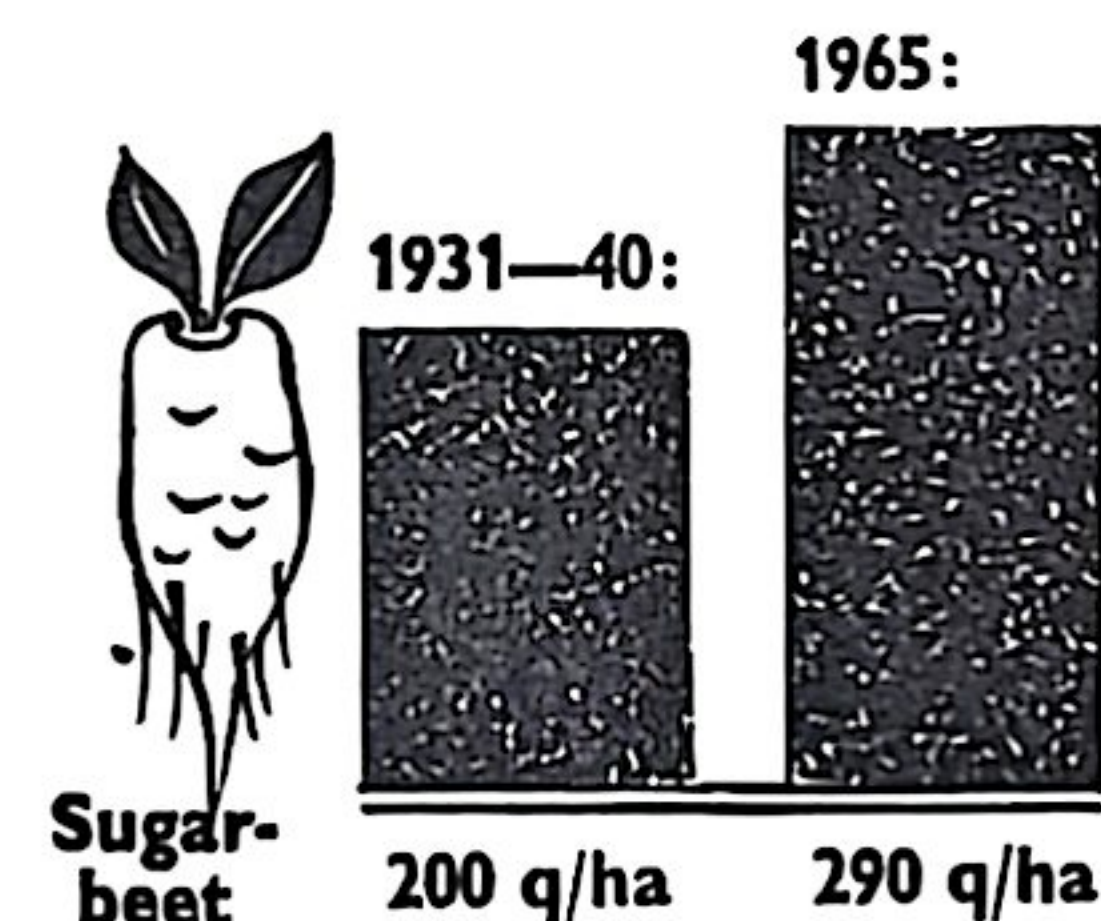
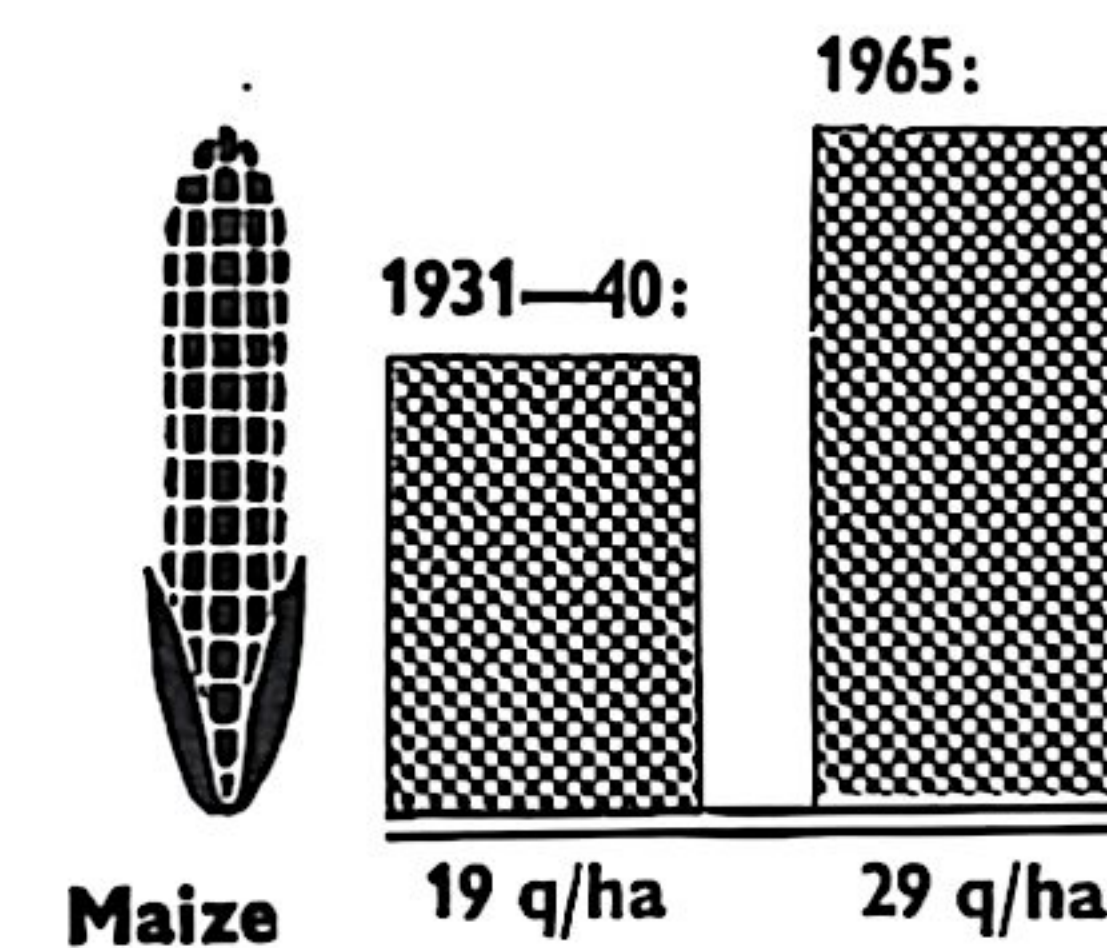
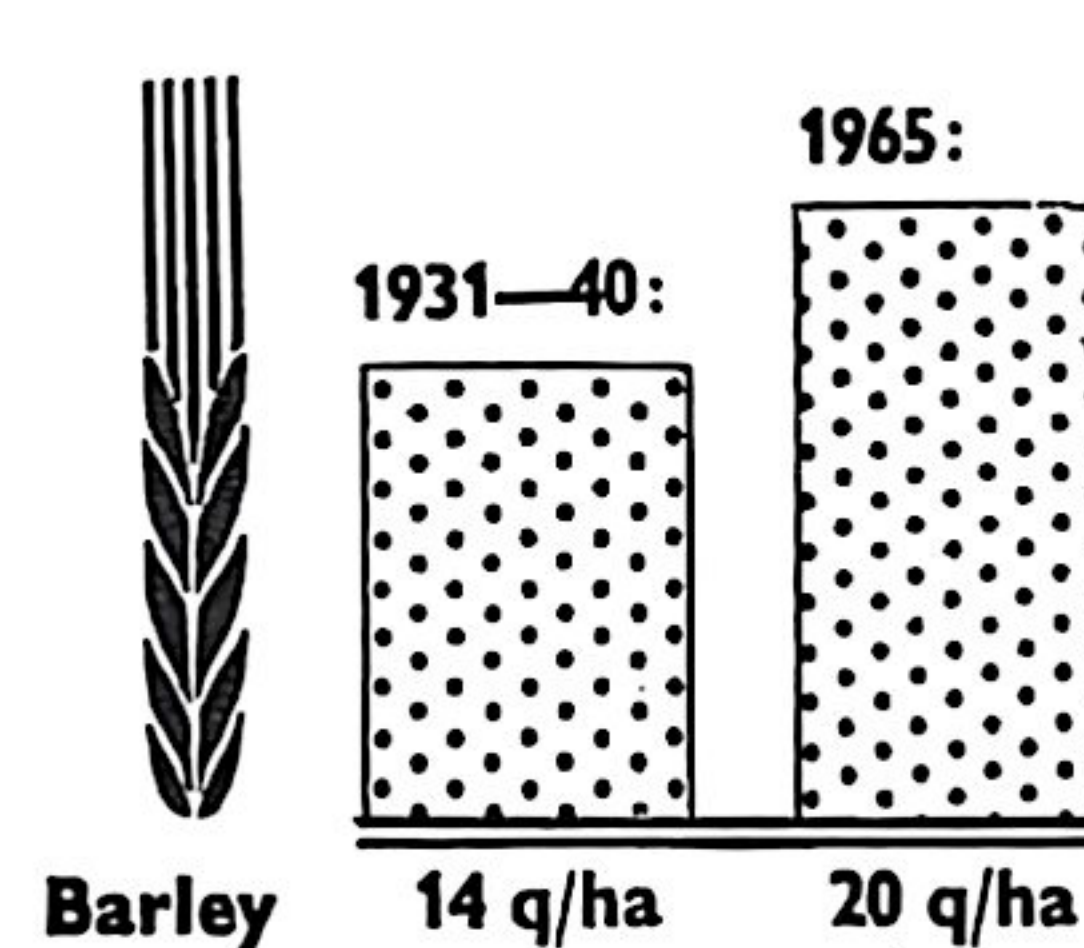
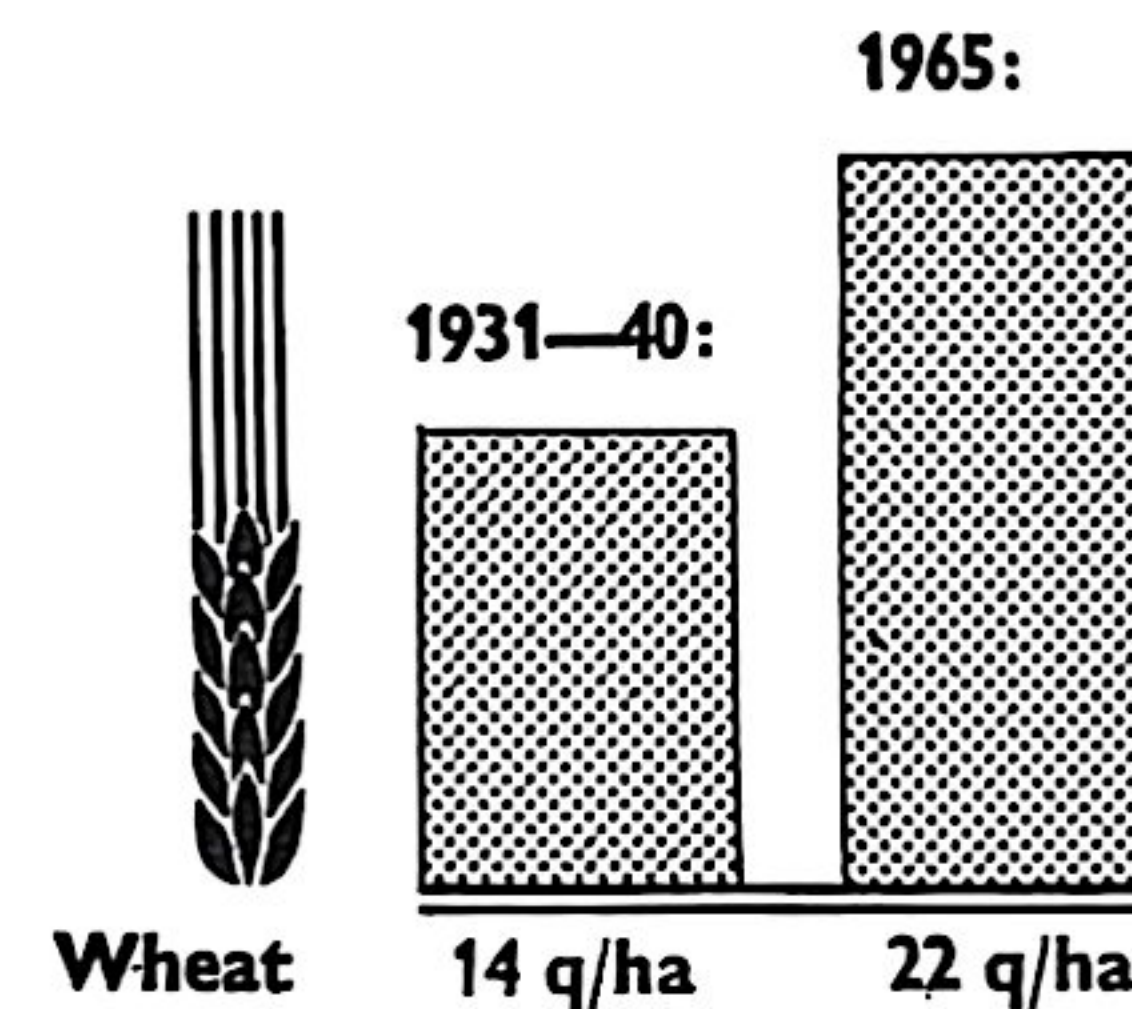
Fertilizers per hectare of ploughland



Land under irrigation



XXI INCREASE OF YIELDS



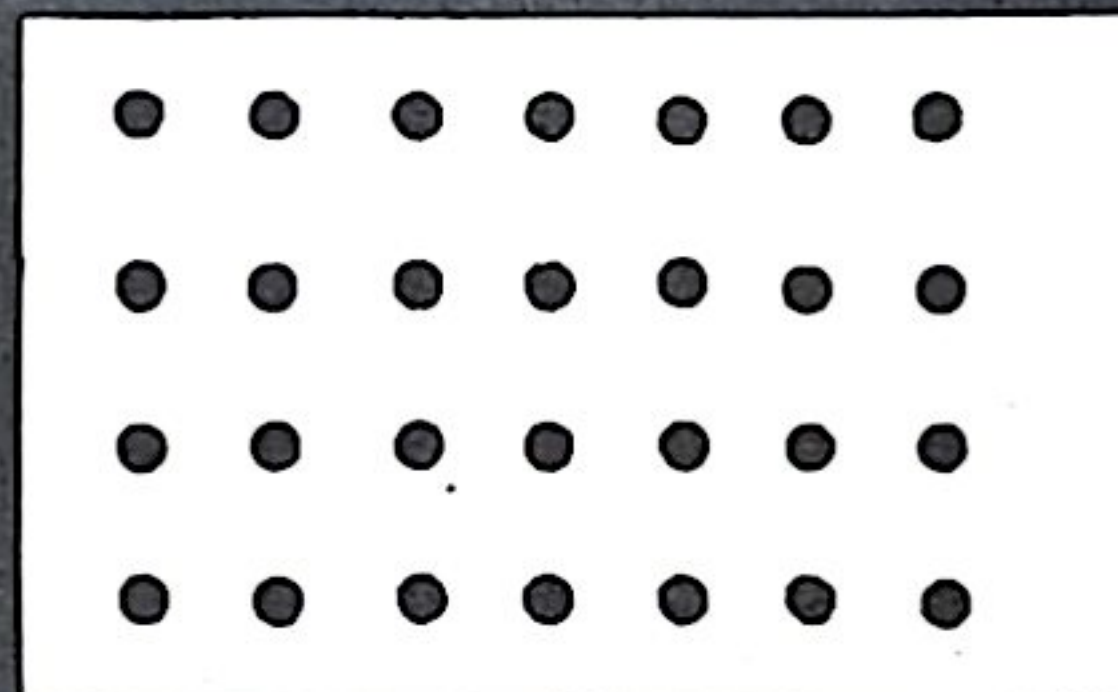
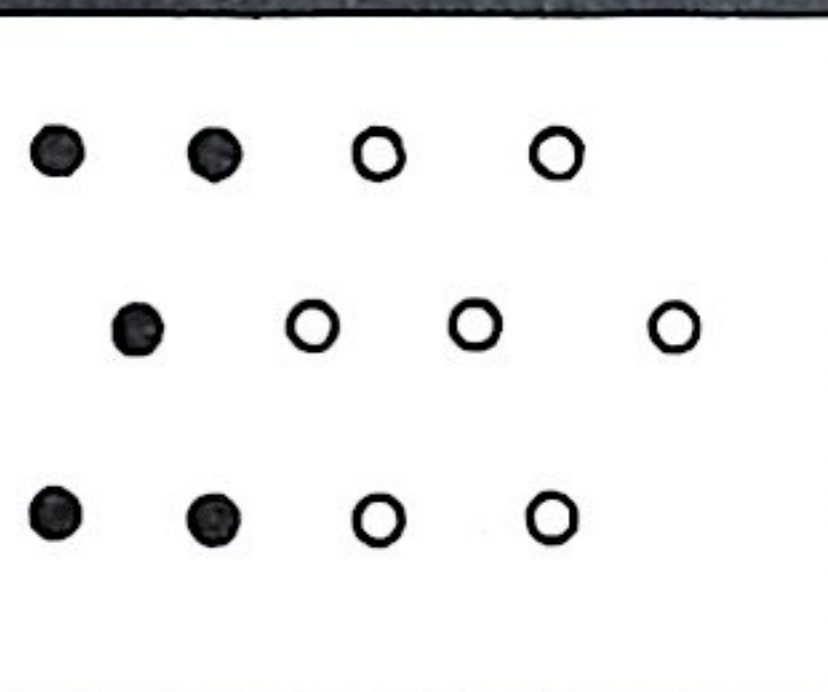
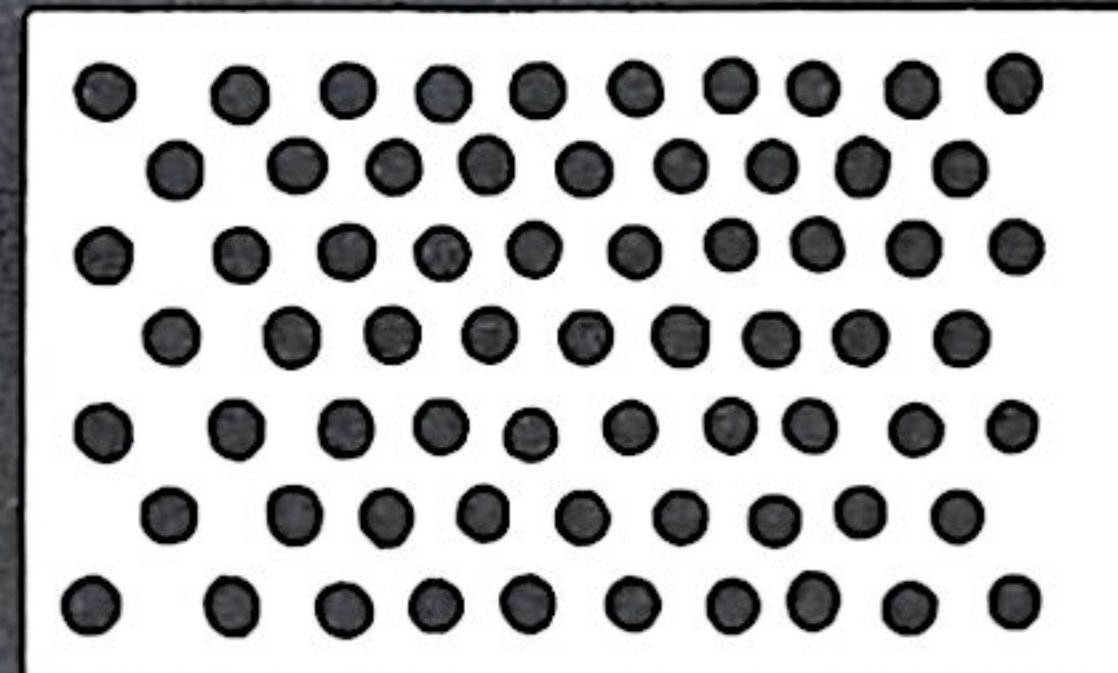
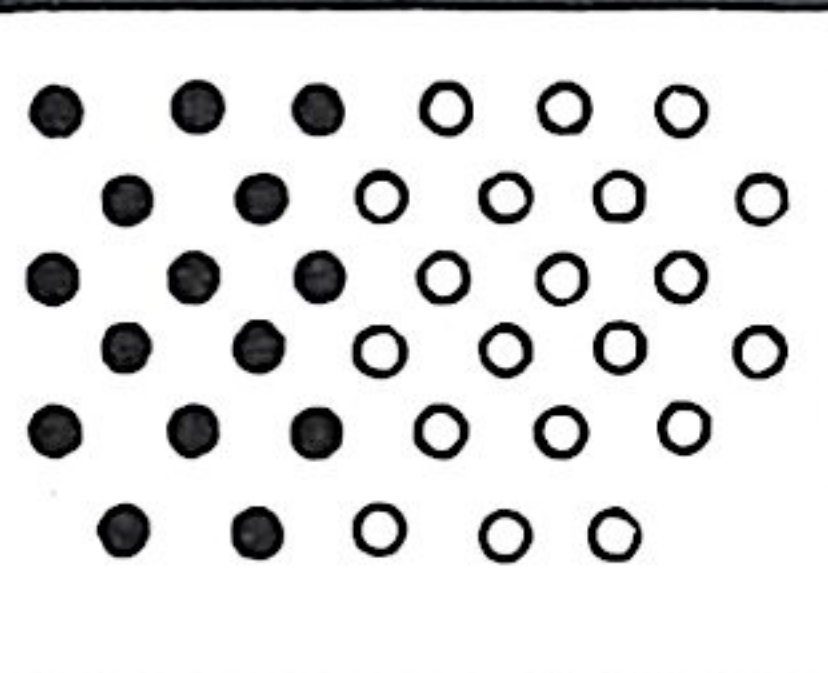
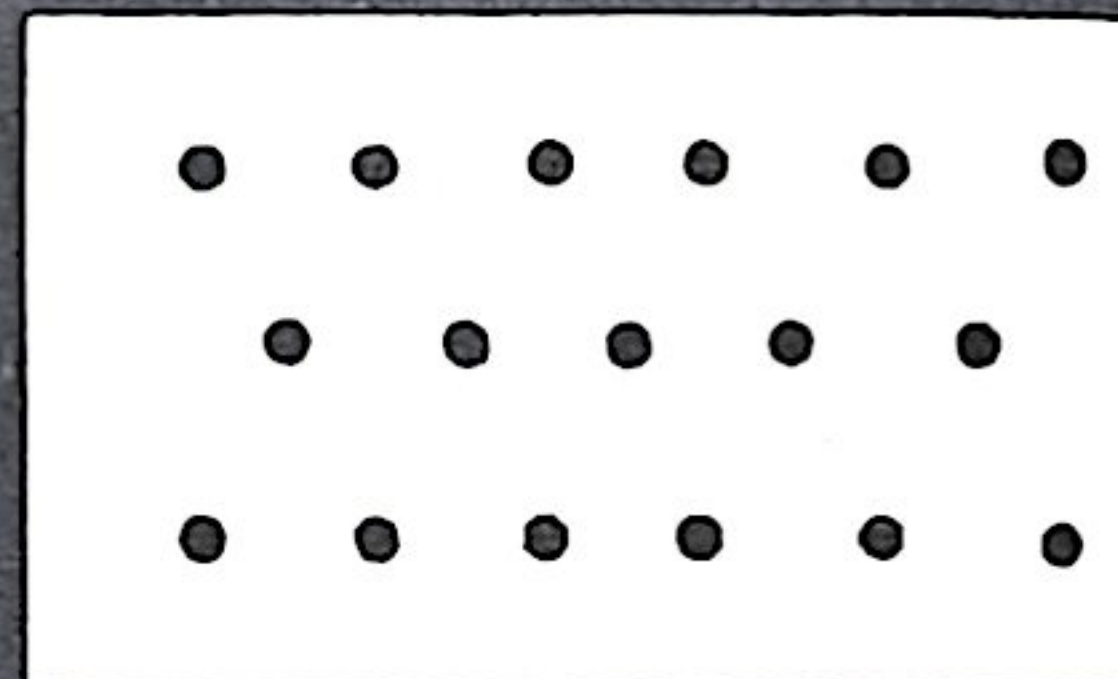
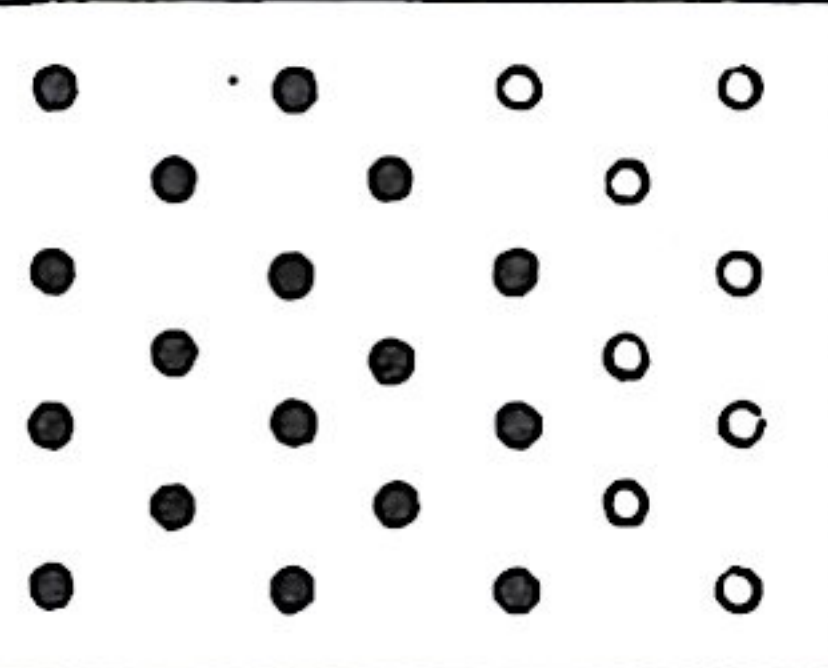
The yields, in particular those of sugar-beet and potatoes, may appear low, however, under continental climatic conditions the yield is always lower than under Atlantic conditions.

XXII CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK

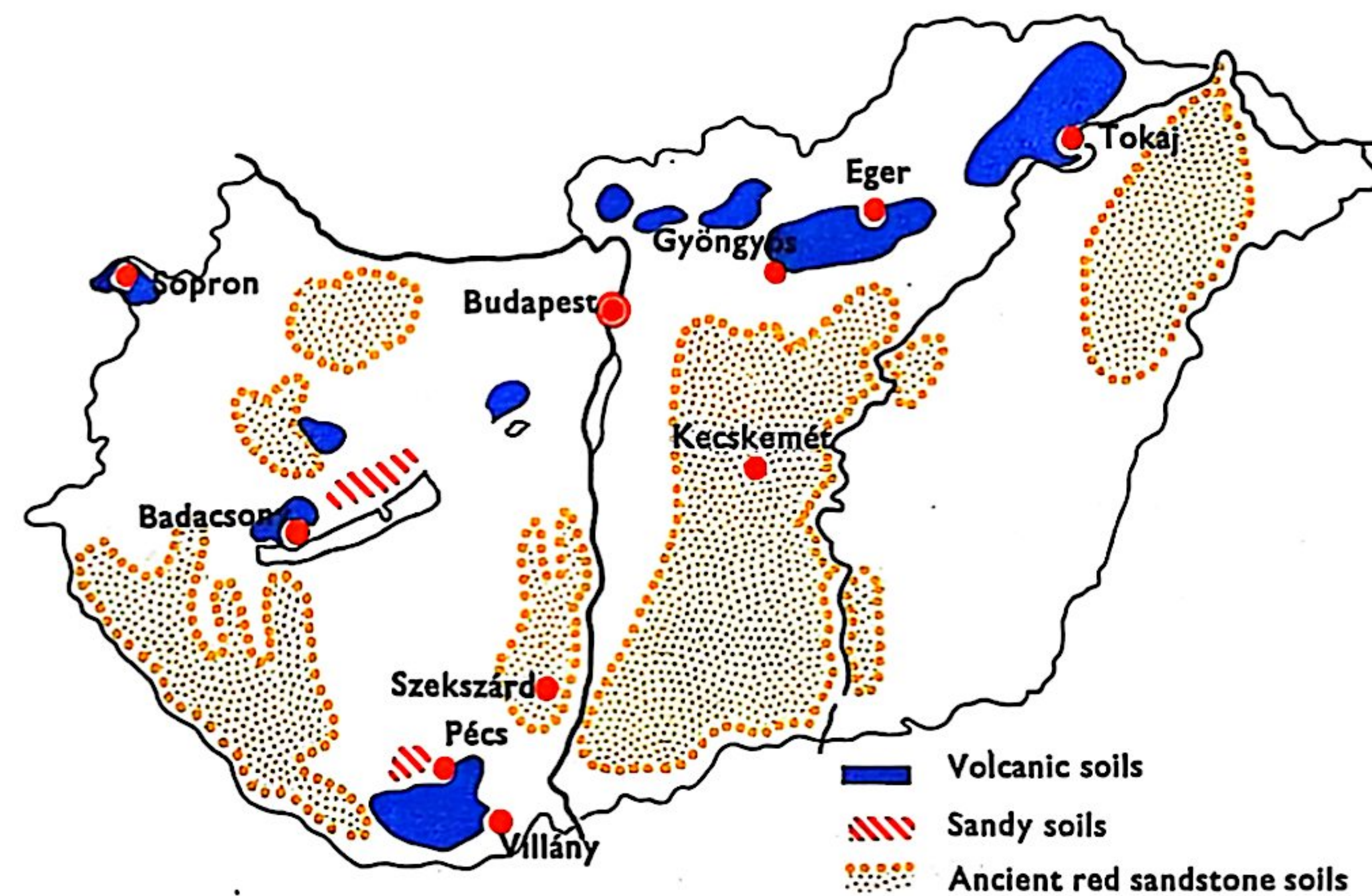
Livestock per 100 hold (57.5 hectares) of agricultural land

1938

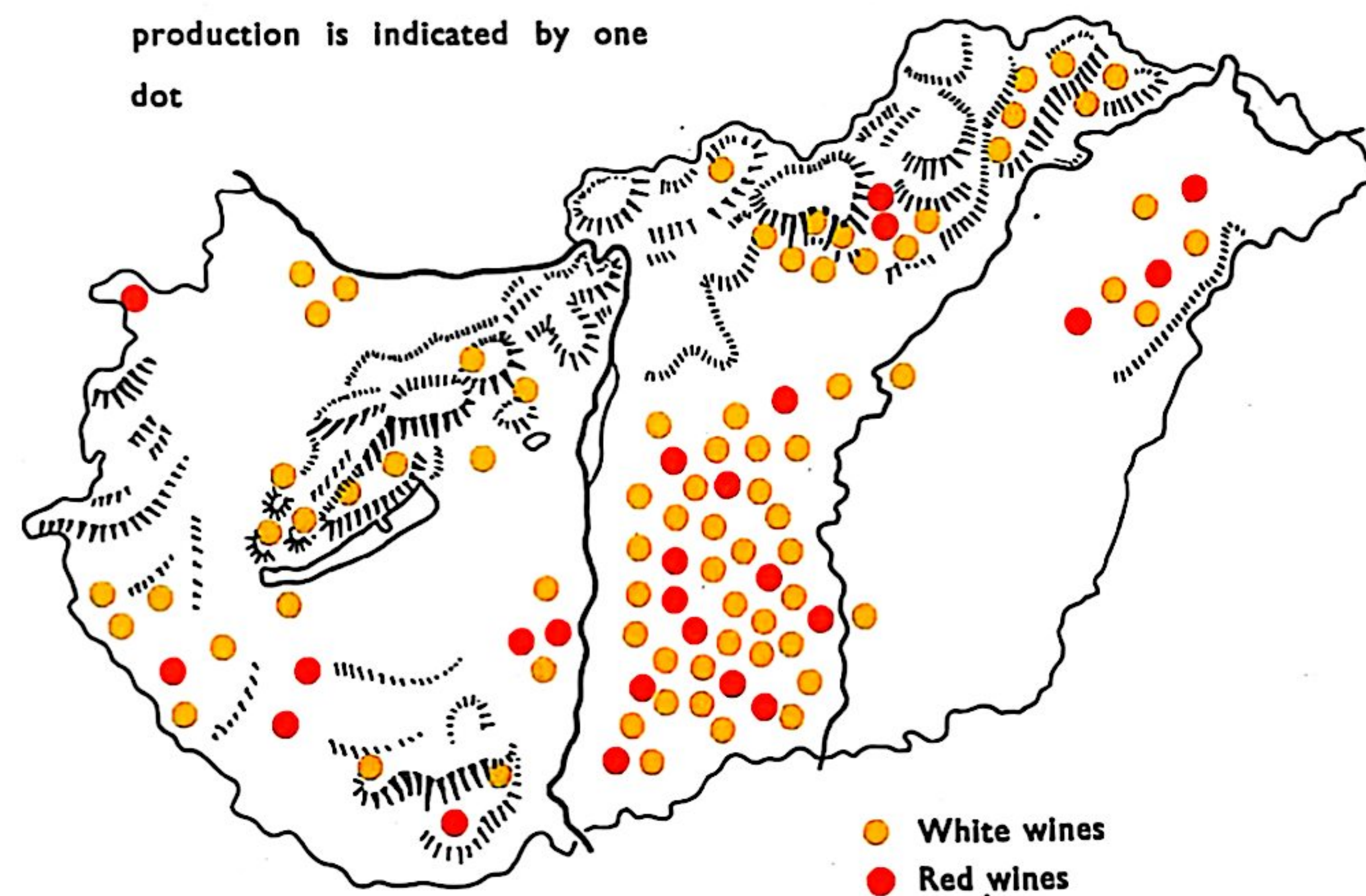
1965



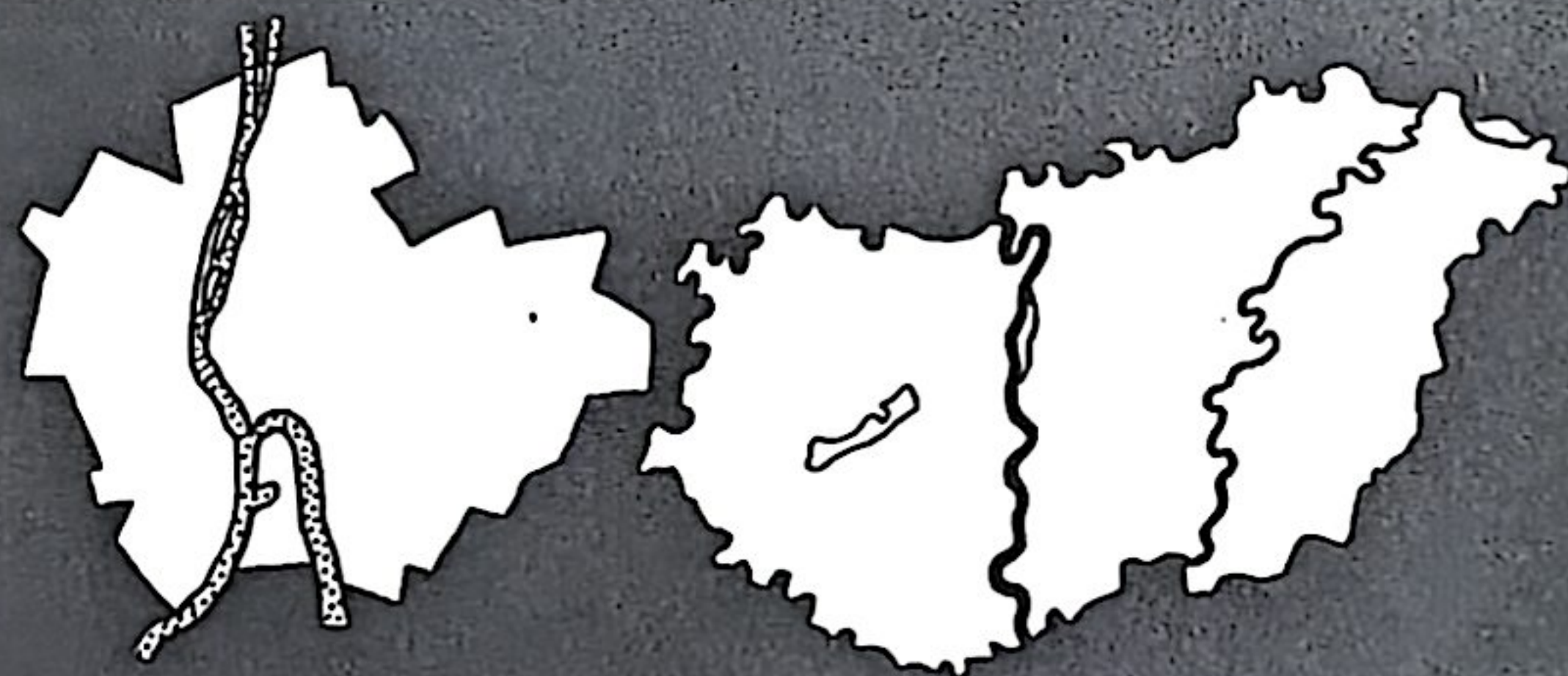
XXIII WHERE ARE THE FAMOUS HUNGARIAN WINES VINTAGED?



One per cent of the total wine production is indicated by one dot

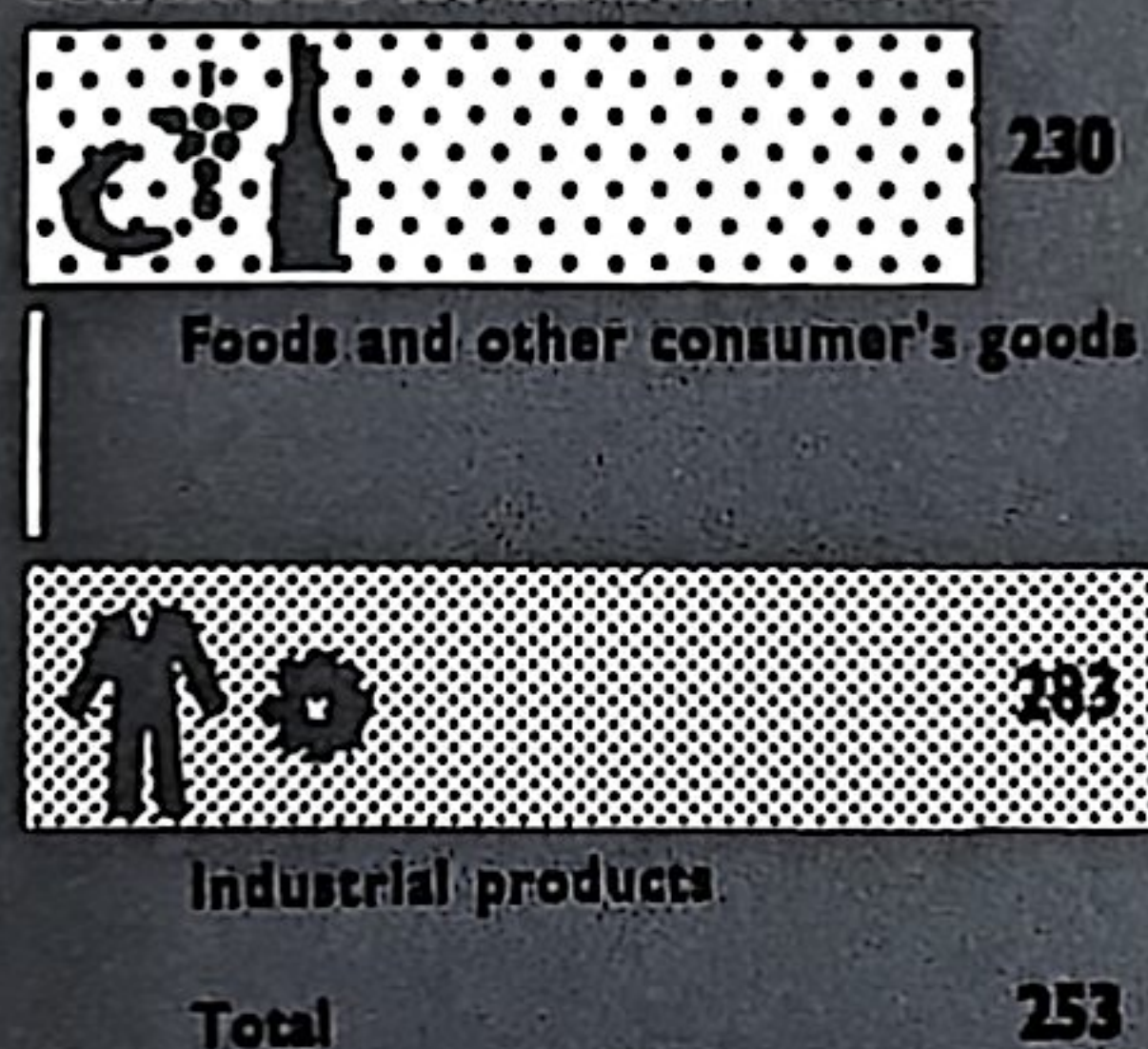


XXIV RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER IN BUDAPEST AND IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

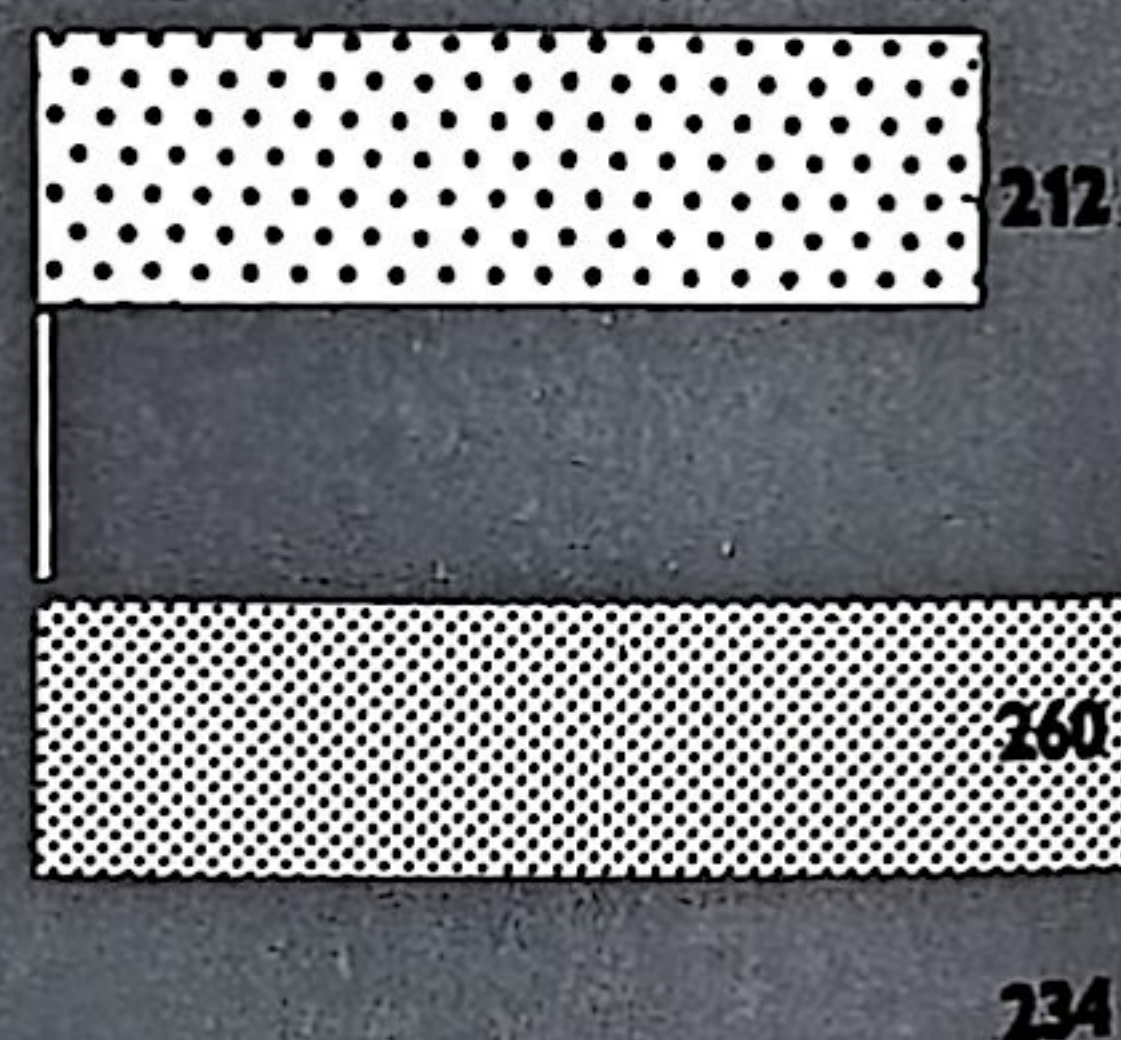


	Budapest	Countryside	Total
Sales per head (according to current purchase prices)			
Foods and other consumer's goods	7662	3613	4388
Industrial products	6604	3725	4276
Retail trade total	14266	7338	8664

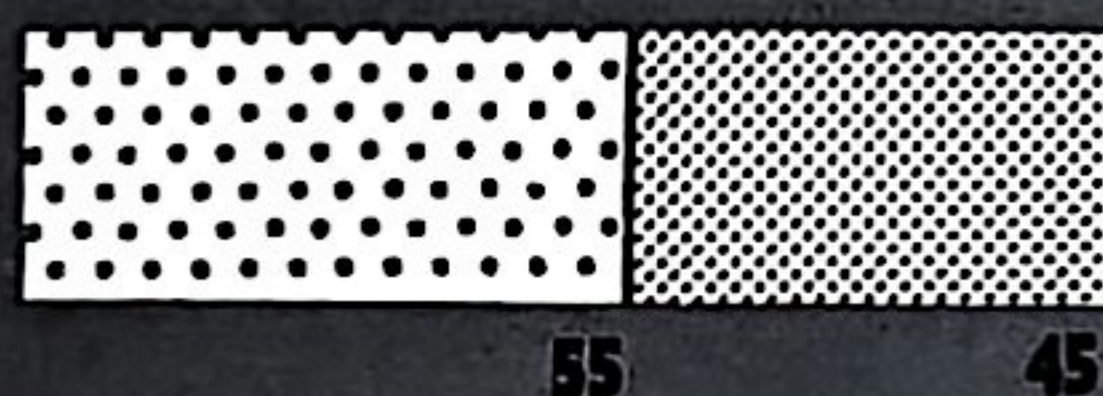
CHANGES IN RETAIL TRADE*



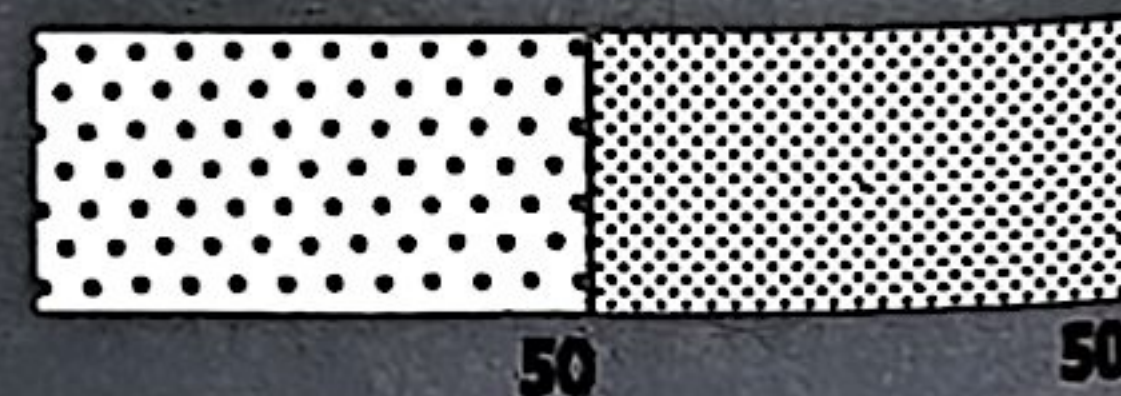
RETAIL TRADE PER HEAD



1950

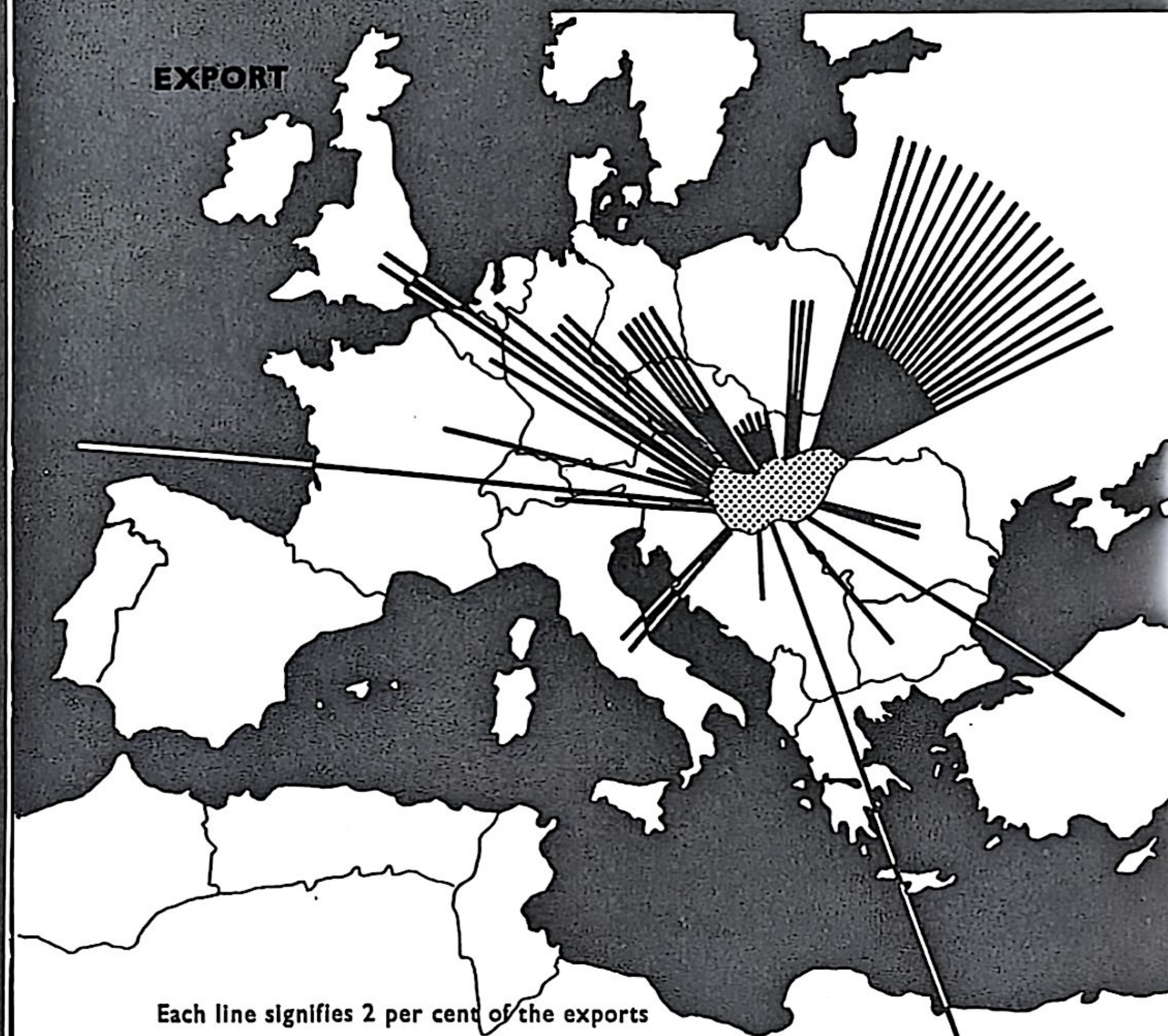


1965

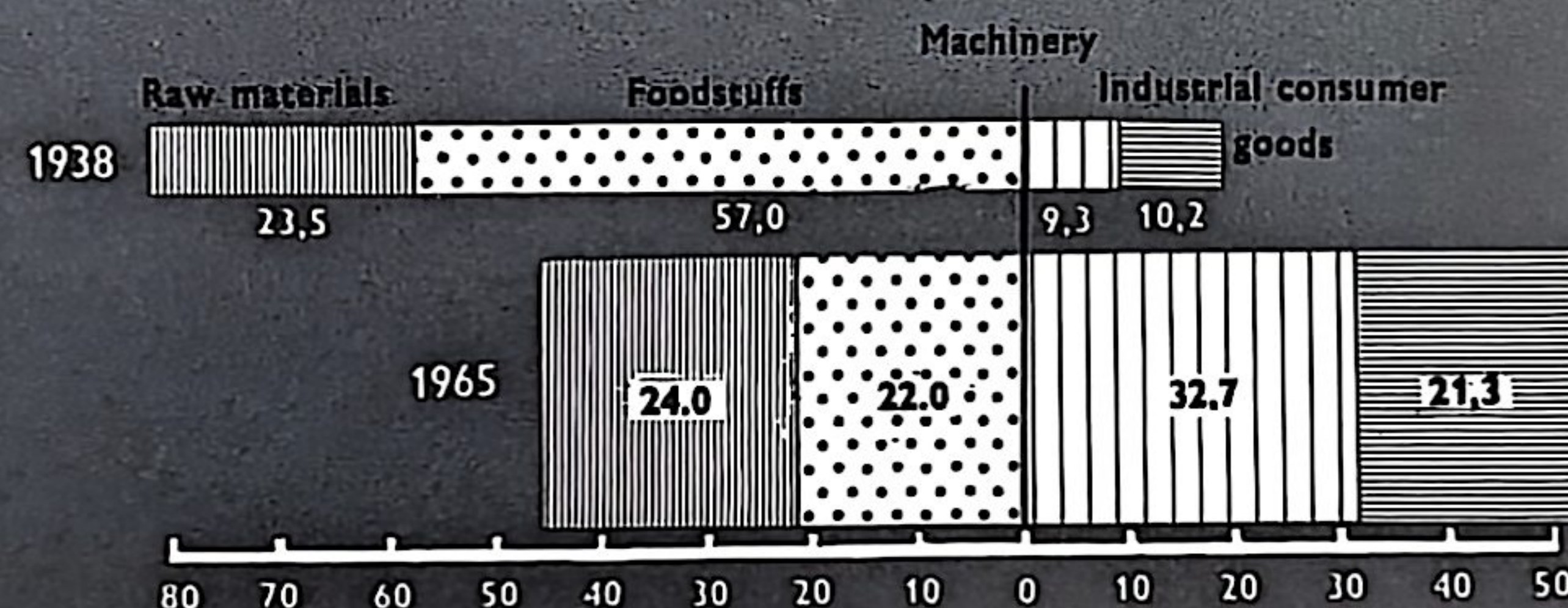


XXV TRADING PARTNERS AND COMMODITIES

EXPORT



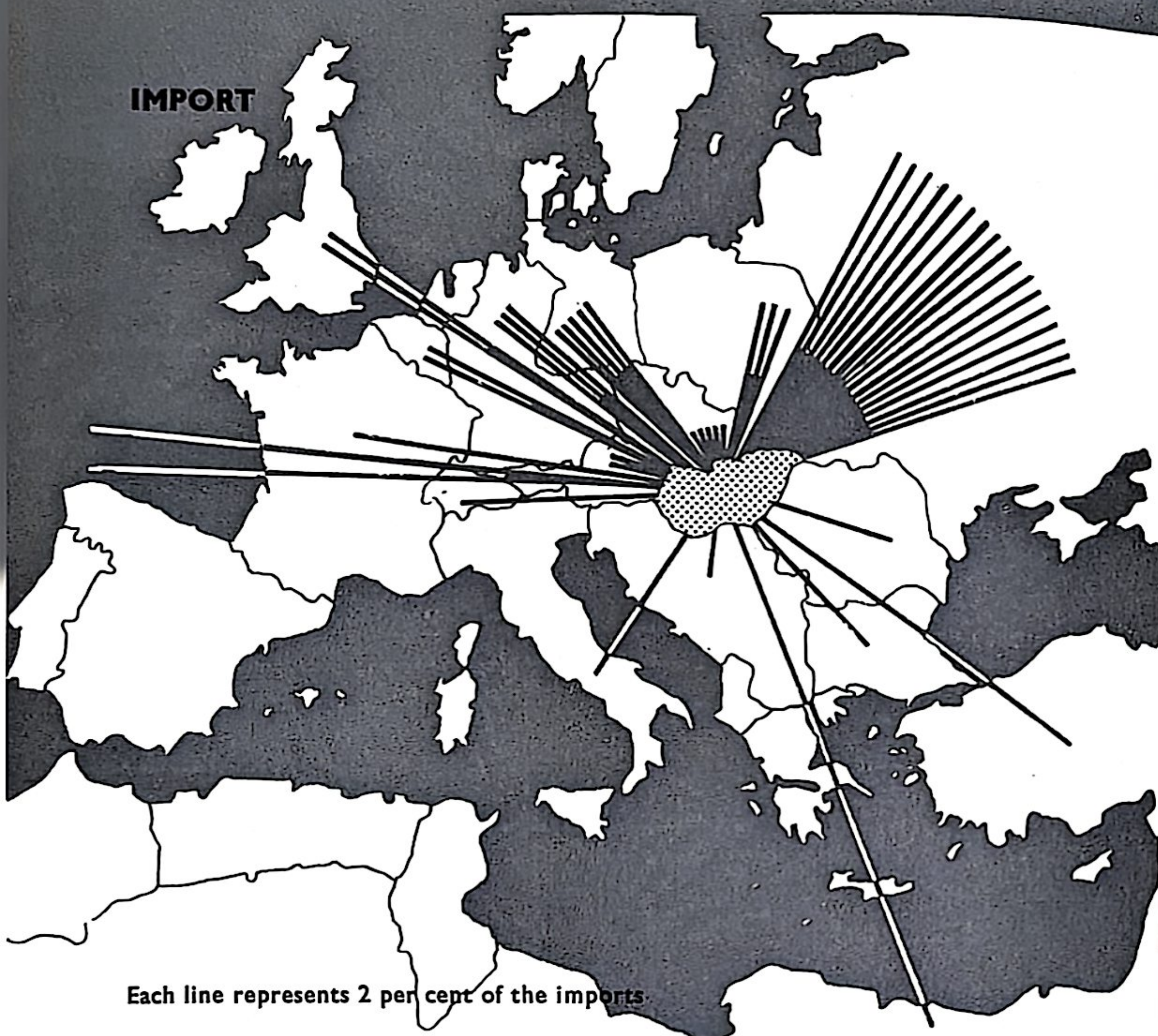
PATTERN OF EXPORT



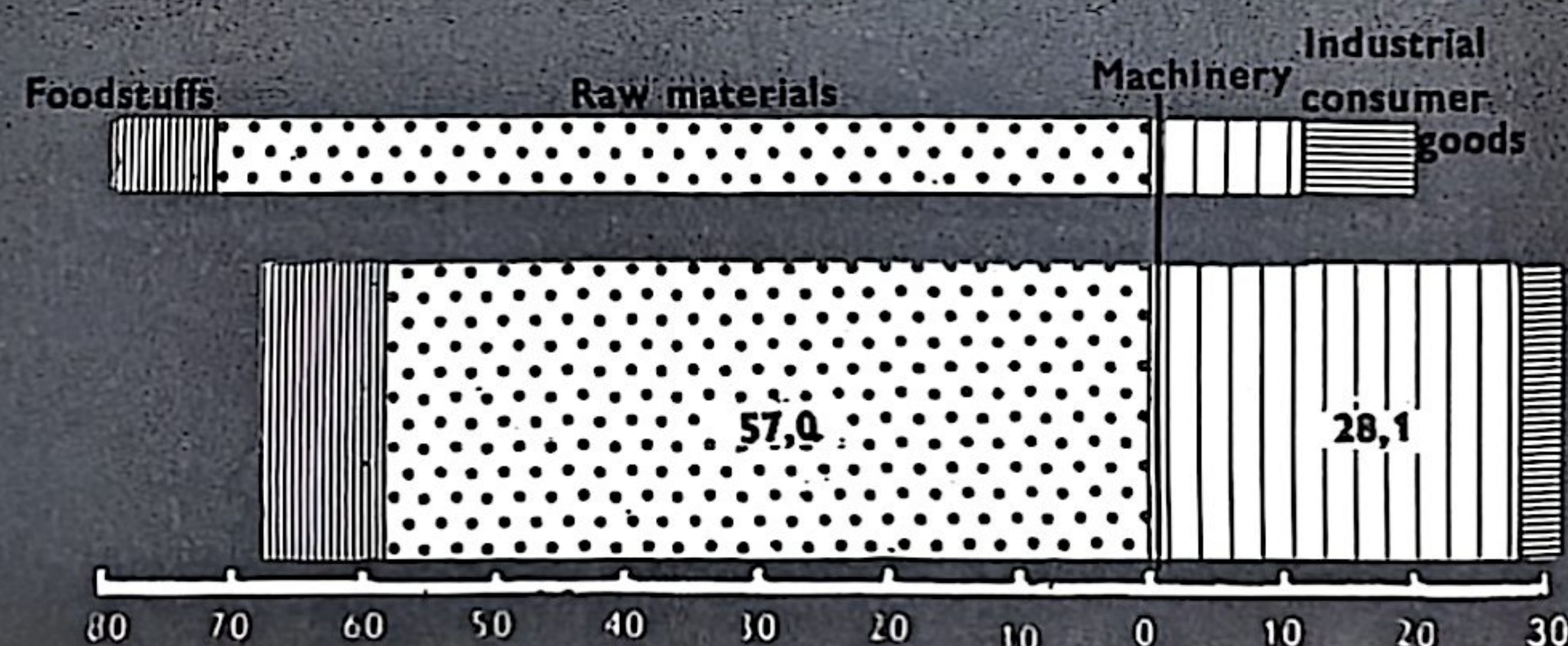
*Based on comparative prices

XXVI TRADING PARTNERS AND COMMODITIES

IMPORT

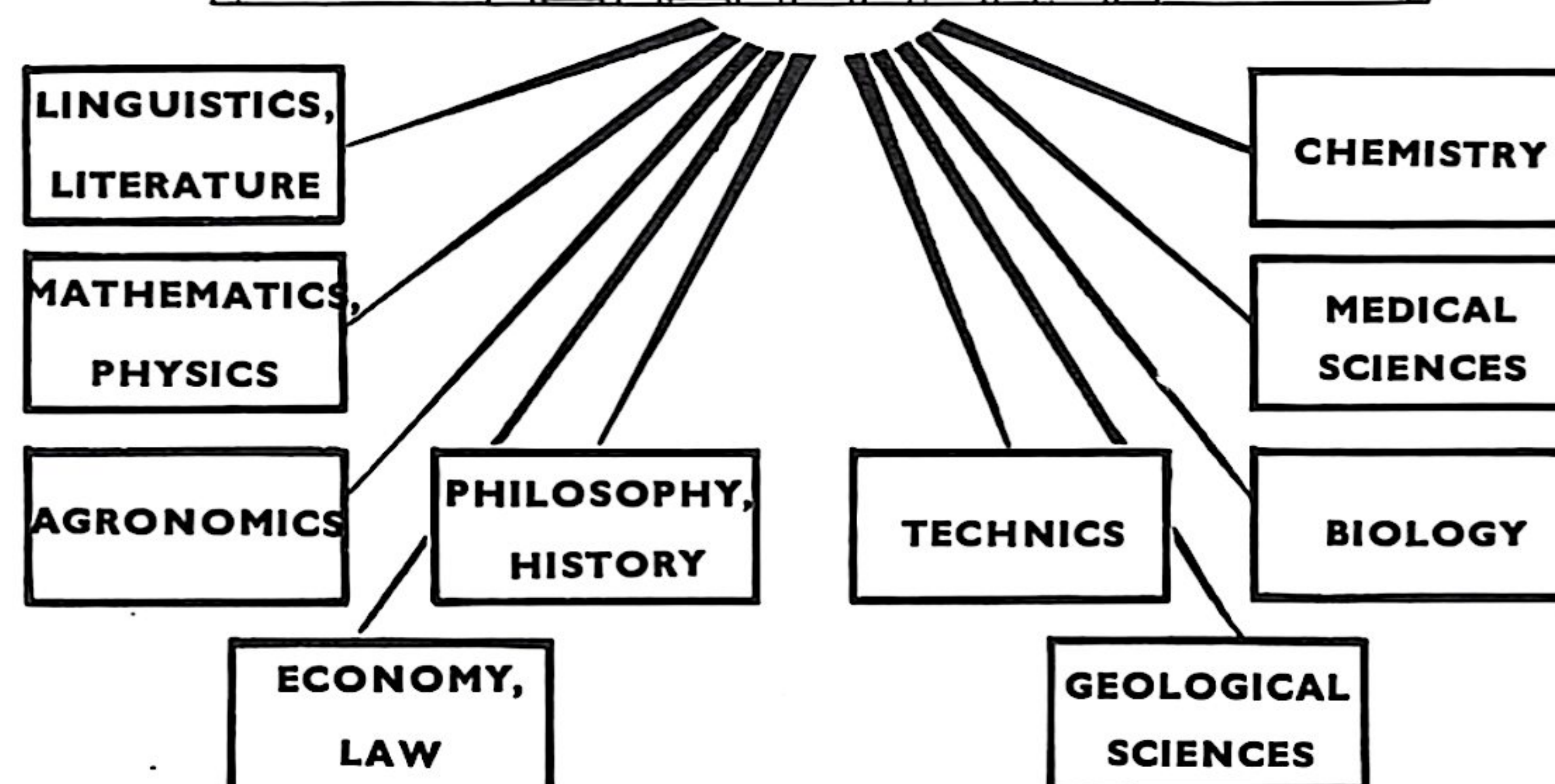
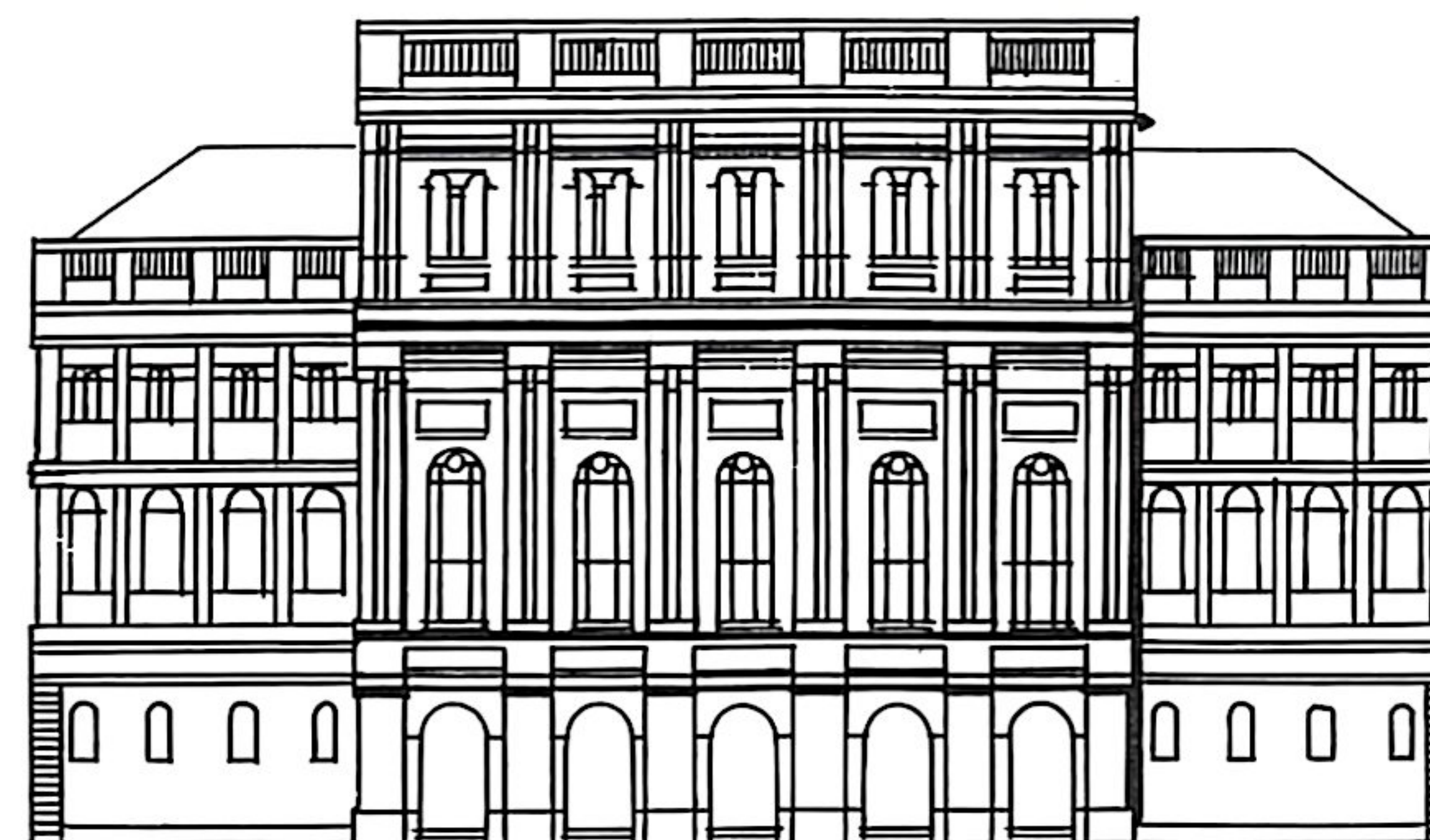


PATTERN OF IMPORT



XXVII SCIENCE AS AN ACTIVE PRODUCTIVE FORCE

THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IS THE PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATION DEALING WITH SCIENTIFIC WORK IN HUNGARY Ten sections direct scientific work thorough 91 standing committees



In 40 institutes of the Academy and 89 other research institutes 6,050 research workers were active in 1965

XXVIII BRIEF CULTURAL DATA

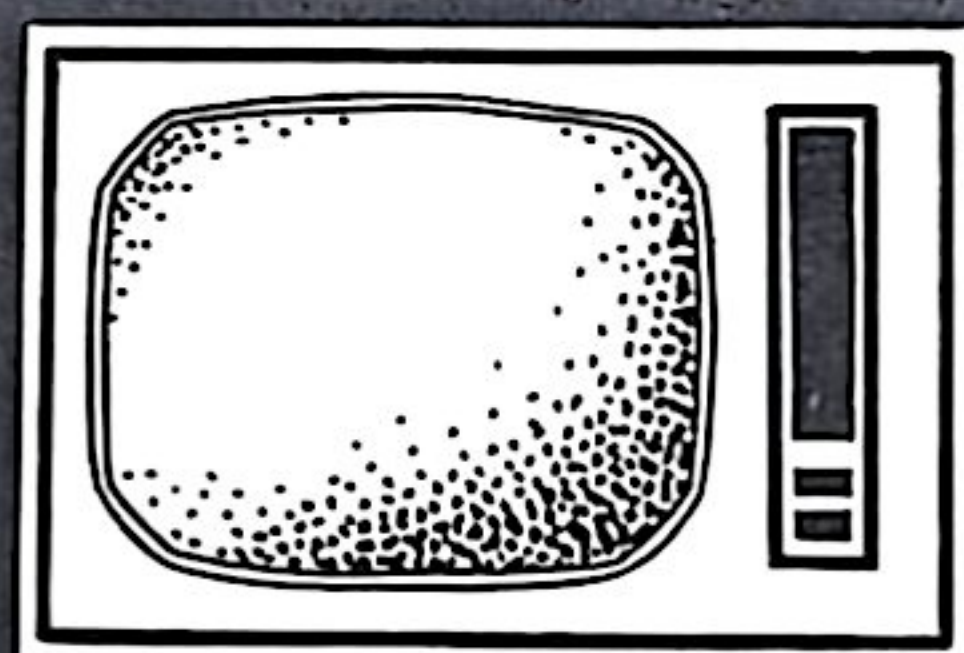
Four books per capita annually



A wireless set for every four persons (end of 1965)

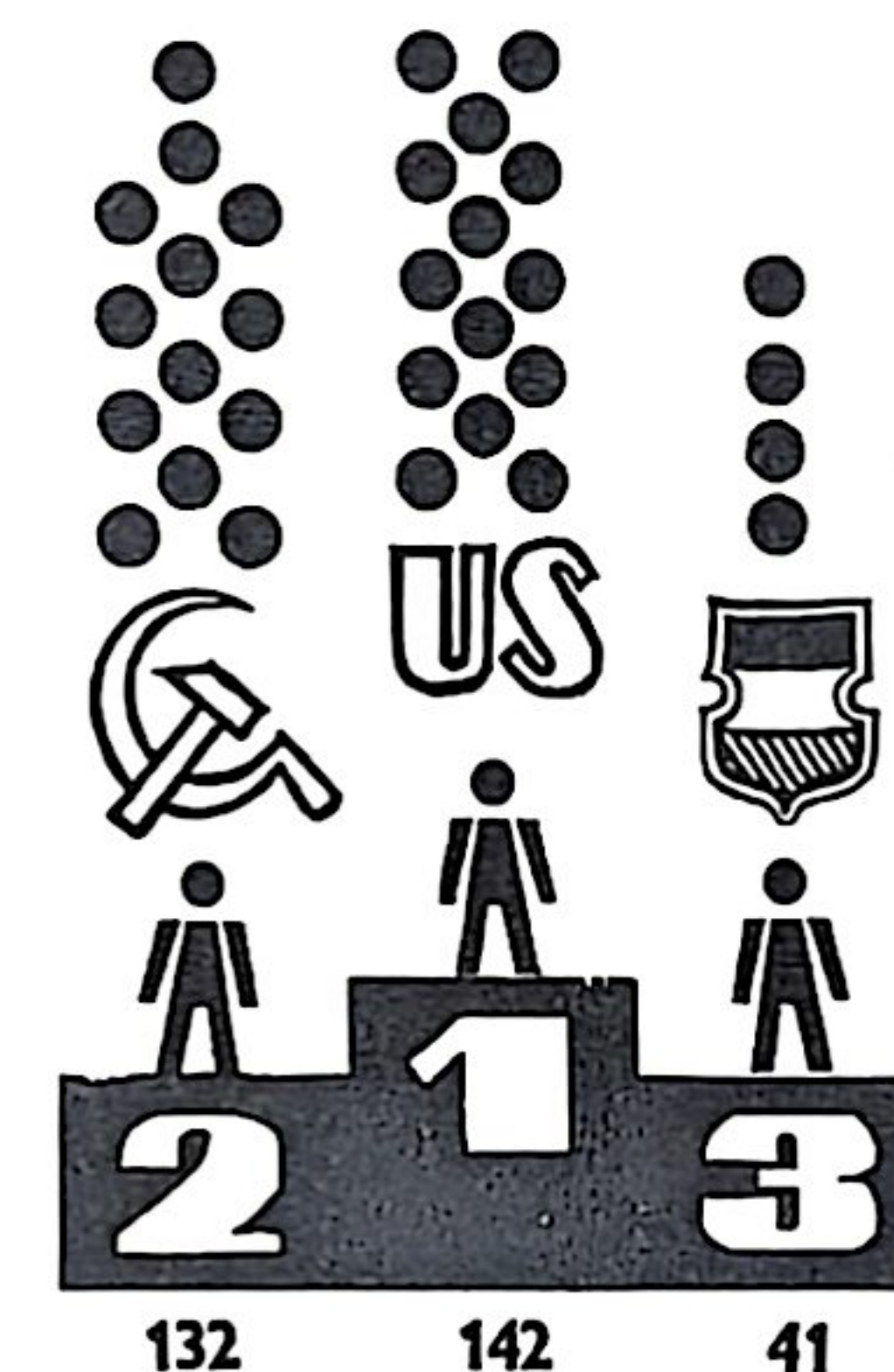


A television set for every twelve persons (end of 1965)



XXIX HUNGARIANS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE ACTUAL NUMBER
OF GOLD MEDALS WON
AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES
OF 1952, 1956, 1960 AND 1964



AND PER TEN MILLION
OF POPULATION



One circle represents 10 gold medals

FROM WHERE DO OUR TOURISTS COME? (IN 1965)

